

**TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73671****Specification****TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IHC-P              |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q86WV6</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse           |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |

**TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 340061**Other Names**

TMEM173; ERIS; MITA; STING; Transmembrane protein 173; Endoplasmic reticulum interferon stimulator; ERIS; Mediator of IRF3 activation; hMITA; Stimulator of interferon genes protein; hSTING

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.  
IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** STING1 ([HGNC:27962](#))**Function**

Facilitator of innate immune signaling that acts as a sensor of cytosolic DNA from bacteria and viruses and promotes the production of type I interferon (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18724357" target="\_blank">18724357</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18818105" target="\_blank">18818105</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19433799" target="\_blank">19433799</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19776740" target="\_blank">19776740</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23027953" target="\_blank">23027953</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23747010" target="\_blank">23747010</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23910378" target="\_blank">23910378</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27801882" target="\_blank">27801882</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29973723" target="\_blank">29973723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30842659" target="\_blank">30842659</a>, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35045565" target="\_blank">35045565</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35388221" target="\_blank">35388221</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36808561" target="\_blank">36808561</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37832545" target="\_blank">37832545</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25704810" target="\_blank">25704810</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39255680" target="\_blank">39255680</a>). Innate immune response is triggered in response to non-CpG double-stranded DNA from viruses and bacteria delivered to the cytoplasm (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26300263" target="\_blank">26300263</a>). Acts by binding cyclic dinucleotides: recognizes and binds cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP), a second messenger produced by bacteria, cyclic UMP-AMP (2',3'-cUAMP), and cyclic GMP-AMP (cGAMP), a messenger produced by CGAS in response to DNA virus in the cytosol (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21947006" target="\_blank">21947006</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23258412" target="\_blank">23258412</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23707065" target="\_blank">23707065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23722158" target="\_blank">23722158</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23747010" target="\_blank">23747010</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23910378" target="\_blank">23910378</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26229117" target="\_blank">26229117</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30842659" target="\_blank">30842659</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35388221" target="\_blank">35388221</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37379839" target="\_blank">37379839</a>). Upon binding to c-di-GMP, cUAMP or cGAMP, STING1 oligomerizes, translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum and is phosphorylated by TBK1 on the pLxIS motif, leading to recruitment and subsequent activation of the transcription factor IRF3 to induce expression of type I interferon and exert a potent anti-viral state (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22394562" target="\_blank">22394562</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800" target="\_blank">25636800</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29973723" target="\_blank">29973723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30842653" target="\_blank">30842653</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35045565" target="\_blank">35045565</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35388221" target="\_blank">35388221</a>). Exhibits 2',3' phosphodiester linkage-specific ligand recognition: can bind both 2'-3' linked cGAMP (2'-3'-cGAMP) and 3'-3' linked cGAMP but is preferentially activated by 2'-3' linked cGAMP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23747010" target="\_blank">23747010</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23910378" target="\_blank">23910378</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26300263" target="\_blank">26300263</a>). The preference for 2'-3'-cGAMP, compared to other linkage isomers is probably due to the ligand itself, which adopts an organized free- ligand conformation that resembles the STING1-bound conformation and pays low energy costs in changing into the active conformation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26150511" target="\_blank">26150511</a>). In addition to promote the production of type I interferons, plays a direct role in autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30568238" target="\_blank">30568238</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30842662" target="\_blank">30842662</a>). Following cGAMP-binding, STING1 buds from the endoplasmic reticulum into COPII vesicles, which then form the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment (ERGIC) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30842662" target="\_blank">30842662</a>). The ERGIC serves as the membrane source for WIPI2 recruitment and LC3 lipidation, leading to formation of autophagosomes that target cytosolic DNA or DNA viruses for degradation by the lysosome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30842662" target="\_blank">30842662</a>). Promotes autophagy by acting as a proton channel that directs proton efflux from the Golgi to facilitate MAP1LC3B/LC3B lipidation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37535724" target="\_blank">37535724</a>). The autophagy- and interferon-inducing activities can be uncoupled and autophagy induction is independent of TBK1 phosphorylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30568238" target="\_blank">30568238</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30842662" target="\_blank">30842662</a>). Autophagy is also triggered upon infection by bacteria: following c-di-GMP-binding, which is produced by live

Gram- positive bacteria, promotes reticulophagy (By similarity). May be involved in translocon function, the translocon possibly being able to influence the induction of type I interferons (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18724357" target="\_blank">18724357</a>). May be involved in transduction of apoptotic signals via its association with the major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC-II) (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000255, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30842659, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32690950}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000255, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32690950}. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3TBT3}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=In response to double-stranded DNA stimulation, translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum through the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment and Golgi to post-Golgi vesicles, where the kinase TBK1 is recruited (PubMed:19433799, PubMed:29694889, PubMed:30842653, PubMed:30842659). Upon cGAMP-binding, translocates to the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment (ERGIC) in a process that is dependent on COPII vesicles; STING1-containing ERGIC serves as a membrane source for LC3 lipidation, which is a key step in autophagosome biogenesis (PubMed:30842662, PubMed:37832545). Localizes in the lysosome membrane in a TMEM203- dependent manner (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3TBT3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19433799, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29694889, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30842653, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30842659, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30842662, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32690950, ECO:0000269|PubMed:37832545}

#### **Tissue Location**

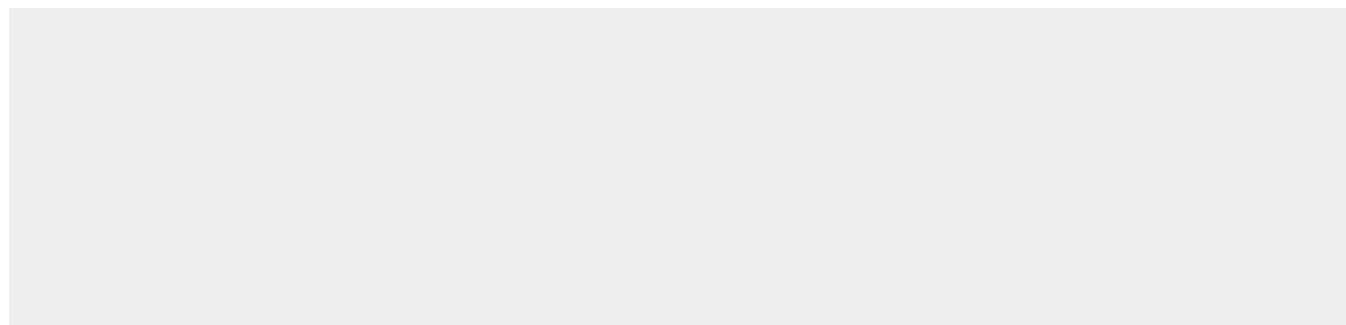
Ubiquitously expressed (PubMed:18724357, PubMed:18818105). Expressed in skin endothelial cells, alveolar type 2 pneumocytes, bronchial epithelium and alveolar macrophages (PubMed:25029335).

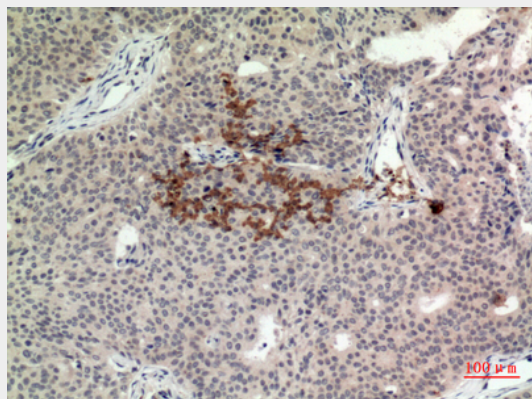
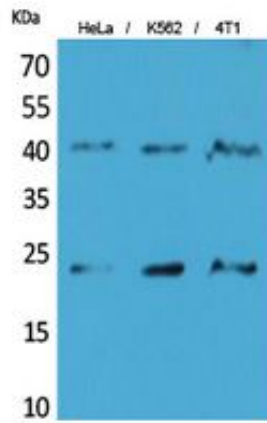
### **TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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](#)

### **TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody - Images**





### TMEM173 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Facilitator of innate immune signaling that acts as a sensor of cytosolic DNA from bacteria and viruses and promotes the production of type I interferon (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta). Innate immune response is triggered in response to non-CpG double-stranded DNA from viruses and bacteria delivered to the cytoplasm. Acts by recognizing and binding cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP), a second messenger produced by bacteria, and cyclic GMP-AMP (cGAMP), a messenger produced in response to DNA virus in the cytosol: upon binding of c-di-GMP or cGAMP, autoinhibition is alleviated and TMEM173/STING is able to activate both NF-kappa-B and IRF3 transcription pathways to induce expression of type I interferon and exert a potent anti-viral state. May be involved in translocon function, the translocon possibly being able to influence the induction of type I interferons. May be involved in transduction of apoptotic signals via its association with the major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC-II). Mediates death signaling via activation of the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathway. Essential for the induction of IFN-beta in response to human herpes simplex virus 1 (HHV-1) infection. Exhibits 2',3' phosphodiester linkage-specific ligand recognition. Can bind both 2'-3' linked cGAMP and 3'-3' linked cGAMP but is preferentially activated by 2'-3' linked cGAMP (PubMed:26300263).