

Product datasheet for **KN204922BN**

STAT3 Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 mBFP-Neo donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	mBFP-Neo
Symbol:	STAT3
Locus ID:	6774
Components:	KN204922G1 , STAT3 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN204922G2 , STAT3 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN204922BND , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo functional cassette. GE100003 , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	NM_003150 , NM_139276 , NM_213662 , NM_001369512 , NM_001369513 , NM_001369514 , NM_001369516 , NM_001369517 , NM_001369518 , NM_001369519 , NM_001369520
UniProt ID:	P40763
Synonyms:	ADMIO; APRF; HIES



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT protein family. In response to cytokines and growth factors, STAT family members are phosphorylated by the receptor associated kinases, and then form homo- or heterodimers that translocate to the cell nucleus where they act as transcription activators. This protein is activated through phosphorylation in response to various cytokines and growth factors including IFNs, EGF, IL5, IL6, HGF, LIF and BMP2. This protein mediates the expression of a variety of genes in response to cell stimuli, and thus plays a key role in many cellular processes such as cell growth and apoptosis. The small GTPase Rac1 has been shown to bind and regulate the activity of this protein. PIAS3 protein is a specific inhibitor of this protein. This gene also plays a role in regulating host response to viral and bacterial infections. Mutations in this gene are associated with infantile-onset multisystem autoimmune disease and hyper-immunoglobulin E syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

Product images:
