

# STAT1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP19835b

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IHC-P, IF, WB, FC, IHC-P-Leica, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P42224</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_009330.1</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	87335
<b>Antigen Region</b>	717-745

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	6772
<b>Other Names</b>	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1-alpha/beta, Transcription factor ISGF-3 components p91/p84, STAT1
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This STAT1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 717-745 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human STAT1.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-P~~1:100 IF~~1:25 WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:25 IHC-P-Leica~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	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.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	STAT1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	STAT1
<b>Function</b>	Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses to interferons (IFNs), cytokine KITLG/SCF and other cytokines and other growth factors (PubMed: <a href="#">12764129</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">12855578</a> ,

PubMed:[15322115](#), PubMed:[23940278](#), PubMed:[34508746](#), PubMed:[35568036](#), PubMed:[9724754](#)). Following type I IFN (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) binding to cell surface receptors, signaling via protein kinases leads to activation of Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) and to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. The phosphorylated STATs dimerize and associate with ISGF3G/IRF-9 to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus (PubMed:[28753426](#), PubMed:[35568036](#)). ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of IFN-stimulated genes (ISG), which drive the cell in an antiviral state (PubMed:[28753426](#), PubMed:[35568036](#)). In response to type II IFN (IFN-gamma), STAT1 is tyrosine- and serine-phosphorylated (PubMed:[26479788](#)). It then forms a homodimer termed IFN-gamma-activated factor (GAF), migrates into the nucleus and binds to the IFN gamma activated sequence (GAS) to drive the expression of the target genes, inducing a cellular antiviral state (PubMed:[8156998](#)). Becomes activated in response to KITLG/SCF and KIT signaling (PubMed:[15526160](#)). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed:[19088846](#)). Following bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced TLR4 endocytosis, phosphorylated at Thr-749 by IKBKB which promotes binding of STAT1 to the 5'-TTTGAGGC-3' sequence in the ARID5A promoter, resulting in transcriptional activation of ARID5A and subsequent ARID5A-mediated stabilization of IL6 (PubMed:[32209697](#)). Phosphorylation at Thr-749 also promotes binding of STAT1 to the 5'-TTTGAGTC-3' sequence in the IL12B promoter and activation of IL12B transcription (PubMed:[32209697](#)). Involved in food tolerance in small intestine: associates with the Gasdermin-D, p13 cleavage product (13 kDa GSDMD) and promotes transcription of CIITA, inducing type 1 regulatory T (Tr1) cells in upper small intestine (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Translocated into the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization, in response to IFN-gamma and signaling by activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 or FGFR4 (PubMed:[15322115](#)). Monomethylation at Lys- 525 is required for phosphorylation at Tyr-701 and translocation into the nucleus (PubMed:[28753426](#)). Translocates into the nucleus in response to interferon-beta stimulation (PubMed:[26479788](#))

## Background

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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 can be activated by various ligands including interferon-alpha, interferon-gamma, EGF, PDGF and IL6. This protein mediates the expression of a variety of genes, which is thought to be important for cell viability in response to different cell stimuli and pathogens. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq].

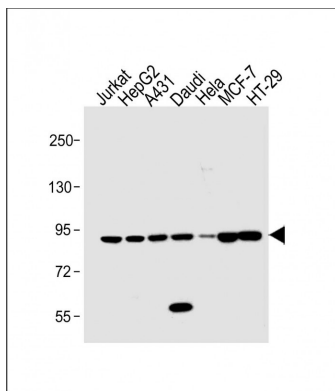
## References

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 Rosas-Murrieta, N.H., et al. Virol. J. 7, 263 (2010) :  
 DeVries, T.A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(44):45603-45612(2004)  
 Zhang, Y., et al. Carcinogenesis 25(7):1165-1175(2004)  
 Sakamoto, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(5):3245-3253(2004)

## Images

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All lanes : Anti-STAT1 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution  
 Lane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 3: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 4: Daudi whole cell lysate Lane 5: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 5: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 5: HT-29 whole cell lysate  
 Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 87 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

## Citations

- [Enhancing NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity to cisplatin-resistant lung cancer cells via MEK/Erk signaling inhibition.](#)
- [Radiation alters PD-L1/NKG2D ligand levels in lung cancer cells and leads to immune escape from NK cell cytotoxicity via IL-6-MEK/Erk signaling pathway.](#)

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