Recombinant STING Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301666L**

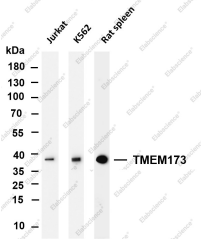
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	The specific immunogen used to produce this antibody is proprietary information
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C111289
Purification	Protein A affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000-5000
IHC	1:200-1000
IF	1:200-1000
IP	1:50-200
ELISA	1:5000-20000

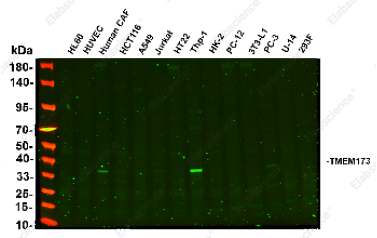
Data



Western blot analysis of Jurkat, K562 and Rat spleen cell lysates using STING Antibody (AN301666L).

Observed-MW:37 kDa

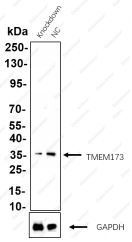
Calculated-MW:42 kDa



Western blot analysis of HL60, HUVEC, Human CAF, HCT116, A549, Jurkat, HT22, Thp-1, HK-2, PC-12, 3T3-L1, PC-3, U-14 and 293F cell lysates using STING Antibody (AN301666L) at a dilution of 1:2500.

Observed-MW:37 kDa

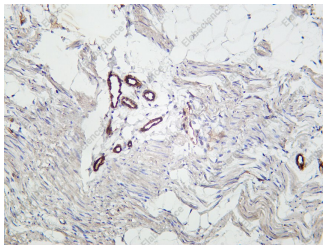
Calculated-MW:42 kDa



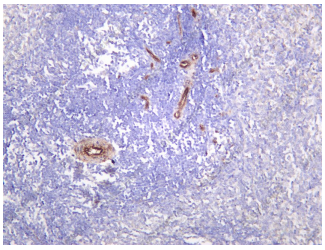
Western blot analysis of K562 WT and knockdown cell lysates using STING Antibody (AN301666L).

Observed-MW:37 kDa

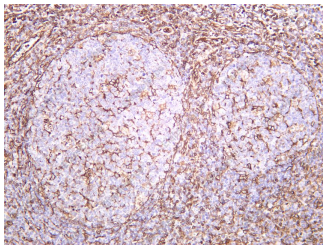
Calculated-MW:42 kDa



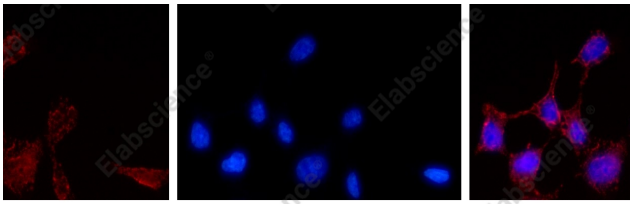
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat colon sections using STING Antibody (AN301666L).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat spleen sections using STING Antibody (AN301666L).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil sections using STING Antibody (AN301666L).



A B C

Immunofluorescence analysis of HEK293. Picture A:STING Antibody(AN301666L) (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

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.

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