

**Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP3260a**

**Specification**

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**Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | IF, WB,E               |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P40763</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse           |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG             |

**Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6774

**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

This STAT3 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S727 of human STAT3.

**Dilution**

IF~~1:200  
WB~~1:500

**Format**

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.

**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**

Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody - 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:[12359225](#), PubMed:[12873986](#), PubMed:[15194700](#), PubMed:[15653507](#), PubMed:[16285960](#), PubMed:[17344214](#), PubMed:[18242580](#), PubMed:[18782771](#), PubMed:[22306293](#),

PubMed:[23084476](#), PubMed:[28262505](#), PubMed:[32929201](#)). 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).

#### 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 (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](#)}

#### Tissue Location

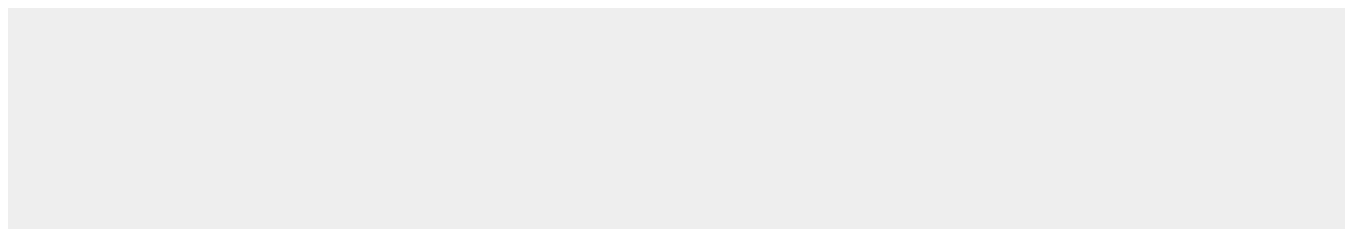
Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Expressed in naive CD4(+) T cells as well as T-helper Th17, Th1 and Th2 cells (PubMed:[31899195](#))

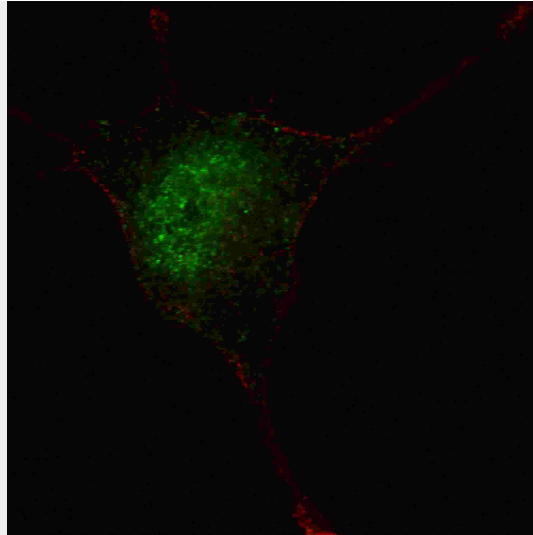
### Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody - Protocols

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

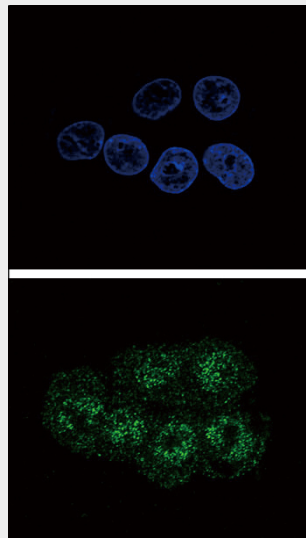
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody - Images

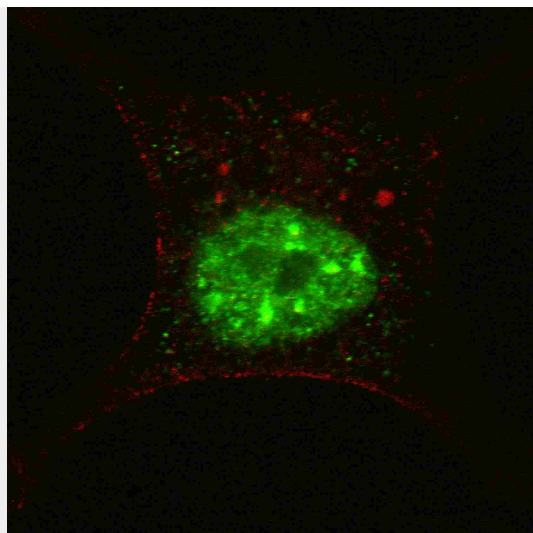




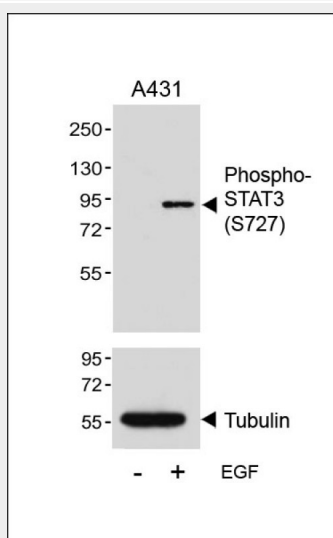
Fluorescent confocal image of SY5Y cells stained with phospho-STAT3-S727 antibody. SY5Y cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with AP1534a phospho-STAT3-S727 primary antibody (1:100, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10 µg/ml, 5 min). Note the highly specific localization of the phospho-STAT3-S727 immunosignal to the nucleus and cytoplasm, supported by Human Protein Atlas Data (<http://www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000168610>).



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of Phospho-STAT3-S727 Antibody(Cat#AP1534a) with HepG2 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Fluorescent confocal image of SY5Y cells stained with phospho-STAT3-S727 antibody. SY5Y cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with AP3260a phospho-STAT3-S727 primary antibody (1:200, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10 µg/ml, 5 min). Note the highly specific localization of the phospho-STAT3 immunosignal mainly to the nucleus, supported by Human Protein Atlas Data (<http://www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000168610>).



Western blot analysis of lysates from A431 cell line, untreated or treated with EGF, 100ng/ml, 5min using Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody(Cat. #AP3260a)(upper) or tubulin (lower).

### Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody - Background

STAT3 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. It 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.

### Phospho-STAT3(S727) Antibody - References

References for protein:

1. Schick, N., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(37):38787-38796 (2004).
2. Wang, H., et al., Lab. Invest. 84(8):941-951 (2004).
3. Kato, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(30):31076-31080 (2004).
4. Ivanova, A.V., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 340(4):641-653 (2004).
5. Park, J., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 320(1):279-285 (2004).

References for SY5Y (SH-SY5Y; ATCC#CRL-2266): 1. Ross RA, et al. Coordinate morphological and biochemical interconversion of human neuroblastoma cells. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 71: 741-749, 1983. [PubMed: 6137586]; 2. Biedler JL, et al. Multiple neurotransmitter synthesis by human neuroblastoma cell lines and clones. Cancer Res. 38: 3751-3757, 1978. [PubMed: 29704].