

Product name:	Stat4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN18358
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human STAT4. AA range:660-709
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000,IP 1:20-1:50
Molecular Weight:	85kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

The protein encoded by this gene 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 is essential for mediating responses to IL12 in lymphocytes, and regulating the differentiation of T helper cells. Mutations in this gene may be associated with systemic lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011],disease:Genetic variations in STAT4 are associated with susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis (RA) [MIM:180300]. Rheumatoid arthritis is a complex, multifactorial disorder. It is one of the most common autoimmune diseases and it is characterized by inflammation of synovial tissue and joint destruction.,disease:Genetic variations in STAT4 are associated with susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus type 11 (SLEB11) [MIM:612253]. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disease with a complex genetic basis. SLE is an inflammatory, and often febrile multisystemic disorder of connective tissue characterized principally by involvement of the skin, joints, kidneys, and serosal membranes. It is thought to represent a failure of the regulatory mechanisms of the autoimmune system.,function:Carries out a dual function: signal transduction and activation of transcription. Involved in IL12 signaling.,PTM:Tyrosine phosphorylated. Serine phosphorylation is also required for maximal transcriptional activity.,similarity:Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,subcellular location:Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation.,subunit:Forms a homodimer or a heterodimer with a related family member (By similarity). The SH2 domain interacts, in vitro, with IL12RB2 via a short cytoplasmic domain.,