

STAT3 Antibody
Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90334

Specification

STAT3 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC
Primary Accession	P40763
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	
APRF;Acute-phase response factor;Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; STAT3; HIES;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	88068 Da

STAT3 Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human STAT3
Description	Transcription factor that binds to the interleukin-6 (IL-6)-responsive elements identified in the promoters of various acute-phase protein genes. Activated by IL31 through IL31RA. 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.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

STAT3 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:<a

[12359225](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12359225), PubMed:[12873986](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12873986), PubMed:[15194700](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15194700), PubMed:[15653507](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15653507), PubMed:[16285960](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16285960), PubMed:[17344214](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344214), PubMed:[18242580](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18242580), PubMed:[18782771](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18782771), PubMed:[22306293](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22306293), PubMed:[23084476](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23084476), PubMed:[28262505](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28262505), PubMed:[32929201](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32929201), PubMed:[38404237](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38404237)). Once activated, recruits coactivators, such as NCOA1 or MED1, to the promoter region of the target gene (PubMed:[15653507](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15653507), PubMed:[16285960](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16285960), PubMed:[17344214](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344214), PubMed:[18782771](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18782771), PubMed:[28262505](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28262505), PubMed:[32929201](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32929201)). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed:[12873986](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12359225)). Activated by IL31 through IL31RA (PubMed:[15194700](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28065600), PubMed:[28262505](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18242580)). Cytoplasmic STAT3 represses macroautophagy by inhibiting EIF2AK2/PKR activity (PubMed:[23084476](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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 (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

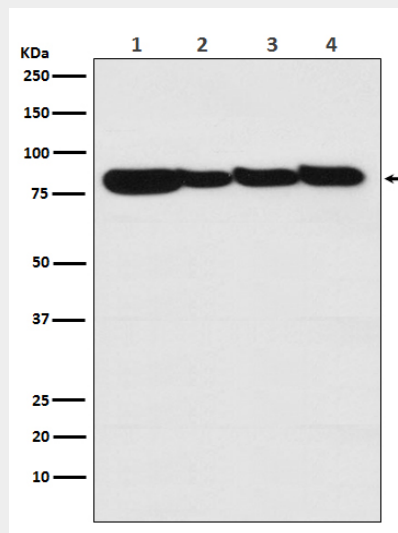
Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Expressed in naive CD4(+) T cells as well as T-helper Th17, Th1 and Th2 cells (PubMed:31899195)

STAT3 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](#)

STAT3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of STAT3 expression in (1) A431 cell lysate; (2) Human liver lysate; (3) Mouse heart lysate; (4) Rat brain lysate.