

STAT3 protein

Catalog No :	YD0102
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;SDS-PAGE
Gene Name :	STAT3
Protein Name :	STAT3 protein
Sequence :	Amino acid: 272-428, with his-MBP tag.
Human Gene Id :	6774
Human Swiss Prot No :	P40763
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P42227
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS
Concentration :	SDS-PAGE >90%
Storage Stability :	-20 °C/6 month,-80 °C for long storage
Background :	<p>disease:Defects in STAT3 are the cause of hyperimmunoglobulin E recurrent infection syndrome autosomal dominant (AD-HIES) [MIM:147060]; also known as hyper-IgE syndrome or Job syndrome. AD-HIES is a rare disorder of immunity and connective tissue characterized by immunodeficiency, chronic eczema, recurrent Staphylococcal infections, increased serum IgE, eosinophilia, distinctive coarse facial appearance, abnormal dentition, hyperextensibility of the joints, and bone fractures.,function:Transcription factor that binds to the interleukin-6 (IL-6)-responsive elements identified in the promoters of various acute-phase protein genes. Activated by IL31 through IL31RA.,miscellaneous:Involved in the gp130-mediated signaling pathway.,online information:STAT3 entry,online information:STAT3 mutation db,PTM:Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to IL-6, IL-11, CNTF, LIF, CSF-1, EGF, PDGF, IFN-alpha and OSM. Phosphorylated on serine upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR. Serine phosphorylation is important for the formation of stable DNA-binding STAT3 homodimers and maximal transcriptional activity.,similarity:Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,subcellular</p>

location:Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Constitutive nuclear presence is independent of tyrosine phosphorylation.,subunit:Forms a homodimer or a heterodimer with a related family member (at least STAT1). Interacts with NCOA1, PELP1, SOCS7 and STATIP1. Interacts with HCV core protein. Interacts with IL23R in presence of IL23. Interacts with IL31RA. Interacts with SIPAR. Interacts (via SH2 domain) with NLK (By similarity). Interacts with KPNA4 and KPNA5; KPNA4 may be the primary mediator of nuclear import (By similarity). Interacts with TMF1.,tissue specificity:Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.,

Function :

negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, eye development, temperature homeostasis,eye photoreceptor cell differentiation, acute inflammatory response, transcription, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, cell motion, defense response, acute-phase response, inflammatory response, cell surface receptor linked signal transduction, enzyme linked receptor protein signaling pathway, transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway, intracellular signaling cascade,protein kinase cascade, JAK-STAT cascade, sensory organ development, behavior, feeding behavior, response to wounding, response to endogenous stimulus, response to hormone stimulus, negative regulation of biosynthetic process, positive regulation of biosynthetic process, response to organic substance, positive regulation of

Subcellular Location :

Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Translocated into the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization, in response to signaling by activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 or FGFR4. Constitutive nuclear presence is independent of tyrosine phosphorylation. Predominantly present in the cytoplasm without stimuli. Upon leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) stimulation, accumulates in the nucleus. The complex composed of BART and ARL2 plays an important role in the nuclear translocation and retention of STAT3. Identified in a complex with LYN and PAG1.

Expression :

Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Expressed in naive CD4(+) T cells as well as T-helper Th17, Th1 and Th2 cells (PubMed:31899195).

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