



STAT5A/B mouse mAb

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| Catalog No | BYmab-12542 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human; Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | STAT5A STAT5 |
| Protein Name | STAT5A/B |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from human STAT5A/B |
| Specificity | This antibody detects endogenous levels of STAT5A/B at Human, Mouse,Rat |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.28% 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 5A |
| Observed Band | |
| Cell Pathway | Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation. |
| Tissue Specificity | Brain,Cervix,Epithelium,Lung,Placenta,Synovial memb |
| Function | 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,PTM:Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to IL-2, IL-3, IL-7, IL-15, GM-CSF, growth hormone, prolactin, erythropoietin and thrombopoietin. Tyrosine phosphorylation is required for DNA-binding activity and dimerization. Serine phosphorylation is also required for maximal transcriptional activity.,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 similarity). Interacts with NCOA1 and SOCS7., |

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**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 is activated by, and mediates the responses of many cell ligands, such as IL2, IL3, IL7 GM-CSF, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, and different growth hormones. Activation of this protein in myeloma and lymphoma associated with a TEL/JAK2 gene fusion is independent of cell stimulus and has been shown to be essential for tumorigenesis. The mouse counterpart of this gene is found to induce the expression of BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), which suggests the antiapoptotic function of this gene in cells. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been

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.

Products Images