

**Anti-STAT5b Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11149****Specification**

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**Anti-STAT5b Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P51692</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B(STAT5B) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-STAT5b Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6777

**Other Names**

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B, STAT5B

**Calculated MW**

89866 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse <br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation. .

**Protein Name**

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human STAT5b(767-787aa RRVEELLGRPMDSQWIPHAQS), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

#### **Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family.

### **Anti-STAT5b Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** STAT5B

#### **Function**

Carries out a dual function: signal transduction and activation of transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29844444" target="\_blank">29844444</a>). 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**

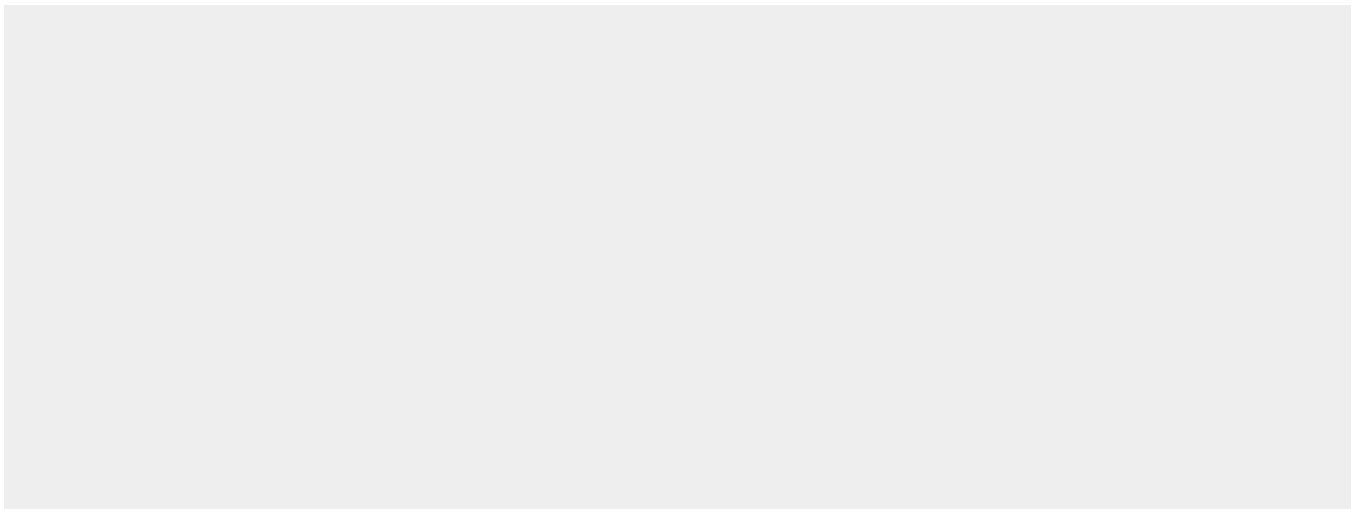
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation.

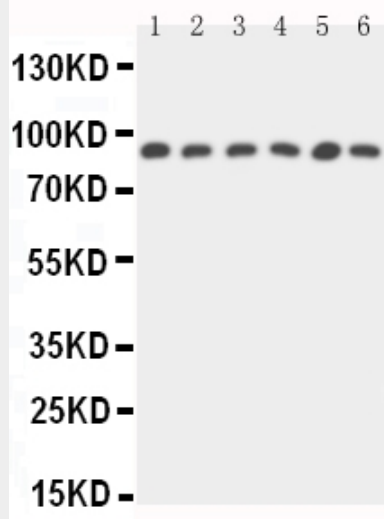
### **Anti-STAT5b Antibody - Protocols**

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

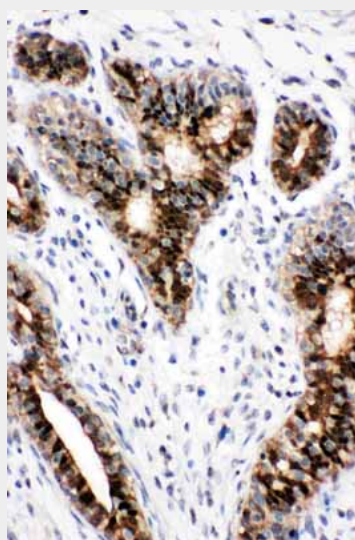
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Anti-STAT5b Antibody - Images**





Anti-STAT5b antibody, ABO11149, Western blotting  
Lane 1: Rat Intestine Tissue Lysate  
Lane 2: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate  
Lane 3: HELA Cell Lysate  
Lane 4: A549 Cell Lysate  
Lane 5: MM231 Cell Lysate  
Lane 6: COLO320 Cell Lysate



Anti-STAT5b antibody, ABO11149, IHC(P)  
IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue

### Anti-STAT5b Antibody - Background

STAT5B(Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the STAT5B gene. STAT5B orthologs have been identified in most placentals for which complete genome data are available. By FISH, Lin et al.(1996) mapped STAT5B to 17q11.2. 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(APML). The dysregulation of the signaling pathways mediated by this protein may be the cause of the APML.