

STING/TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT5488
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	STING/TMEM173
Fields :	>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;>>Shigellosis;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19
Gene Name :	TMEM173 ERI5 MITA STING
Protein Name :	Transmembrane protein 173
Human Gene Id :	340061
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q86WV6
Mouse Gene Id :	72512
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q3TBT3
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from Transmembrane protein 173 at AA range: 301-350
Specificity :	TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TMEM173 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 38kD

Cell Pathway : RIG-I-like receptor;Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;

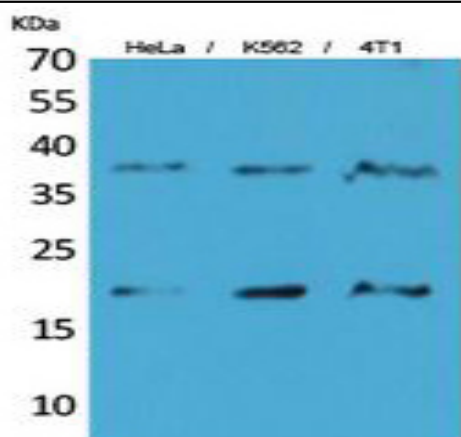
Background : This gene encodes a five transmembrane protein that functions as a major regulator of the innate immune response to viral and bacterial infections. The encoded protein is a pattern recognition receptor that detects cytosolic nucleic acids and transmits signals that activate type I interferon responses. The encoded protein has also been shown to play a role in apoptotic signaling by associating with type II major histocompatibility complex. Mutations in this gene are the cause of infantile-onset STING-associated vasculopathy. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014],

Function : function:Acts as a facilitator of innate immune signaling. Able to activate both NF-kappa-B and IRF3 transcription pathways to induce expression of type I interferon (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and exert a potent anti-viral state following expression. May be involved in translocon function, the translocon possibly being able to influence the induction of type I interferons. May be involved in transduction of apoptotic signals via its association with the major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC-II). Mediates death signaling via activation of the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathway.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon MHC-II aggregation.,subunit:Associates with the MHC-II complex (By similarity). Interacts with DDX58/RIG-I, MAVS/VISA and SSR2.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed.,

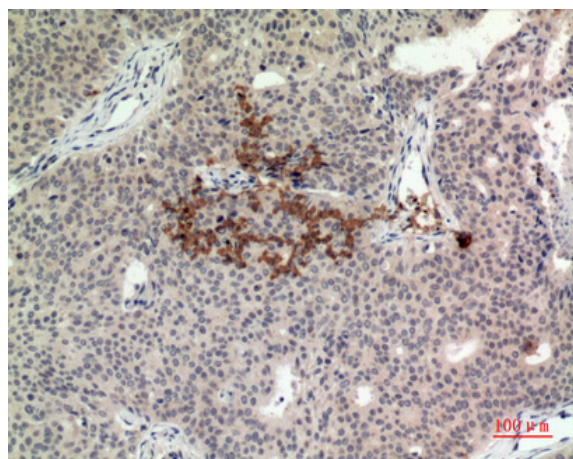
Subcellular Location : Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Mitochondrion outer membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . In response to double-stranded DNA stimulation, translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum through the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment and Golgi to post-Golgi vesicles, where the kinase TBK1 is recruited (PubMed:19433799, PubMed:30842659, PubMed:30842653, PubMed:29694889). Upon cGAMP-binding, translocates to the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi interme

Expression : Ubiquitously expressed. Expressed in skin endothelial cells, alveolar type 2 pneumocytes, bronchial epithelium and alveolar macrophages.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of HeLa, K562, 4T1 cells using TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-Breast-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:100