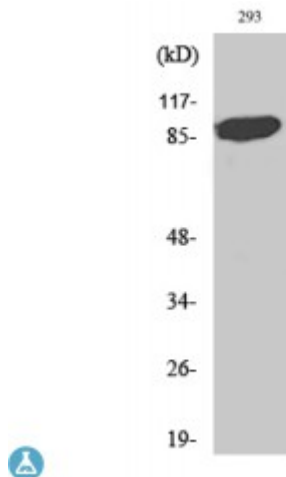


Anti-Stat5a antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Stat5a.
Model	STJ95817
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Stat5a around the non-phosphorylation site of S780.
Immunogen Region	720-800 aa
Gene ID	6776
Gene Symbol	STAT5A
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Stat5a Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Stat5a protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5A
Molecular Weight	91 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11366 OMIM:601511
Alternative Names	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5A
Function	Carries out a dual signal transduction and activation of transcription. Mediates cellular responses to the cytokine KITLG/SCF and other growth factors. Mediates cellular responses to ERBB4. May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4. Binds to the GAS element and activates PRL-induced transcription. Regulates the expression of milk proteins during lactation.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus. Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation.
Post-translational Modifications	Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to KITLG/SCF, IL2, IL3, IL7, IL15, CSF2/GMCSF, GH1, PRL, EPO and THPO. Activated KIT promotes phosphorylation on tyrosine residues and subsequent translocation to the nucleus. Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to constitutively activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4. Tyrosine phosphorylation is required for DNA-binding activity and dimerization. Serine phosphorylation is also required for maximal transcriptional activity . Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to signaling via activated FLT3; wild-type FLT3 results in much weaker phosphorylation than constitutively activated mutant FLT3. Alternatively, can be phosphorylated by JAK2 at Tyr-694. Dephosphorylation on tyrosine residues by PTPN2 negatively regulates prolactin signaling pathway. ISGylated.