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| Product name: | Stat5a/b (phospho Ser726/731) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Cat number: | ABN05488 |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |
| Size: | 100µL |
| Clone: | Polyclonal |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Immunogen: | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human STAT5A/B around the phosphorylation site of Ser725/730. AA range:696-745 |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Applications: | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000 |
| Molecular Weight: | 91kDa |
| Purification: | Affinity purification |
| Form: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Storage: | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

Background:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT family of transcription factors. 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 by, and mediates the responses of many cell ligands, such as IL2, IL3, IL7 GM-CSF, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, and different growth hormones. Activation of this protein in myeloma and lymphoma associated with a TEL/JAK2 gene fusion is independent of cell stimulus and has been shown to be essential for tumorigenesis. The mouse counterpart of this gene is found to induce the expression of BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), which suggests the antiapoptotic function of this gene in cells. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been function: Carries out a dual function: signal transduction and activation of transcription. Binds to the GAS element and activates PRL-induced transcription., online information: STAT5 entry, PTM: Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to IL-2, IL-3, IL-7, IL-15, GM-CSF, growth hormone, prolactin, erythropoietin and thrombopoietin. Tyrosine phosphorylation is required for DNA-binding activity and dimerization. Serine phosphorylation is also required for maximal transcriptional activity., similarity: Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family., similarity: Contains 1 SH2 domain., subcellular location: Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation., subunit: Forms a homodimer or a heterodimer with a related family member. Binds NR3C1 (By similarity). Interacts with NCOA1 and SOCS7.,