

STAT3 Blocking Peptide (C-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19819b**Specification****STAT3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P40763](#)
Other Accession [P52631](#), [Q19S50](#),
[P42227](#), [P61635](#),
[NP_003141.2](#)

STAT3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6774

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 688-699 of HUMAN STAT3

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

STAT3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information

Name STAT3 ([HGNC:11364](#))

Function

Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses

STAT3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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 BMP2. 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. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described.

STAT3 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Li, L., et al. Cancer Res. 70(20):8222-8232(2010)
Takaishi, K., et al. Cancer Sci. 101(10):2128-2136(2010)
Li, F., et al. Surgeon 8(5):262-266(2010)
Schimke, L.F., et al. J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 126(3):611-617(2010)
Iliopoulos, D., et al. Mol. Cell 39(4):493-506(2010)

to interleukins, KITLG/SCF, LEP and other growth factors (PubMed:10688651, PubMed:12359225, PubMed:12873986, PubMed:15194700, PubMed:17344214, PubMed:18242580, PubMed:23084476). Once activated, recruits coactivators, such as NCOA1 or MED1, to the promoter region of the target gene (PubMed:17344214). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed:12873986). 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:12359225). Activated by IL31 through IL31RA (PubMed:15194700). 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:28065600). Involved in cell cycle regulation by inducing the expression of key genes for the progression from G1 to S phase, such as CCND1 (PubMed:17344214).

target="_blank">17344214). Mediates the effects of LEP on melanocortin production, body energy homeostasis and lactation (By similarity). May play an apoptotic role by transactivating BIRC5 expression under LEP activation (PubMed:18242580). Cytoplasmic STAT3 represses macroautophagy by inhibiting EIF2AK2/PKR activity (PubMed:23084476). 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 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)