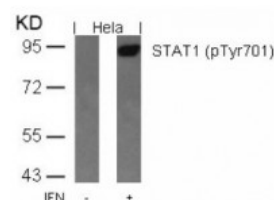


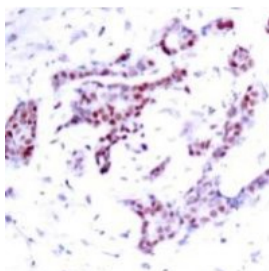


STAT1 (phospho Tyr701) Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 79-121



Western blot analysis of lysed extracts from HeLa cells untreated or treated with IFN using STAT1 (Phospho-Tyr701).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using STAT1 (Phospho-Tyr701).

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	Western Blot: 1:500~1:1000, Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	91 kDa
SPECIFICITY:	This antibody detects endogenous level of STAT1 only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 701.
IMMUNOGEN:	STAT1 (Phospho-Tyr701) antibody was raised against a peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 701 (T-G-Y (p) -I-K) derived from Human STAT1.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Antibody supplied in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store antibody at -20°C for up to one year.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	CANDF7, ISGF-3, STAT91, BHLHE39, Transcription factor ISGF-3 components p91/p84
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_009330.1
PROTEIN GI NO.:	6274552
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	STAT1

Background

BACKGROUND: Signal transducer and activator of transcription that mediates signaling by interferons (IFNs). Following type I IFN (IFN- α and IFN- β) binding to cell surface receptors, Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) are activated, leading to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. The phosphorylated STATs dimerize, associate with ISGF3G/IRF-9 to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus. ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of interferon stimulated genes, which drive the cell in an antiviral state. In response to type II IFN (IFN- γ), STAT1 is tyrosine- and serine-phosphorylated. It then forms a homodimer termed IFN- γ -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.

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FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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