

**STAT5b Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1530a****Specification**

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**STAT5b Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P51692](#)**STAT5b Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6777**Other Names**

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B, STAT5B

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1530a](/product/products/AP1530a) was selected from the C-term region of human STAT5b. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**STAT5b Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** STAT5B**Function**

Carries out a dual function: signal transduction and activation of transcription (PubMed: [29844444](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29844444)). 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.

**STAT5b Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **STAT5b Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **STAT5b Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

STAT5b 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.

#### **STAT5b Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Xi, S., et al., Cancer Res. 63(20):6763-6771 (2003).Uddin, S., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 308(2):325-330 (2003).Zhang, X., et al., J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 112(1):93-101 (2003).Yamashita, H., et al., Oncogene 22(11):1638-1652 (2003).Kloth, M.T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(3):1671-1679 (2003).