

## Recombinant Phospho-Stat3 (Tyr705) Monoclonal Antibody

**catalog number:** AN300142P

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

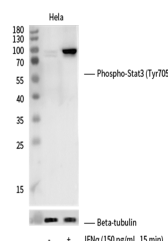
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues around Tyr705 of the Human Phospho-Stat3
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	4B8
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:500-1:5000



Western blot analysis of extracts from serum-starved HeLa treated with IFNα (150 ng/mL, 15 min), using Phospho-Stat3 (Tyr705) Monoclonal Antibody and other brands' antibodies (Company C) at dilution of 1:2000, 1:10000 and 1:50000.

**Observed-MW:90 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:88 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Shipping** Ice bag

### Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT protein family. 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 through phosphorylation in response to various cytokines and growth factors including IFNs, EGF, IL5, IL6, HGF, LIF and BMP 2. This protein mediates the expression of a variety of genes in response to cell stimuli, and thus plays a key role in many cellular processes such as cell growth and apoptosis. The small GTPase Rac1 has been shown to bind and regulate the activity of this protein. PIAS3 protein is a specific inhibitor of this protein. Mutations in this gene are associated with infantile-onset multisystem autoimmune disease and hyper-immunoglobulin E syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

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