

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human STING/TMEM173 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human STING/TMEM173 Ala215-Ser379 Accession # Q86WV6
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

STING (Stimulator of interferon genes; also ERIS, MPYS, MITA and TMEM173) is a 40-42 kDa 4-transmembrane protein that mediates both antiviral and MHC-II antigen recognition responses. STING is found in the ER, mitochondrial outer membrane and plasma membrane. It acts as an adaptor protein for intracellular viral detection molecules, participating in the induction of type I interferon. It also may play a role in the initiation of apoptosis following MHC-II engagement. Cells known to express STING include B cells, dendritic cells, macrophages, and monocytes. Human STING is 379 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an N-terminal cytoplasmic region (aa 1-20), four transmembrane segments (aa 21-173), and a C-terminal cytoplasmic domain (aa 174-379). Ubiquitination occurs at Lys150, and phosphorylation occurs at Ser358. STING forms 80 kDa homodimers. There are two potential splice forms, one that shows a 25 aa substitution for aa 1-173, and another that possesses an alternative start site at Met215, coupled to a premature truncation following Arg334. Over aa 215-379, human STING shares 76% aa identity with mouse STING.

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