

## STAT3 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP20339a

## **Specification**

#### STAT3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession P40763

Other Accession P52631, Q19S50,

P42227, Q6DV79, P61635, Q7ZXK3,

Q9PVX8

Reactivity Human

Predicted Xenopus, Bovine,

Chicken, Mouse,

Pig, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit Ig

Isotype Rabbit
Calculated MW 88068
Antigen Region 4-31

STAT3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

## **Gene ID 6774**

Host

Clonality

### **Other Names**

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, Acute-phase response factor, STAT3, APRF

## **Target/Specificity**

This STAT3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 4-31 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human STAT3.

## Dilution

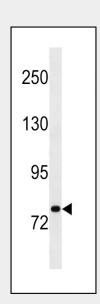
WB~~1:1000

## **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

## **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C



STAT3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20339a) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the STAT3 antibody detected the STAT3 protein (arrow).

## STAT3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses to interleukins, KITLG/SCF and other growth factors. May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4. Binds to the interleukin-6 (IL-6)-responsive elements identified in the promoters of various acute-phase protein genes. Activated by IL31 through IL31RA.



in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

STAT3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### STAT3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

## Name STAT3 (HGNC:11364)

Signal transducer and transcription

## **Function**

activator that mediates cellular responses to interleukins, KITLG/SCF, LEP and other growth factors (PubMed:<a href="http://ww w.uniprot.org/citations/10688651" target=" blank">10688651</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/12359225" target=" blank">12359225</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/12873986" target=" blank">12873986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/15194700" target="\_blank">15194700</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/17344214" target="\_blank">17344214</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/18242580" target=" blank">18242580</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/23084476" target=" blank">23084476</a>). Once activated, recruits coactivators, such as NCOA1 or MED1, to the promoter region of the target gene (PubMed:<a href="http://w ww.uniprot.org/citations/17344214" target="\_blank">17344214</a>). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/12873986" target=" blank">12873986</a>). Upon activation of IL6ST/gp130 signaling by interleukin-6 (IL6), binds to the IL6-responsive elements identified in the promoters of various acute-phase protein genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.unipro t.org/citations/12359225" target=" blank">12359225</a>). Activated by IL31 through IL31RA

(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c



itations/15194700" target=" blank">15194700</a>). Acts as a regulator of inflammatory response by regulating differentiation of naive CD4(+) T-cells into T-helper Th17 or regulatory T-cells (Treg): deacetylation and oxidation of lysine residues by LOXL3, leads to disrupt STAT3 dimerization and inhibit its transcription activity (PubMed:<a href="htt p://www.uniprot.org/citations/28065600" target=" blank">28065600</a>). Involved in cell cycle regulation by inducing the expression of key genes for the progression from G1 to S phase, such as CCND1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/17344214" target=" blank">17344214</a>). Mediates the effects of LEP on melanocortin production, body energy homeostasis and lactation (By similarity). May play an apoptotic role by transctivating BIRC5 expression under LEP activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/18242580" target="\_blank">18242580</a>). Cytoplasmic STAT3 represses macroautophagy by inhibiting EIF2AK2/PKR activity (PubMed: <a href="http://www.unipr ot.org/citations/23084476" target=" blank">23084476</a>). Plays a crucial role in basal beta cell functions, such as regulation of insulin secretion (By similarity).

# Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Translocated into the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization, in response to signaling by activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 or FGFR4. Constitutive nuclear presence is independent of tyrosine phosphorylation. Predominantly present in the cytoplasm without stimuli. Upon leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) stimulation, accumulates in the nucleus. The complex composed of BART and ARL2 plays an important role in the nuclear translocation and retention of STAT3 Identified in a complex with LYN and PAG1

## **Tissue Location**

Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Expressed in naive CD4(+) T cells as well as T-helper Th17, Th1 and Th2 cells (PubMed:31899195)



# STAT3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# STAT3 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- Roflumilast reverses polymicrobial sepsis-induced liver damage by inhibiting inflammation in mice.
- <u>SOCS3</u> overexpression inhibits advanced glycation end product-induced EMT in proximal tubule epithelial cells.