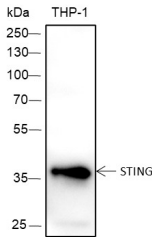
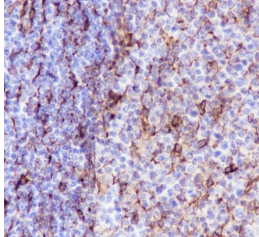
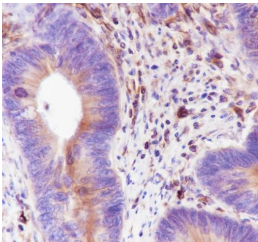
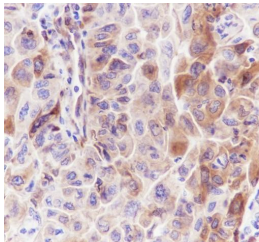
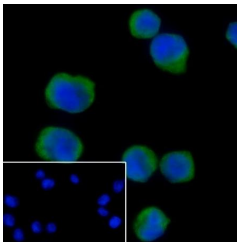


Recombinant STING Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301666L**

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human STING fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	C311289
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:200-1:1000
IF	1:50

Data	
 Western Blot with STING Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: THP-1 Observed-MW:36 kDa Calculated-MW:42 kDa	 Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using STING Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.
 Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using STING Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.	 Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung squamous carcinoma using STING Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.
	

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.2

Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde)
fixed THP-1 cells using anti-STING Monoclonal Antibody
at dilution of 1:50.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

STING has several transmembrane domains, and is expressed in a variety of endothelial cells, epithelial cells and hematopoietic liver cells. STING participates in the DNA-mediated innate immune response. Non-CpG double-stranded DNA from viruses or bacteria binds to cGAS protein and is catalyzed to the second messenger cGAMP; then the dimerized STING binds to cGAMP and undergoes conformational changes. Through the autophagosome and the endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi apparatus, it further enters the cytoplasm. During the period, it is ubiquitinated and recruited TBK1 protein, then phosphorylated, and then combined with IRF3; then IRF3 is phosphorylated and enters the nucleus to induce the expression of IFNs, etc. In conclusion, it can enhance the body's immune ability and kill bacteria, viruses and other pathogens to a greater extent.