

**Stat3 Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10341****Specification**

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**Stat3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P42227</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">AAA19452.1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	88054

**Stat3 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 20848**Application & Usage**

**Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml).** However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes ~97 kDa Stat3 in samples from human, mouse, and rat origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

**Other Names**

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, stat -3, STAT3, STAT -3, STAT 3, APRF , FLJ20882 , MGC16063

**Target/Specificity**

STAT3

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions**

## Precautions

Stat3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Stat3 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** Stat3 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:103038}

### Function

Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses to interleukins, KITLG/SCF, LEP and other growth factors (By similarity). Once activated, recruits coactivators, such as NCOA1 or MED1, to the promoter region of the target gene (By similarity). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). Activated by IL31 through IL31RA (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). Involved in cell cycle regulation by inducing the expression of key genes for the progression from G1 to S phase, such as CCND1 (By similarity). Mediates the effects of LEP on melanocortin production, body energy homeostasis and lactation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12594516" target="\_blank">12594516</a>). May play an apoptotic role by transactivating BIRC5 expression under LEP activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16825198" target="\_blank">16825198</a>). Cytoplasmic STAT3 represses macroautophagy by inhibiting EIF2AK2/PKR activity (By similarity). Plays a crucial role in basal beta cell functions, such as regulation of insulin secretion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20215569" target="\_blank">20215569</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19538478" target="\_blank">19538478</a>). Plays an important role in host defense in methicillin-resistant S.aureus lung infection by regulating the expression of the antimicrobial lectin REG3G (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23401489" target="\_blank">23401489</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P40763}. Nucleus. Note=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 (By similarity). 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. Constitutive nuclear presence is independent of tyrosine phosphorylation. Translocates to the nucleus in the presence of EDN1 (By similarity). {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P52631}

### Tissue Location

Expressed in ventricular cardiomyocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:19538478). Expressed in the lung (at protein level) (PubMed:23401489). Expressed in the liver, spleen and kidney (PubMed:7512451).

## 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**

### **Stat3 Antibody - Background**

Membrane receptor signaling by various ligands induces activation of Jak kinases which then leads to tyrosine phosphorylation of the various Stat transcription factors. Stat1 and Stat2 are induced by IFN- $\alpha$  and form a heterodimer which is part of the ISGF3 transcription factor complex. Although early reports indicate Stat3 activation by EGF and IL-6, it has been shown that Stat3 $\beta$  appears to be activated by both while Stat3 $\alpha$  is activated by EGF, but not by IL-6. Highest expression of Stat4 is seen in testis and myeloid cells. IL-12 has been identified as an activator of Stat4. Stat5 is activated by prolactin and by IL-3. Stat6 is involved in IL-4 activated signaling pathways.