

## DESCRIPTION

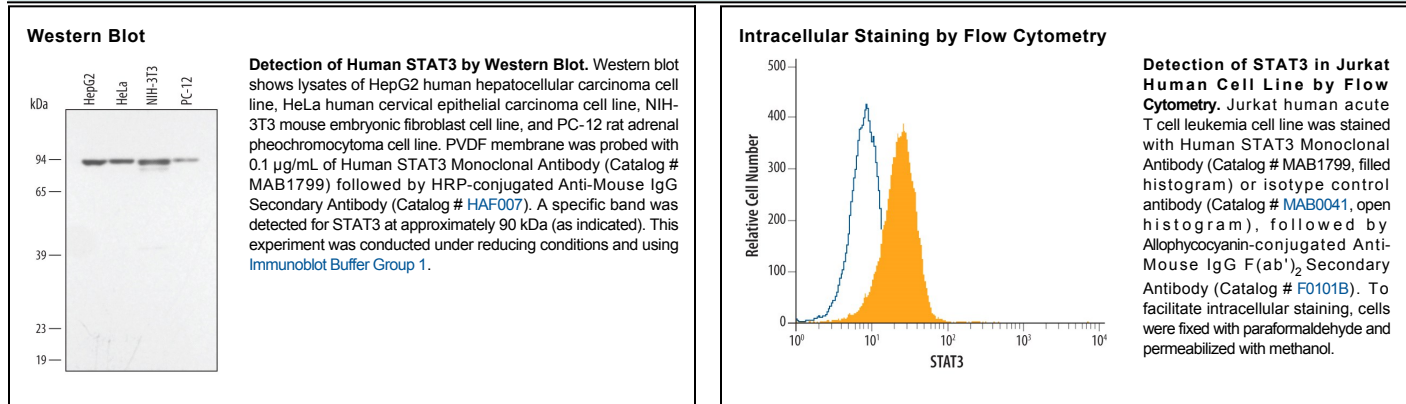
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human STAT3.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 232209
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human STAT3 Met1-Asn175 Accession # P40763
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	8-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells
<b>Immunoprecipitation</b>	1-3 µg/500 µg cell lysate	Daudi human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line, <a href="#">see our available Western blot detection antibodies</a>
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription (STAT) proteins are transcription factors activated in response to cytokine, growth factor, or hormone receptor signaling. Janus kinases (JAKs) phosphorylate STAT proteins and induce dimerization. Homo- or heterodimers translocate to the nucleus where they bind to DNA and activate transcription.