

## Product datasheet

# Recombinant Human STAT5b protein ab173069

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Recombinant Human STAT5b protein
<b>Protein length</b>	Protein fragment

### Description

<b>Nature</b>	Recombinant
<b>Source</b>	Escherichia coli
<b>Amino Acid Sequence</b>	
<b>Accession</b>	<a href="#">P51692</a>
<b>Species</b>	Human

<b>Sequence</b>	<p>MAVWIAQQQLQGEALHQMQUALYGQHFPIEVRHYLSQW          IESQAWDSVDLDN          PQENIKATQLLEGLVQELQKKAHQVGEDGFLLKIKLG          HYATQLQNTYDR          CPMELVRCIRHILYNEQRLVREANNNGSSPAGSLADAM          SQKHLQINQTFEE          LRLVTQDTENELKKLQQTQEYFIIQYQESLRQAQFGPL          AQLSPQERLSR          ETALQQKQVSLEAWLQREAQTLQQYRVELAEKHQKTL          QLLRKQQTIIIDD          ELIQWKRQQLAGNGGPPEGSLDVLQSWCEKLAEIW          QNRQQIRRAEHLC QQLPIPGPVEEMLAEVNATTTLEHH          HHHH</p>
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<b>Molecular weight</b>	38 kDa including tags
<b>Amino acids</b>	1 to 321
<b>Tags</b>	His tag C-Terminus

### Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab173069** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>Applications</b>	HPLC
	SDS-PAGE

<b>Endotoxin level</b>	< 1.000 Eu/μg
<b>Purity</b>	>95% by SDS-PAGE .
<b>Form</b>	Liquid

## Preparation and Storage

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<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped on Dry Ice. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. pH: 7.40 Constituents: 0.02% DTT, 50% Glycerol, 49% PBS  Supplied as an 0.2 μM filtered solution.
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## General Info

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<b>Function</b>	Carries out a dual function: signal transduction and activation of transcription. Mediates cellular responses to the cytokine KITLG/SCF and other growth factors. Binds to the GAS element and activates PRL-induced transcription.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Growth hormone insensitivity with immunodeficiency
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family. Contains 1 SH2 domain.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to signaling via activated KIT, resulting in translocation to the nucleus. Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to signaling via activated FLT3; wild-type FLT3 results in much weaker phosphorylation than constitutively activated mutant FLT3. Alternatively, can be phosphorylated by JAK2. Phosphorylation at Tyr-699 by PTK6 or HCK leads to an increase of its transcriptional activity. Dephosphorylation on tyrosine residues by PTPN2 negatively regulates prolactin signaling pathway.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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