

STAT1 (His-tagged), human recombinant
Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1-alpha/beta, Transcription factor
ISGF-3 component
Catalog # PBV11455r

Specification

STAT1 (His-tagged), human recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession	P42224
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Calculated MW	85.2 kDa KDa

STAT1 (His-tagged), human recombinant - Additional Info

Gene ID	6772
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Other Names
Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1-alpha/beta, Transcription factor ISGF-3 components p91/p84, STAT1

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥90%
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	Met 1 - Val 712

Target/Specificity
STAT1

Format
Liquid

Storage
-20°C; Liquid

STAT1 (His-tagged), human recombinant - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

STAT1 (His-tagged), human recombinant - Images

STAT1 (His-tagged), human recombinant - Background

Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses to interferons (IFNs), cytokine KITLG/SCF and other cytokines and other growth factors. Following type I IFN (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) binding to cell surface receptors, signaling via protein kinases leads to activation of Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) and to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. The phosphorylated STATs dimerize and associate with ISGF3G/IRF-9 to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus. ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of IFN-stimulated genes (ISG), which drive the cell in an antiviral state. In response to type II IFN (IFN-gamma), STAT1 is tyrosine- and serine-phosphorylated. It then forms a homodimer termed IFN-gamma-activated factor (GAF), migrates into the nucleus and binds to the IFN gamma activated sequence (GAS) to drive the expression of the target genes, inducing a cellular antiviral state. Becomes activated in response to KITLG/SCF and KIT signaling. May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4.