

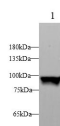
STAT1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: D-AB-10285L

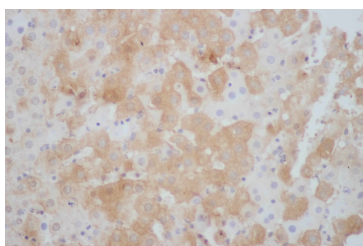
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human STAT1 Protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:100

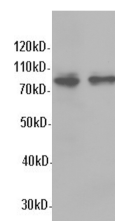
Data



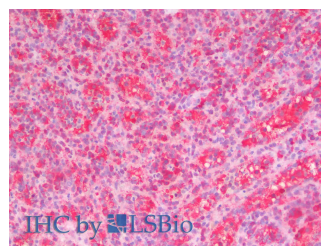
Western blot with STAT1 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000.lane 1:Mouse lung
Observed-MW:87 kDa
Calculated-MW:87 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat liver using STAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50



Western blot with STAT1 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000.lane 1:Hela whole cell lysate,lane 2:A549 whole cell lysate
Observed-MW:87 kDa
Calculated-MW:87 kDa



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Spleen using STAT1 Polyclonal Antibody(Elabscience Product Detected by Lifespan).

Preparation & Storage	
Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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, 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-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.