

## Rabbit Anti-GATA6/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL1787R-Cy5

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-GATA6/Cy5
<b>Chinese Name</b>	Cy5 标记的 GATABinding protein6 抗体
<b>Alias</b>	Gata binding factor 6; Gata binding protein 6; GATA-binding factor 6; Gata6; GATA6_HUMAN; Transcription factor Gata 6; Transcription factor GATA-6.
<b>Research Area</b>	Tumour Cardiovascular Cell biology immunology Developmental biology Chromatin and nuclear signals Stem cells transcriptional regulatory factor Binding protein Epigenetics
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep) IF=1:100-500
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	60kDa
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GATA-6
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	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 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Product Detail</b>	<b>background:</b> This gene is a member of a small family of zinc finger transcription factors that play an important role in the regulation of cellular differentiation and organogenesis during vertebrate development. This gene is expressed during early embryogenesis and localizes to endo- and mesodermally derived cells

during later embryogenesis and thereby plays an important role in gut, lung, and heart development. Mutations in this gene are associated with several congenital defects. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012].

**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 heart, gut and gut-derived tissues.

**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 abnormalities including ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, pulmonary artery stenosis, truncus arteriosus and tetralogy of Fallot.

**Similarity:**

Contains 2 GATA-type zinc fingers.

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 2627](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 14465](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29300](#) Rat

[Omim: 601656](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q92908](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q61169](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P46153](#) Rat

[Unigene: 514746](#) Human

[Unigene: 329287](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 8701](#) Rat

**Important Note:**

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

GATA6 又称 transcriptional regulatory factor GATA6, 可能抑制 Wnt 路径, 方式是通过直接调控 Wnt 路径中另一种名为 Fzd2 的蛋白的表达。而 Wnt 路径是 Stem cells 生物学中一个主要的路径。GATA6 负调控 Wnt 路径并且其已被证明在胚胎 Stem cells 复制和分化中也起重要作用。