Stat5 (phospho-Tyr694) mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-01477
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	STAT5B
Protein Name	Stat5 (Tyr694)
Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human Stat5 (Tyr694)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Mouse Stat5 (phospho-Tyr694)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B
Observed Band	90kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation. .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Epithelium,Lymph,Placenta,
Function	disease:Defects in STAT5B are the cause of Laron type dwarfism II (LTD2) [MIM:245590]; also known as Laron syndrome type II or Laron syndrome due to a post-receptor defect. The phenotypic features are consistent with growth hormone deficiency in the presence of normal to elevated circulating concentrations of growth hormone, and resistance to hexogeneous hormone therapy.,function:Carries out a dual function: signal transduction and activation of transcription. Binds to the GAS element and activates PRL-induced transcription.,online information:STAT5 entry,online information:STAT5B mutation db,PTM:Tyrosine phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,subcellular location:Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation.,subunit:Forms a homodimer or a

	heterodimer with a related family member. Binds NR3C1 (By simil
Background	The protein encoded by this gene 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. [provi
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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