GATA-6 (F-3): sc-518050



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Members of the GATA family share a conserved zinc finger DNA-binding domain and are capable of binding the WGATAR consensus sequence. GATA-1 is erythroid-specific and is responsible for the regulated transcription of erythroid genes. It is an essential component in the generation of the erythroid lineage. GATA-2 is expressed in embryonic brain and liver, HeLa and endothelial cells, as well as in erythroid cells. Studies with a modified GATA consensus sequence, AGATCTTA, have shown that GATA-2 and GATA-3 recognize this mutated consensus while GATA-1 has poor recognition of this sequence. This indicates broader regulatory capabilities of GATA-2 and GATA-3 than GATA-1. GATA-3 is highly expressed in T lymphocytes. GATA-4, GATA-5 and GATA-6 comprise a subfamily of transcription factors. Both GATA-4 and GATA-6 are found in heart, pancreas and ovary; lung and liver tissues exhibit GATA-6, but not GATA-4 expression. GATA-5 expression has been observed in differentiated heart and gut tissues and is present throughout the course of development in the heart. Although expression patterns of the various GATA transcription factors may overlap, it is not yet apparent how the GATA factors are able to discriminate in binding their appropriate target sites.

REFERENCES

- Ko, L.J., et al. 1991. Murine and human T-lymphocyte GATA-3 factors mediate transcription through a cis-regulatory element within the human T-cell receptor δ gene enhancer. Mol. Cell. Biol. 11: 2778-2784.
- 2. Dorfman, D.M., et al. 1992. Human transcription factor GATA-2. Evidence for regulation of preproendothelin-1 gene expression in endothelial cells. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 1279-1285.
- 3. Ko, L.J., et al. 1993. DNA-binding specificities of the GATA transcription factor family. Mol. Cell. Biol. 13: 4011-4022.
- Laverriere, A.C., et al. 1994. GATA-4/5/6, a subfamily of three transcription factors transcribed in developing heart and gut. J. Biol. Chem. 269: 23177-23184.
- 5. Suzuki, E., et al. 1996. The human GATA-6 gene: structure, chromosomal location, and regulation of expression by tissue-specific and mitogen-responsive signals. Genomics 38: 283-290.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GATA6 (human) mapping to 18q11.2.

SOURCE

GATA-6 (F-3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 44-69 near the N-terminus of GATA-6 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg IgM kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

GATA-6 (F-3) is recommended for detection of GATA-6 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GATA-6 siRNA (h): sc-37907, GATA-6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37907-SH and GATA-6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37907-V.

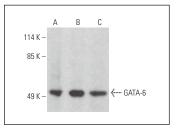
Molecular Weight of GATA-6: 56 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa nuclear extract: sc-2120, MCF7 nuclear extract: sc-2149 or PC-3 nuclear extract: sc-2142.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein L-Agarose: sc-2336 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



GATA-6 (F-3): sc-518050. Western blot analysis of GATA-6 expression in HeLa (A), PC-3 (B) and MCF7 (C) nuclear extracts. Detection reagent used: m-IgGx BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Lei, J.J., et al. 2019. Long noncoding RNA CDKN2B-AS1 interacts with transcription factor Bcl11A to regulate progression of cerebral infarction through mediating MAP4K1 transcription. FASEB J. 33: 7037-7048.
- Fan, Y., et al. 2020. TWIST1 drives smooth muscle cell proliferation in pulmonary hypertension via loss of GATA-6 and BMPR2. Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. 202: 1283-1296.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.