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GATA6 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20972c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q92908
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB51670
Calculated MW	60033

Additional Information

Gene ID	2627
Other Names	Transcription factor GATA-6, GATA-binding factor 6, GATA6
Target/Specificity	This GATA6 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 551-585 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GATA6.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GATA6 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GATA6
Function	Transcriptional activator (PubMed: 19666519, PubMed:22750565, PubMed:22824924, PubMed:27756709). Regulates SEMA3C and PLXNA2 (PubMed:19666519). Involved in gene regulation specifically in the gastric epithelium (PubMed:9315713). May regulate genes that protect epithelial cells from bacterial infection (PubMed:16968778). Involved in bone morphogenetic

	protein (BMP)-mediated cardiac-specific gene expression (By similarity). Binds to BMP response element (BMPRE) DNA sequences within cardiac activating regions (By similarity). In human skin, controls several physiological processes contributing to homeostasis of the upper pilosebaceous unit. Triggers ductal and sebaceous differentiation as well as limits cell proliferation and lipid production to prevent hyperseborrhoea. Mediates the effects of retinoic acid on sebocyte proliferation, differentiation and lipid production. Also contributes to immune regulation of sebocytes and antimicrobial responses by modulating the expression of anti- inflammatory genes such as IL10 and pro-inflammatory genes such as IL6, TLR2, TLR4, and IFNG. Activates TGFB1 signaling which controls the interfollicular epidermis fate (PubMed:33082341).
Cellular Location	Nucleus
Tissue Location	Expressed in heart, gut and gut-derived tissues. Expressed in skin upper pilosebaceous unit. Expression is decreased or lost in acne lesions (PubMed:33082341).

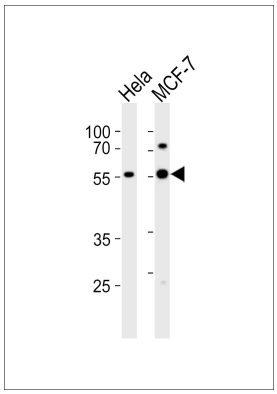
Background

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

References

Suzuki E.,et al.Genomics 38:283-290(1996).
Huggon I.C.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1353:98-102(1997).
Yoshida T.,et al.FEBS Lett. 414:333-337(1997).
Nusbaum C.,et al.Nature 437:551-555(2005).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela, MCF-7 cell line (from left to right), using GATA6 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20972c). AP20972c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.