

Human STAT5a Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 251610

Catalog Number: IC21741G

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	100 µg

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human STAT5a. This antibody does not cross-react with STAT5b.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 251610		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Human STAT5a synthetic peptide SLDSRLSPPAGLFTSARGSLS Accession # NP_003143		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm		
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.		

Please Note. Optimal dilutions should be determined by each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information Section on our website.			
	Recommended Concentration	Sample	
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cell line fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized	
		with methanol	

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

STAT5a (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription-5a) is one of two closely related genes that belong to the STAT family of transcription factors. It is a 91 kDa cytosolic protein that contains an N-terminal domain (with an NES/Nuclear Export Signal) a coiled-coiled region (with an NLS/Nuclear Localization Signal) a DNA-binding site that recognizes a GAS (Gamma-interferon Activated Site) motif, an SH2 domain that allows for dimerization, and a C-terminal transactivation domain. STAT5a likely exists in a guiescent state as a cytoplasmic anti-parallel homodimer. Following activation of both tyrosine and non-tyrosine kinase membrane-bound receptors, STAT5a is phosphorylated, increasing its MW by some 5-6 kDa. Phosphorylated STAT5a will enter the nucleus as either a homodimer (or heterodimer with STAT5b), or as a complex with the intracellular domain of a tyrosine kinase receptor such as ErbB4. Once in the nucleus, STAT5a will form a homotetramer and bind either GAS or GAS-related sequences in gene regulatory regions. Notably, it is suggested that STAT5a may "cycle" through the nucleus without phosphorylation, a process that would seem to involve Importins α3 and β1. STAT5a is related to STAT5b through gene duplication. They show 92% amino acid (aa) sequence identity, with the major differences existing over aa 45-56 and 773-794. The genes are not entirely redundant; STAT5a activates NDGR1 and SH2, while STAT5b regulates the Treg T cell genes, FoxP3 and CD25/IL-2Ra.

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