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Rabbit Anti-phospho-GATA6 (Tyr271) antibody

SL5375R

Product Name:	phospho-GATA6 (Tyr271)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化GATABinding protein6抗体
Alias:	GATA6 (phospho Tyr271); GATA6 (phospho Tyr271); Gata binding factor 6; Gata binding protein 6; GATA-binding factor 6; Gata6; GATA6_HUMAN; Transcription factor Gata 6; Transcription factor GATA-6.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	60kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human GATA6 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr271:GL(p-Y)SK
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	GATA-6（GATA binding factor 6）is zinc-finger transcription factor that binds DNA at GATA regions; Involved in gene regulation specifically in the gastric epithelium. Cellular localization:Nuclear. Tissue Specificity: gastric epithelium.

Function:
Transcriptional activator that regulates SEMA3C and PLXNA2. Thought to be important for regulating terminal differentiation and/or proliferation.

Subunit:
Interacts with LMCD1 (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in myocardium, vascular smooth muscle, gut epithelium, and osteoclasts.

DISEASE:
Defects in GATA6 are a cause of conotruncal heart malformations (CTHM) [MIM:217095]. A group of congenital heart defects involving the outflow tracts. Examples include truncus arteriosus communis, double-outlet right ventricle and transposition of great arteries. Truncus arteriosus communis is characterized by a single outflow tract instead of a separate aorta and pulmonary artery. In transposition of the great arteries, the aorta arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery from the left ventricle. In double outlet of the right ventricle, both the pulmonary artery and aorta arise from the right ventricle. Note=GATA6 mutations have been found in patients with non-syndromic persistent truncus arteriosus (PubMed:19666519).
Defects in GATA6 are the cause of atrial septal defect type 9 (ASD9) [MIM:614475]. A congenital heart malformation characterized by incomplete closure of the wall between the atria resulting in blood flow from the left to the right atria. Some patients manifest tricuspid valve disease, pulmonary valve disease, and pulmonary artery hypertension.
Defects in GATA6 are a cause of tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) [MIM:187500]. A congenital heart anomaly which consists of pulmonary stenosis, ventricular septal defect, dextroposition of the aorta (aorta is on the right side instead of the left) and hypertrophy of the right ventricle. In this condition, blood from both ventricles (oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor) is pumped into the body often causing cyanosis.
Defects in GATA6 are the cause of atrioventricular septal defect type 5 (AVSD5) [MIM:614474]. A congenital heart malformation characterized by a common atrioventricular junction coexisting with deficient atrioventricular septation. The complete form involves underdevelopment of the lower part of the atrial septum and the upper part of the ventricular septum; the valve itself is also shared. A less severe form, known as ostium primum atrial septal defect, is characterized by separate atrioventricular valvar orifices despite a common junction.
Defects in GATA6 are a cause of pancreatic agenesis and congenital heart defects (PACHD) [MIM:600001]. An autosomal dominant disease characterized by pancreatic severe hypoplasia or agenesis, diabetes mellitus, and congenital heart abonormalities including ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, pulmonary artery stenosis, truncus arteriosus and tetralogy of Fallot.

Similarity:
Contains 2 GATA-type zinc fingers.

SWISS:
Q92908

Gene ID:
2627

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2627Human

Entrez Gene: 14465Mouse

Entrez Gene: 397600Pig

Entrez Gene: 29300Rat

Omim: 601656Human

SwissProt: P43693Chicken

SwissProt: Q92908Human

SwissProt: Q61169Mouse

SwissProt: Q95JA5Pig

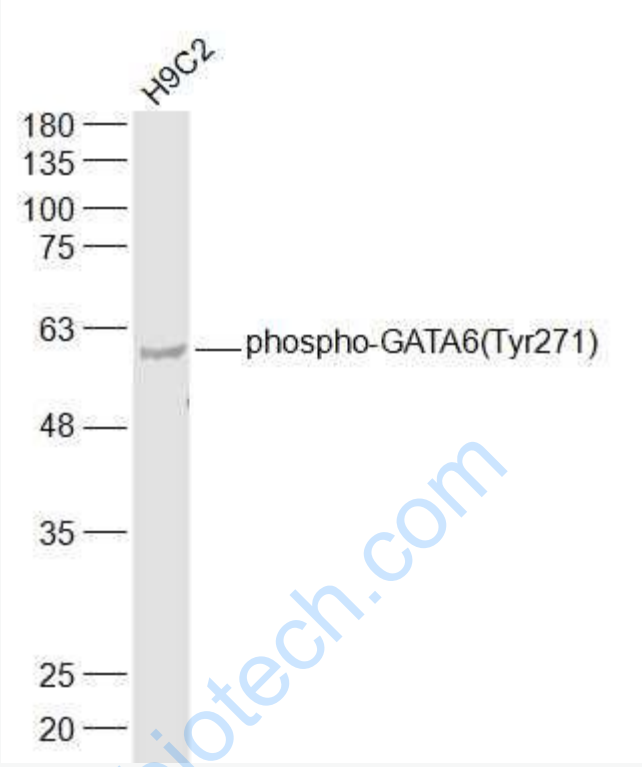
SwissProt: P46153Rat

Unigene: 514746Human

Unigene: 329287Mouse

Unigene: 8701Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:	 Sample: H9C2(Rat) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-phospho-GATA6(Tyr271) (SL5375R) at 1/500 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 60 kD Observed band size: 60 kD