

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# **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 lgG, κ Clone A369

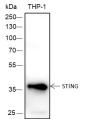
**Purification** Protein Apurified

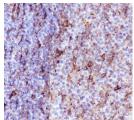
Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

#### **Applications Recommended Dilution**

1:500-1:2000 **WB** 1:200-1:1000 **IHC** IF 1:50

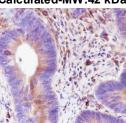
#### Data





Western Blot with STING Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil 1:2000. Lane 1: THP-1

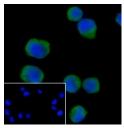
> Observed-MW:36 kDa Calculated-MW:42 kDa



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.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using STING Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



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

## For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Fax: 1-832-243-6017 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com



#### **Elabscience Bionovation Inc.**

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# **Preparation & Storage**

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 autophagsome 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.