

**STAT3 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC11606****Specification****STAT3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P40763</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_644805</a> , <a href="#">21618340</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 85 kDa KDa
Application Notes	STAT3 antibody can be used for detection of STAT3 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL.

**STAT3 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	6774
Target/Specificity	
STAT3;	

**Reconstitution & Storage**

STAT3 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

**Precautions**

STAT3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10688651" target="\_blank">10688651</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12359225" target="\_blank">12359225</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12873986" target="\_blank">12873986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15194700" target="\_blank">15194700</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15653507" target="\_blank">15653507</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16285960" target="\_blank">16285960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344214" target="\_blank">17344214</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18242580" target="\_blank">18242580</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18782771" target="\_blank">18782771</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22306293" target="\_blank">22306293</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23084476" target="\_blank">23084476</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28262505" target="\_blank">28262505</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32929201" target="\_blank">32929201</a>, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38404237" target="\_blank">38404237</a>). Once activated, recruits coactivators, such as NCOA1 or MED1, to the promoter region of the target gene (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15653507" target="\_blank">15653507</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16285960" target="\_blank">16285960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344214" target="\_blank">17344214</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18782771" target="\_blank">18782771</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28262505" target="\_blank">28262505</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32929201" target="\_blank">32929201</a>). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12873986" target="\_blank">12873986</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12359225" target="\_blank">12359225</a>). Activated by IL31 through IL31RA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15194700" target="\_blank">15194700</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28065600" target="\_blank">28065600</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28262505" target="\_blank">28262505</a>). Involved in cell cycle regulation by inducing the expression of key genes for the progression from G1 to S phase, such as CCND1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344214" target="\_blank">17344214</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18242580" target="\_blank">18242580</a>). Cytoplasmic STAT3 represses macroautophagy by inhibiting EIF2AK2/PKR activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23084476" target="\_blank">23084476</a>). 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)

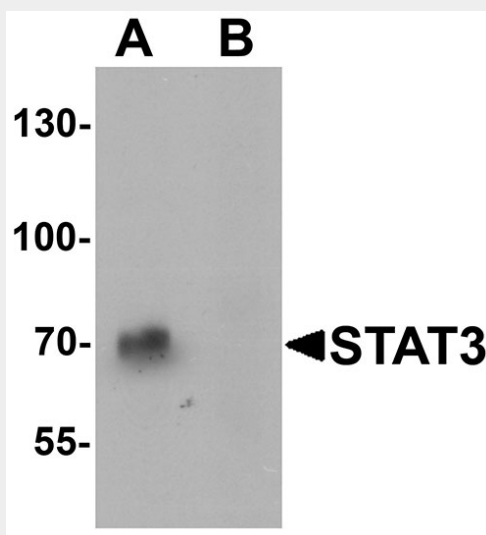
## STAT3 Antibody - Protocols

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

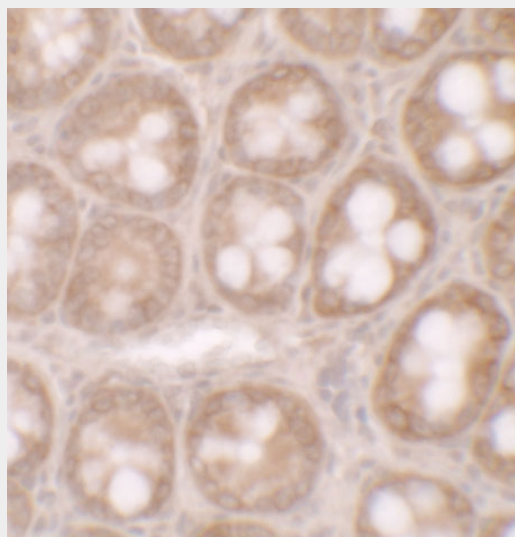
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

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

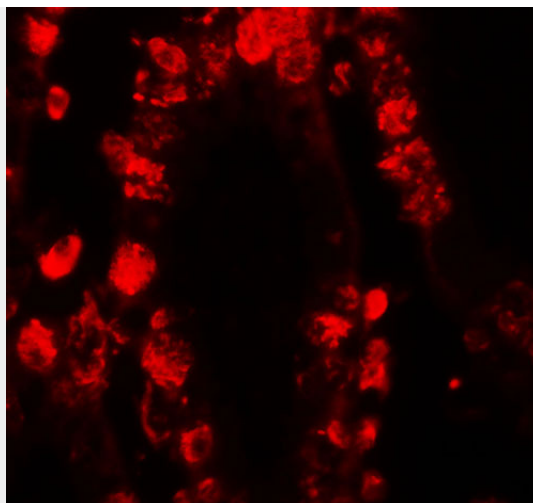
### STAT3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of STAT3 in human small intestine tissue lysate with STAT3 antibody at 1  $\mu$ g/mL in (A) the absence and (B) the presence of blocking peptide.



Immunohistochemistry of STAT3 in human small intestine tissue with STAT3 antibody at 5  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunofluorescence of STAT3 in human small intestine tissue with STAT3 antibody at 20  $\mu$ g/ml.

### **STAT3 Antibody - Background**

STAT3 Antibody: STATs (signal transducers and activators of transcription) are a family of cytoplasmic latent transcription factors that are activated to regulate gene expression in response to a large number of extracellular signaling polypeptides including cytokines, interferons, and growth factors. After phosphorylation by JAK tyrosine kinases, STATs enter the nucleus to regulate transcription of many different genes. Among the seven STATs (STAT1, STAT2, STAT3, STAT4, STAT5a, STAT5b, and STAT6), STAT1, STAT3, STAT5a, and STAT5b have a wide activation profile. STAT3 signals are pivotal to the proliferation and differentiation of neural stem cells and also participate in neuronal regeneration and cancers of the nervous system.

### **STAT3 Antibody - References**

Schaefer TS, Sanders LK, and Nathans D. Cooperative transcriptional activity of Jun and Stat3b, a short form of Stat3. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 1995; 92:9097-101.  
Leonard WJ and O'Shea JJ. Jaks and STATs: biological implications. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 1998; 16:293-322.  
Schindler C and Darnell JE Jr. Transcriptional responses to polypeptide ligands: the JAK-STAT pathway. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 1995; 64:621-51.  
Rajan P. STATus and context within the mammalian nervous system. *Mol. Med.* 2011; 17:965-73