Recombinant Phospho-Stat5 (Tyr694) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300135L**

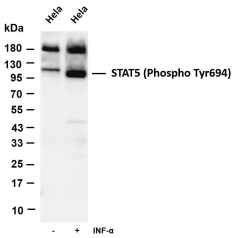
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

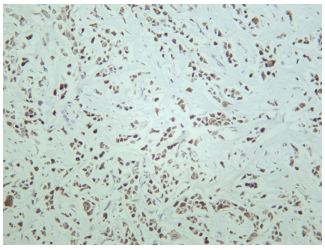
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues around Tyr694 of human Phospho-Stat5.
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	3G5
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	10 mM sodium HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/mL protein protectant, 50% glycerol, pH 7.5

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:100-1:500
WB	1:2000-1:10000
IF	1:200-1:1000
ELISA	1:5000-1:20000

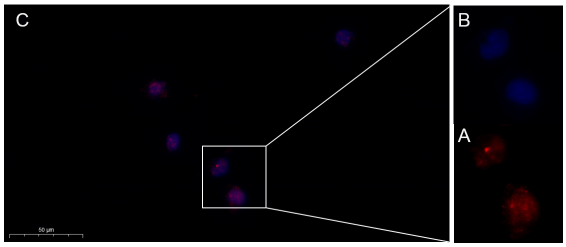
Data



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-STAT5 (Phospho Tyr694) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Hela Lane 2: Hela serum starvation for 4 hours then treated with INF-α (100 ng/mL) for 5 minutes Predicted band size: 91kDa Observed band size: 105kDa



Human breast was stained with anti-STAT5 (Phospho Tyr694) rabbit antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 . Picture A: STAT5 (Phospho Tyr694) Rabbit mAb (red). Picture B: DAPI (blue). Picture C: Merge of A+B

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT family of transcription factors. 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 is activated by, and mediates the responses of many cell ligands, such as IL2, IL3, IL7 GM-CSF, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, and different growth hormones. Activation of this protein in myeloma and lymphoma associated with a TEL/JAK2 gene fusion is independent of cell stimulus and has been shown to be essential for tumorigenesis. The mouse counterpart of this gene is found to induce the expression of BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), which suggests the antiapoptotic function of this gene in cells. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been