10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

STAT3 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1474a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P40763
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	3B5
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	88068
Description	The Stat3 transcription factor is an important signaling molecule for many cytokines and growth-factor receptors and is required for murine fetal development . Stat3 is constitutively activated in a number of human tumors and possesses oncogenic potential and anti-apoptotic activities. Stat3 is activated by phosphorylation at Tyr705, which induces dimerization, nuclear translocation and DNA binding. Transcriptional activation seems to be regulated by phosphorylation at Ser727 through the MAPK or mTOR pathways. Stat3 isoform expression appears to reflect biological function as the relative expression levels of Stat3α (86 kDa) and Stat3β (79 kDa) depend on cell type, ligand exposure or cell maturation stage. It is notable that Stat3β lacks the serine phosphorylation site within the carboxy-terminal transcriptional activation domain.Tissue specificity: Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human STAT3 expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6774
Other Names	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, Acute-phase response factor, STAT3, APRF
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	STAT3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	STAT3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9630560, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11364}
Function	Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses to interleukins, KITLG/SCF, LEP and other growth factors (PubMed:10688651, PubMed:11294841, PubMed:12359225, PubMed:12873986, PubMed:15194700, PubMed:15653507, PubMed:16285960, PubMed:17344214, PubMed:18242580, PubMed:18782771, PubMed:22306293, PubMed:23084476, PubMed:28262505, PubMed:32929201, PubMed:38404237). Once activated, recruits coactivators, such as NCOA1 or MED1, to the promoter region of the target gene (PubMed:15653507, PubMed:16285960, PubMed:17344214, PubMed:18782771, PubMed:28262505, PubMed:32929201). 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): acetylation promotes its transcription activity and cell differentiation while deacetylation and oxidation of lysine residues by LOXL3 inhibits differentiation (PubMed:28065600, PubMed:28262505). 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). 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). Following JAK/STAT signaling activation and as part of a complex with NFATC3 and NFATC4, binds to the alpha-beta E4 promoter region of CRYAB and activates transcription in cardiomyocytes (By similarity). Involved in the oncostatin-M-mediated signaling pathway through both type I OSM receptor complex (heterodimers composed of LIFR and IL6ST) and type II OSM receptor complex (heterodimers composed of OSMR and IL6ST) (PubMed:9188471).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm (PubMed:29162862) Translocated into the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization, in response to signaling by activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 or FGFR4 (PubMed:15653507, PubMed:16285960). 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. Translocates to the nucleus in the presence of EDN1 (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P52631, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15653507, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16285960, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29162862}
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)

References

1. J Mol Graph Model. 2009 Nov;28(4):347-56. 2. Bone. 2010 Feb;46(2):524-33.

Images

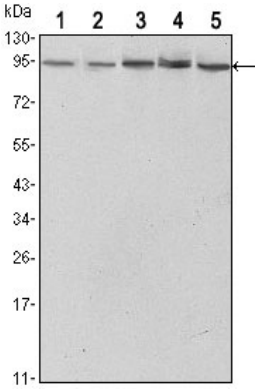


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using STAT3 mouse mAb against Hela (1),NIH/3T3 (2), Jurkat (3), PC-12 (4) and COS7 (5) cell lysate.

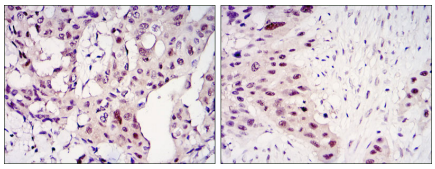


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mammary cancer tissues (left) and lung cancer tissues (right) using STAT3 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

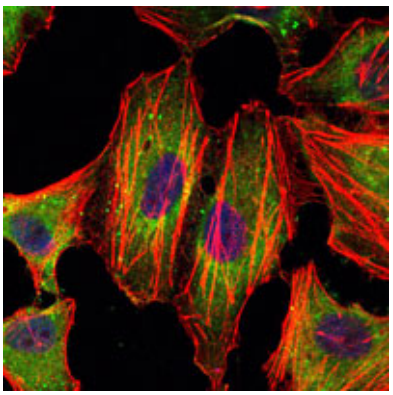


Figure 3: Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using STAT3 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.