Best Tools for immunology Research

GATA-1 (Acetyl Lys312) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0114
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	GATA-1
Gene Name :	GATA1 ERYF1 GF1
Protein Name :	GATA-1 (Acetyl Lys312)
Human Gene Id :	2623
Human Swiss Prot No :	P15976
Mouse Gene Id :	14460
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P17679
Rat Gene Id :	100911167
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P43429
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human GATA-1 (Acetyl Lys312)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat GATA-1 (Acetyl Lys312)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 45kD

Background : disease:Defects in GATA1 are the cause of X-linked dyserythropoietic anemia and thrombocytopenia (XDAT) [MIM:300367]. XDAT is a disorder characterized by erythrocytes with abnormal size and shape, and paucity of platelets in peripheral blood. The bone marrow contains abundant and abnormally small megakaryocytes.,disease:Defects in GATA1 are the cause of X-linked thrombocytopenia with beta-thalassemia (XLTT) [MIM:314050]; also called thrombocytopenia, platelet dysfunction, hemolysis, and imbalanced globin synthesis. The disease consists of an unusual form of thrombocytopenia with beta-thalassemia. Patients have splenomegaly and petechiae, moderate thrombocytopenia, prolonged bleeding time due to platelet dysfunction, reticulocytosis and unbalanced (hemo)globin chain synthesis resembling that of beta-thalassemia minor.,domain:The two fingers are functionally distinct and cooperate to achieve specific, stable DNA binding. The first finger is necessary only for full specificity and stability of binding, whereas the second one is required for binding.,function:Transcriptional activator which probably serves as a general switch factor for erythroid development. It binds to DNA sites with the consensus sequence [AT]GATA[AG] within regulatory regions of globin genes and of other genes expressed in erythroid cells.,PTM:Highly phosphorylated on serine residues. Phosphorylation on Ser-310 is enhanced on erythroid differentiation. Phosphorylation on Ser-142 promotes sumoylation on Lys-137.,PTM:Sumoylation on Lys-137 is enhanced by phosphorylation on Ser-142 and by interaction with PIAS4. Sumoylation by SUMO1 has no effect on transcriptional activity.,similarity:Contains 2 GATA-type zinc fingers.,subunit:Interacts (via the N-terminal zinc finger) with ZFPM1. Interacts with GFI1B. Interacts with PIAS4; the interaction enhances sumoylation and represses the transactivational activity in a sumoylation-independent manner.,tissue specificity:Erythrocytes.,

Function : transcription, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter,regulation of transcription, regulation of RNA metabolic process,

Subcellular Location : Nucleus.

Expression : Erythrocytes.

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