

GATA3 clone L50-823

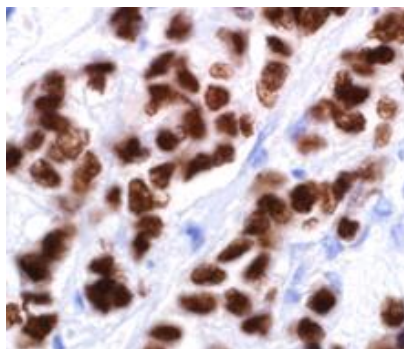
Instructions for Use

Specification:

GATA-3 (GATA binding protein 3) is a member of the GATA family of transcription factors. This 50 kD a nuclear protein regulates the development and subsequent maintenance of a variety of human tissues, including hematopoietic cells, skin, kidney, mammary gland and the central nervous system. Among several other roles, GATA-3 involved in luminal cell differentiation in the mammary gland and appears to control a set of genes involved in the differentiation and proliferation of breast cancer. The expression of GATA-3 is associated with the expression of estrogen receptor-alpha (ER) in breast cancer. GATA-3 has been shown to be a novel marker for bladder cancer. The study demonstrated that GATA-3 stained 67% of urothelial Carcinomas, but none of prostate or renal carcinomas.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM3003-C01	GATA3	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM3003-C05	GATA3	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM3003-C1	GATA3	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human and rat, others not known

Clone: L50-823

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG₁/κ

Control Tissue: Transitional cell carcinoma

Staining: Nuclear

Immunogen: Conserved peptide between the GATA trans-activation and DNA-binding domain

Presentation: Purified antibody in 0.2% BSA and 15mM sodium azide.

Application and suggested dilutions:

Pre-treatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:100)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

References:

- 1) Higgins JP et al. Am J Surg Pathol. 2007; 31:673–680.
- 2) Liu, H, et al. Am J Clin Pathol 2012;138:57-64.