Applications | Species Cross-Reactivity* | Molecular Wt. | Source | Applications
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W, IP | H, M | 35 kDa | Rabbit** |
Endogenous

Background: Stimulator of interferon genes (STING, TMEM173, MITA) is a transmembrane adaptor protein that is a critical component of the cellular innate immune response to pathogenic cytoplasmic DNA (1,2). STING is a ubiquitously expressed protein found predominantly in the ER (1). The enzyme cGAMP synthase (cGAS) produces the second messenger cyclic-GMP-AMP (cGAMP) from cytoplasmic DNA (3,4). cGAMP binds and activates STING (3,4). In addition, detection of cytoplasmic DNA by nucleic acid sensors, including DDX41 or IFI16, results in STING activation (5,6). Following activation, STING translocates with TBK1 to perinuclear endosomes (7). The TBK1 kinase phosphorylates and activates interferon regulatory factors (IRFs) and NF-κB, which leads to the induction of type I interferon and other immune response genes (1,2,7).

Specificity/Sensitivity: STING Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total STING protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Leu325 of human STING protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background References:

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
Western blotting 1:1000
Immunoprecipitation 1:100

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

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