

Stat1(phospho Tyr701) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody



产品货号	产品名称	储存条件	保质期
IM51020	Stat1(phospho Tyr701)Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	−20°C	1年

产品概述:

产品货号	IM51020	
别名	STAT1; Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1-alpha/beta; Transcription factor ISGF-3 components p91/p84	
产品名称	Statl(phospho Tyr701)Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	
类别	抗体产品	
基因名称	STAT1	
蛋白名称	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1-alpha/beta	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
推荐应用	IF-P, IF-F, IF-ICC, WB, IHC-P, IP, ELISA	
反应种属	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey	
浓度	lmg/ml	
存储缓冲液	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.	
Human Gene ID	6772	



Human		
Swissprot No.	P42224	
Mouse Swissprot No.	P42225	
免疫原	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human STAT1 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr701.AA range:668-717	
特异性	Phospho-Stat1(Y701)Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Stat1 protein only when phosphorylated at Y701.	
稀释度	IF-P/IF-F/IF-ICC 1:50-200, WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, Immunoprecipitation 2-5 ug/mg lysate, ELISA 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.	
预测分子量	87kDa	
宿主	Rabbit	
同种型	Rabbit, IgG	
背景介绍	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT protein family. In response to cytokines and growth factors, STAT family members are phosphorylated by the receptor associated kinases, and then form homo-or heterodimers that translocate to the cell nucleus where they act as transcription activators. This protein can be activated by various ligands including interferon-alpha, interferon-gamma, EGF, PDGF and IL6. This protein mediates the expression of a variety of genes, which is thought to be important for cell viability in response to different cell stimuli and pathogens. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].	



组织表达	B-cell, Brain, Retina, Testis.	
细胞定位	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Translocated into the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization, in response to IFN-gamma and signaling by activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 or FGFR4 (PubMed:15322115). Monomethylation at Lys-525 is required for phosphorylation at Tyr-701 and translocation into the nucleus (PubMed:28753426). Translocates into the nucleus in response to interferon-beta stimulation (PubMed:26479788).	
信号通路	Chemokine; Toll_Like; Jak_STAT; Pathways in cancer; Pancreatic cancer.	
功能	Chemokine; Toll_Like; Jak_STAT; Pathways in cancer; Pancreatic cancer. Disease: Defects in STAT1 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD) [MIM:209950]; also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection. This rare condition confers predisposition to illness caused by moderately virulent mycobacterial species, such as Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine and environmental non-tuberculous mycobacteria, and by the more virulent Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Other microorganisms rarely cause severe clinical disease in individuals with susceptibility to mycobacterial infections, with the exception of Salmonella which infects less than 50% of these individuals. The pathogenic mechanism underlying MSMD is the impairment of interferon-gamma mediated immunity whose severity determines the clinical outcome. Some patients die of overwhelming mycobacterial disease with lepromatous-like lesions in early childhood, whereas others develop, later in life, disseminated but curable infections with tuberculoid granulomas. MSMD is a genetically heterogeneous disease with autosomal recessive, autosomal dominant or X-linked inheritance disease: Defects in STAT1 are the cause of STAT1	



功能

deficiency [MIM: 600555]. Patients generally suffer from mycobacterial or viral diseases. In the case of complete deficiency, patients can die of viral disease. function: Signal transducer and activator of transcription that mediates signaling by interferons (IFNs). Following type I IFN(IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) binding to cell surface receptors, Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) are activated, leading to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. The phosphorylated STATs dimerize, ssociate with ISGF3G/IRF-9 to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus. ISGF3 binds to element (ISRE) to the IFN stimulated response activate the transcription of interferon stimulated genes, which drive the cell in an antiviral state. In response to type II IFN(IFN-gamma), STAT1 is tyrosine-and serine-phosphorylated. It then forms a homodimer termed IFN-gamma-activated factor (GAF), migrates into the nucleus and binds to the IFN gamma activated sequence (GAS) to drive the expression of the target genes, inducing a cellular antiviral state.online information:STAT1 entry, online information:STAT1 mutation db, PTM: Phosphorylated on tyrosine and serine residues in response to IFN-alpha, IFN-gamma, PDGF and EGF. Phosphorylation on Tyr-701 (lacking in beta form) by JAK promotes dimerization and subsequent translocation to the nucleus. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 by several kinases including MAPK14, ERK1/2 and CAMKII on IFN-gamma stimulation, regulates STAT1 transcriptional activity. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 promotes sumoylation though increasing interaction with PIAS. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 by PKCdelta induces apoptosis in response to DNA-damaging agents.PTM:Sumoylated by SUMO1, SUMO2 and SUMO3. Sumoylation is enhanced by IFN-gamma-induced phosphorylation on Ser-727, and by interaction with PIAS proteins.



	Enhances the transactivation activity.similarity:Belongs to the
	transcription factor STAT family.similarity:Contains 1 SH2
	domain.subcellular location:Translocated into the nucleus in
	response to IFN-gamma-induced tyrosine phosphorylation and
	dimerization.subunit:Isoform alpha homodimerizes upon IFN-gamma
	induced phosphorylation. Heterodimer with STAT2 upon IFN-alpha/beta
功能	induced phosphorylation. Interacts with NMI. Interacts with Sendai
	virus C',C,Y1 and Y2 proteins,Nipah virus P,V and W proteins,and
	rabies virus phosphoprotein preventing activation of ISRE and GAS
	promoter (By similarity). Interacts with HCV core protein; the
	interaction results in STAT1 degradation. Interacts with PIAS1; the
	interaction requires phosphorylation on Ser-727 and inhibits STAT1
	activation.
纯化	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by
	affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

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