

Phospho-STAT1(S727) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3256a**Specification**

Phospho-STAT1(S727) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P42224](#)**Phospho-STAT1(S727) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6772**Other Names**

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1-alpha/beta, Transcription factor ISGF-3 components p91/p84, STAT1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP3256a](/product/products/AP3256a) was selected from the 721-733 region of human Phospho-STAT1-S727. 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.

Phospho-STAT1(S727) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** STAT1**Function**

Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses to interferons (IFNs), cytokine KITLG/SCF and other cytokines and other growth factors (PubMed: [12764129](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12764129), PubMed: [12855578](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12855578), PubMed: [15322115](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15322115), PubMed: [23940278](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23940278), PubMed: [34508746](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34508746), PubMed: [35568036](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35568036), PubMed: [9724754](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9724754)). Following type I IFN (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) binding to cell surface receptors, signaling via protein kinases leads to activation of Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) and to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2.

The phosphorylated STATs dimerize and associate with ISGF3G/IRF-9 to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus (PubMed:28753426, PubMed:35568036). ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of IFN-stimulated genes (ISG), which drive the cell in an antiviral state (PubMed:28753426, PubMed:35568036). In response to type II IFN (IFN-gamma), STAT1 is tyrosine- and serine-phosphorylated (PubMed:26479788). It then forms a homodimer termed IFN-gamma-activated factor (GAF), migrates into the nucleus and binds to the IFN gamma activated sequence (GAS) to drive the expression of the target genes, inducing a cellular antiviral state (PubMed:8156998). Becomes activated in response to KITLG/SCF and KIT signaling (PubMed:15526160). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed:19088846). Following bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced TLR4 endocytosis, phosphorylated at Thr-749 by IKBKB which promotes binding of STAT1 to the 5'-TTTGAGGC-3' sequence in the ARID5A promoter, resulting in transcriptional activation of ARID5A and subsequent ARID5A-mediated stabilization of IL6 (PubMed:32209697). Phosphorylation at Thr-749 also promotes binding of STAT1 to the 5'-TTTGAGTC-3' sequence in the IL12B promoter and activation of IL12B transcription (PubMed:32209697). Involved in food tolerance: associates with the Gasdermin-D, p13 cleavage product (13 kDa GSDMD) and promotes transcription of CIITA, inducing type 1 regulatory T (Tr1) cells in upper small intestine (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Translocated into the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization, in response to IFN-gamma and signaling by activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 or FGFR4 (PubMed:15322115). Monomethylation at Lys- 525 is required for phosphorylation at Tyr-701 and translocation into the nucleus (PubMed:28753426). Translocates into the nucleus in response to interferon-beta stimulation (PubMed:26479788)

Phospho-STAT1(S727) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Phospho-STAT1(S727) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-STAT1(S727) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

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. STAT1 can be activated by various ligands including interferon-alpha, interferon-gamma, EGF, PDGF and IL6. This protein mediates the expression of a variety of genes, which is thought to be important for cell viability in response to different cell stimuli and pathogens.

Phospho-STAT1(S727) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

Garcin, D., et al., J. Virol. 78(16):8799-8811 (2004). Melen, K., et al., J. Med. Virol. 73(4):536-547 (2004). Klampfer, L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(29):30358-30368 (2004). Marg, A., et al., J. Cell Biol.

165(6):823-833 (2004).Chim, C.S., et al., Blood 103(12):4630-4635 (2004).