

**STING (Phospho Ser366) rabbit pAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP1684
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB
<b>Target :</b>	STING/TMEM173
<b>Fields :</b>	>>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
<b>Gene Name :</b>	TMEM173 ERIS MITA STING
<b>Protein Name :</b>	STING (Phospho-Ser366)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	340061
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q86WV6
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	72512
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q3TBT3
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human STING (Phospho-Ser366)
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of STING (Phospho-Ser366) at Human, Mouse,Rat
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml

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

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**Observed Band :** 38kD

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**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],

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**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.,

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**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

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

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## Products Images