

Recombinant Human STAT6 Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100631

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

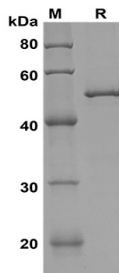
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human STAT6 protein Iie341-Gly640, with an N-terminal Trx
Calculated MW	52.8 kDa
Observed MW	52 kDa
Accession	P42226-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human STAT6 proteins, 2µg/lane of
Recombinant Human STAT6 proteins was resolved with
SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 52
KD

Background

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 6 (STAT6) is a transcription factor that is activated by interleukin-4 (IL-4)-induced tyrosine phosphorylation and mediates most of the IL-4-induced gene expression. STAT6 plays a central role in exerting interleukin-4 (IL-4) mediated biological responses and is found to induce the expression of BCL2L1/BCL-XL, which is responsible for the anti-apoptotic activity of IL4. Transcriptional activation by STAT6 requires the interaction with coactivators like p300 and the CREB-binding protein (CBP). NF- κ B and tyrosine-phosphorylated Stat6 can directly bind each other in vitro and in vivo, which suggests that the direct interaction between Stat6 and NF- κ B may provide a basis for synergistic activation of transcription by IL-4 and activators of NF- κ B.