abcam

ab3987

Anti-STAT1 antibody [SM1]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2b
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide within Human STAT1 aa 700 to C-terminus. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P42224
Clone number	SM1
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	The antibody recognizes an epitope included within amino acids 721-733 of the 91 kDa STAT 1 protein.
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →
Purification notes	Purified from hybridoma culture supernatant. Purity >95% by SDS-PAGE.

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	1 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab170192 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2b, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1-2 µg/mL
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information STAT1

Function

Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses to interferons (IFNs), cytokine KITLG/SCF and other cytokines and other growth factors (PubMed:12764129, PubMed:12855578, PubMed:15322115, PubMed:23940278, PubMed:34508746, PubMed:35568036, PubMed:9724754). 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 (PubMed:28753426, PubMed:35568036). 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 (PubMed:28753426, PubMed:35568036). In response to type II IFN (IFN-gamma), STAT1 is tyrosine- and serine-phosphorylated (PubMed:26479788). 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 (PubMed:8156998). Becomes activated in response to KITLG/SCF and KIT signaling (PubMed:15526160). May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed:19088846). Following bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced TLR4 endocytosis, phosphorylated at Thr-749 by IKBKB which promotes binding of STAT1 to the 5'-TTTGAGGC-3' sequence in the ARID5A promoter, resulting in transcriptional activation of ARID5A and subsequent ARID5A-mediated stabilization of IL6 (PubMed:32209697). Phosphorylation at Thr-749 also promotes binding of STAT1 to the 5'-TTTGAGTC-3' sequence in the IL12B promoter and activation of IL12B transcription (PubMed:32209697). Involved in food tolerance in small intestine: associates with the Gasdermin-D, p13 cleavage product (13 kDa GSDMD) and promotes transcription of CIITA, inducing type 1 regulatory T (Tr1) cells in upper small intestine (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 1 (STAT1) is a protein of about 91 kDa commonly known simply as STAT1. It belongs to the STAT protein family which is involved in gene regulation. STAT1 expresses widely in many tissues including the immune system where it plays a major role. As an important player in cellular responses to cytokines and growth factors STAT1 becomes activated through phosphorylation often referred to as phospho-STAT1. This phosphorylation promotes dimerization an important step for its function.
Biological function summary	The STAT1 protein influences cell survival and immune responses. It functions as a transcription factor and participates in the interferon signaling pathway. In this setting it forms a complex with other STAT proteins such as STAT2 and STAT3 to regulate gene expression. By binding to specific DNA sequences in the nucleus STAT1 alters transcription in response to extracellular signals. It contributes to antiviral defense mechanisms and antiproliferative activities in various cells.
Pathways	The STAT1 protein plays essential roles in the JAK-STAT signaling pathway and interferon signaling pathway. It operates closely with proteins such as JAK1 and TYK2 which are involved in the phosphorylation process activating STAT1. During this activation STAT1 helps initiate cellular responses to interferons a type of signaling protein released during viral infections. The JAK-STAT pathway facilitates various physiological processes including immune responses and cell growth regulation.
Associated diseases and disorders	STAT1 dysregulation often connects to autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases. Elevated STAT1 activity associates with disorders like systemic lupus erythematosus where an imbalanced immune response occurs. Phosphorylation of STAT1 can also relate to chronic infections in cases where proper immune response activation becomes impaired. In certain cancers STAT1 interaction with proteins like SOCS1 might contribute to tumor immune evasion highlighting its vital role in pathology.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

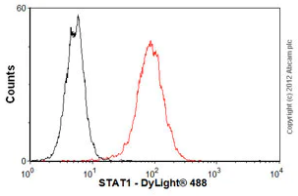
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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - Anti-STAT1 antibody [SM1] (ab3987)

STAT1 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-STAT1 antibody

Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab3987 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab3987, 1µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (ab96879) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG2b [PLPV219] (ab91366, 2µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed.

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