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STAT5b Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5290

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P51692
Other Accession	P52632, Q9TUZ0, P42232, Q9TUM3
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Predicted	Mouse, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	89866
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	6777
Antigen Region	760-787
Other Names	STAT5B; Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	This STAT5b antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 760-787 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human STAT5b.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	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.
Precautions	STAT5b Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	STAT5B
Function	Carries out a dual function: signal transduction and activation of transcription (PubMed:29844444). Mediates cellular responses to the cytokine

	KITLG/SCF and other growth factors. Binds to the GAS element and activates PRL-induced transcription. Positively regulates hematopoietic/erythroid differentiation.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation.

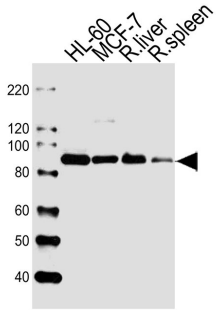
Background

STAT5b is a member of the STAT family of transcription factors. 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 mediates the signal transduction triggered by various cell ligands, such as IL2, IL4, CSF1, and different growth hormones. It has been shown to be involved in diverse biological processes, such as TCR signaling, apoptosis, adult mammary gland development, and sexual dimorphism of liver gene expression. This gene was found to fuse to retinoic acid receptor-alpha (RARA) gene in a small subset of acute promyelocytic leukemias (APLL). The dysregulation of the signaling pathways mediated by this protein may be the cause of the APLL.

References

Xi, S., et al., Cancer Res. 63(20):6763-6771 (2003).
Uddin, S., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 308(2):325-330 (2003).
Zhang, X., et al., J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 112(1):93-101 (2003).
Yamashita, H., et al., Oncogene 22(11):1638-1652 (2003).
Kloth, M.T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(3):1671-1679 (2003).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HL-60,MCF-7 cell line,rat liver,rat spleen tissue (from left to right), using STAT5b Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AW5290). AW5290 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.