

STAT3 Antibody (C-term S727) Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP18086b

Specification

STAT3 Antibody (C-term S727) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>P40763</u>

STAT3 Antibody (C-term S727) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 6774

Other Names

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, Acute-phase response factor, STAT3, APRF

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.

STAT3 Antibody (C-term S727) Blocking Peptide - 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

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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/16285960" target="_blank">16285960</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16285960" target="_blank">16285960</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16285960" target="_blank">16285960</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16285960" target="_blank">17344214</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344214" 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/18782771" target="_blank">23084476</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2306293" target="_blank">23084476</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23084476" target="_blank">23084476</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22306293" target="_blank">23084476</a>, PubMed:<a
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href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22306293" target="_blank">23084476</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22306295" target="_blank">23084476</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28262505" target="_blank">28262505</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/16285960"
target=" blank">16285960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15653507"
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target=" blank">15653507, PubMed:17344214, PubMed:18782771, PubMed:28262505, PubMed:32929201). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed: 12873986). 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:12359225). Activated by IL31 through IL31RA (PubMed:15194700). 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:28262505, PubMed:28065600). 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). Mediates the effects of LEP on melanocortin production, body energy homeostasis and lactation (By similarity). May play an apoptotic role by transctivating BIRC5 expression under LEP activation (PubMed:18242580). Cytoplasmic STAT3 represses macroautophagy by inhibiting EIF2AK2/PKR activity (PubMed:23084476). 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. Translocated into the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization, in response to signaling by activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 or FGFR4 (PubMed:16285960, PubMed:15653507). 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}

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 (C-term S727) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides

STAT3 Antibody (C-term S727) Blocking Peptide - Images

STAT3 Antibody (C-term S727) Blocking Peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STATprotein family. In response to cytokines and growth factors, STATfamily members are phosphorylated by the receptor associatedkinases, and then form homo- or heterodimers that translocate tothe cell nucleus where they act as



transcription activators. Thisprotein is activated through phosphorylation in response to variouscytokines and growth factors including IFNs, EGF, IL5, IL6, HGF,LIF and BMP2. This protein mediates the expression of a variety ofgenes in response to cell stimuli, and thus plays a key role inmany cellular processes such as cell growth and apoptosis. Thesmall GTPase Rac1 has been shown to bind and regulate the activityof this protein. PIAS3 protein is a specific inhibitor of thisprotein. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encodingdistinct isoforms have been described.

STAT3 Antibody (C-term S727) Blocking Peptide - References

Li, L., et al. Cancer Res. 70(20):8222-8232(2010)Takaishi, K., et al. Cancer Sci. 101(10):2128-2136(2010)Li, F., et al. Surgeon 8(5):262-266(2010)Schimke, L.F., et al. J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 126(3):611-617(2010)Iliopoulos, D., et al. Mol. Cell 39(4):493-506(2010)