

bs-1452R**[Primary Antibody]****GATA3 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**
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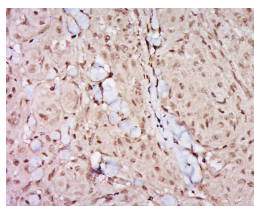
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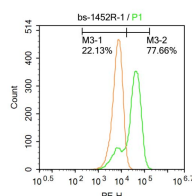
— DATASHEET —**Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG**Clonality:** Polyclonal**GeneID:** 2625**SWISS:** P23771**Target:** GATA3**Immunogen:** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GATA3: 331-443/443.**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**Storage:** 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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.

Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500)**IHC-F** (1:100-500)**IF** (1:100-500)**Flow-Cyt** (1ug/test)**Reactivity:** Human (predicted: Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Chicken, Dog, GuineaPig)**Predicted MW.:** 49 kDa**Subcellular Location:** Nucleus**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Tissue/cell: human meningioma ; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-GATA3 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-1452R) 1:500, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Blank control:Molt-4. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-GATA3 antibody (bs-1452R) Dilution: 1µg /10⁶ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647 Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=19]** Jingrong Wang. et al. Pro-Regenerative Glycopeptide Hydrogel Activates Type 2 Immune Response for Wound Healing via Macrophage-T Cell Crosstalk. ADV FUNCT MATER. 2024 Jan;;2307711 IF ;Mouse. 10.1002/adfm.202307711
- **[IF=13.258]** Chen et al. Water-soluble chitosan inhibits nerve growth factor and attenuates allergic inflammation in mite allergen-induced allergic rhinitis. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2017 Oct;140(4):1146-1149.e8. IHC ;Mouse. 28412394
- **[IF=5.988]** Yang Liu. et al. Platycodon grandiflorus polysaccharides deeply participate in the anti-chronic bronchitis effects of platycodon grandiflorus decoction, a representative of "the lung and intestine are related". FRONT PHARMACOL. 2022 Sep 7;13:927384 IHC ;Rat. 36160385