

**green what should be deleted / add in red / comment in blue**

To which CATEGORY does this gene/protein belong? Please, tick the box(es)

- Cell cycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Extracellular matrix	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Apoptosis (extrinsic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Cytoskeleton / scaffold	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Apoptosis (intrinsic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Cell junctions	<input type="checkbox"/>
		- Channels and gap junctions	<input type="checkbox"/>
- DNA replication and recombination	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Exocytosis-endocytosis, vesicle traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>
- DNA repair	<input type="checkbox"/>		
- Nucleole machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Nuclear receptors	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Transcription-translation (transcription)	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Secreted factors	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Transcription-translation (spliceosome)	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Membrane receptors	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Transcription-translation (translation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Intracellular transduction: AMPc signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Micro RNA	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Intracellular transduction: PLCG signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Chromatin	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Intracellular transduction: RAS / RAF / MAPK signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Nuclear membrane trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Intracellular transduction: PI3K / AKT / mTOR signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Mitosis / centrosome-microtubules-kinetochore	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Intracellular transduction: JAK / STAT signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
		- Signal: Intracellular transduction: TGFb signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Mitochondria (oxydative phosphorylation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Intracellular transduction: WNT signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Mitochondria (TOM and TIM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Intracellular transduction: Hedgehog signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Proteasome - ubiquitination	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Signal: Intracellular transduction: NF-kB signaling	<input type="checkbox"/>
		- Signal: Transcription factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
- Immunity	<input type="checkbox"/>		
- Angiogenesis	<input type="checkbox"/>		
- OTHER: specify			

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## Abstract

Review on GATA2, with data on DNA, on the protein encoded, and where the gene is implicated.

## Keywords

GATA2; Transcription; Hematopoiesis; Stem cell; Mutation; **Familial myelodysplastic syndrome; DCML deficiency; Emberger syndrome; 3q21q26 syndrome; Cancer**

## Identity

### GENE NAME **GATA2 (GATA binding protein 2)**

ALIASLOCATION 3q21.3, **128,479,427-128,493,185 reverse strand** (reference:

[http://asia.ensembl.org/Homo\\_sapiens/Gene/Summary?g=ENSG00000179348;r=3:128479427-128493185;redirect=no](http://asia.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Gene/Summary?g=ENSG00000179348;r=3:128479427-128493185;redirect=no))

LOCAL ORDER

IMAGE

IMAGE\_LEGEND

IMAGE\_FISH

IMAGE\_FISH\_LEGEND

NOTE

## DNA/RNA

NOTE

IMAGE

IMAGE\_LEGEND

LINK\_IMAGE

LINK\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

DESCRIPTION Genomic DNA 13,759 bp, 6 exons (**two untranslated first exons that utilized differentially and five translated exons one non coding**).

TRANSCRIPTION ~~mRNA 3383bp~~, **The distal (IS) exon specifically utilized in hematopoietic and neural cells, while the proximal (IG) exon is utilized ubiquitously, producing 3383-bp and 3484-bp transcripts, respectively. These two variant transcripts encode the same protein. T**ranscription is oriented from telomere to centromere. ~~It contains 2 alternative first exons, one distal (IS) specifically transcribed in hematopoietic and neural cells, and a proximal one (IG) transcribed in other cell types~~

PSEUDOGENE

## Protein

NOTE

IMAGE

IMAGE\_LEGEND

DESCRIPTION Contains 2 zinc finger domains, ZF1 (aa294 to 344) and ZF2 (aa349 to 398).

IMAGE\_2

IMAGE\_2\_LEGEND

EXPRESSION Strictly regulated and tissue specific. Gene activity depends on several trans regulators and cis-acting regulatory elements ~~in the vicinity of the gene~~ scattered in a wide range around the gene. **3.1-kbp upstream of IS exon recapitulates endogenous Gata2 gene expression in yolk sacs and paraortic splanchnopleura hematopoietic cells in mice. An enhancer in 77-kbp upstream of GATA2 gene and GATA-box-E-box composite element in the fourth intron are important in adult hematopoiesis and implicated in the leukemogenesis in humans (see below). In non-hematopoietic tissues, the element in the fourth intron works as an endothelial specific enhancer, whereas enhancer(s) located between +75- and +113-kbp to the translational initiation site are responsible to the Gata2 expression in caudal periureteric mesenchyme/**

urogenital sinus and rostral metanephric mesenchyme in mice, respectively. It has been considered that currently not-identified enhancer(s) for urogenital organs development are located more distal region of *Gata2* gene.

IMAGE\_3

IMAGE\_3\_LEGEND

LOCALISATION Nuclear.

IMAGE\_4

IMAGE\_4\_LEGEND

**FUNCTION** Binds to the consensus sequence 5'-(A/T)GATA(A/G)-3' (GATA-box). Transcriptional activator which is expressed very early in hematopoiesis and plays a role in development and regulation of every early pluripotent hematopoietic precursor, but also of **eosinophils, basophils and mast cells non hematopoietic embryonic stem cells**. Early stages of erythroid differentiation depend on GATA2, but during maturation GATA2 expression decreases progressively at the benefit of [GATA1](#). **GATA2 suppresses differentiation of bone marrow mesenchyme stem cells to adipocytes and sustains the hematopoietic stem cell environment. GATA2 also plays roles in development of neural system, urogenital organs and vascular system.**

IMAGE\_5

IMAGE\_5\_LEGEND

**HOMOLOGY** Member of the GATA family which contains 6 known members; only GATA1, GATA2 and [GATA3](#) are involved in hematopoiesis.

IMAGE\_6

IMAGE\_6\_LEGEND

IMAGE\_7

IMAGE\_7\_LEGEND

## Mutations

NOTE

IMAGE

IMAGE\_LEGEND

**GERMINAL** ~~No known mutation~~ Loss-of-function mutations and dominant-negative mutations have been found as a cause of Familial myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), DCML deficiency and Emberger syndrome, which are in a group of complex syndromes predisposing to leukemia with overlapping clinical features. Mutation in GATA-box-E-box composite element in the fourth intron, which leads to reduction of *GATA2* gene expression, has been found in a pedigree of MonoMAC syndrome family.

**SOMATIC** Chromosomal rearrangements involving the 77-kbp upstream region of *GATA2* gene on 3q21 and *EV1* gene on 3q26 are associated with MDS and acute myeloid leukemia (AML). This type of hematopoietic malignancies is referred to as 3q21q26 syndrome.

Mutations are found as a cause of acute myeloid transformation of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML). ~~In CML acute myeloid transformation (see below).~~

EPIGENETICS

**Implicated in** (please, develop one paragraph per disease and each cancer) separately)

**Entity** ----->

ENTITY\_NAME DCML deficiency

NOTE

**DISEASE** Immunodeficiency syndrome associated with loss of dendritic cells, monocytes, B and NK cells, leading to the increasing incidence of mycobacterial, fungal and viral infections. This disease occurs sporadically or in an autosomal dominant inheritance with incomplete penetrance. Patients with DCML deficiency have high incidence of developing hematopoietic malignancies. DCML deficiency with mycobacterium avium complex infection has been described as "monoMAC (monocytopenia with Mycobacterium avium complex) syndrome".

**PROGNOSIS** prone to develop MDS and AML

CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
FUSION\_PROTEIN  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME **Emberger syndrome**

NOTE  
DISEASE **Sporadic or autosomal dominant disease with incomplete penetrance, which has a characteristic feature of primary lymphoedema with myelodysplasia. The lymphedema generally confined to the lower limbs and genitals.**

PROGNOSIS **prone to develop AML**

CYTOGENETICS  
HYBRID\_GENE  
HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE  
HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
FUSION\_PROTEIN  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME **3q21q26 syndrome**

NOTE  
DISEASE **Hematopoietic malignancies, including MDS and AML, caused by a chromosomal aberration between the regions 3q21 and 3q26. The 77-kbp upstream region of GATA2 gene on 3q21 is rearranged proximal to the Evi1 locus on 3q26 by the translocation or inversion. Aberrant expression of EVI1 gene lead by the activity of GATA2 enhancer is appeared to be involved in the pathogenesis and poor prognosis of this disease.**

PROGNOSIS **unfavorable prognosis**

CYTOGENETICS **inv(3)(q21q26), t(3;3)(q21;q26)**

HYBRID\_GENE  
HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE  
HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
FUSION\_PROTEIN  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME **Acute promyelocytic leukaemia**

NOTE  
DISEASE **GATA2 may be involved in APL leukemogenesis by physical interaction with the PML component of PML-RARa fusion or with the variant PLZF-RARa fusion, generated respectively by t(15;17) or t(11;17) translocation.**

PROGNOSIS  
CYTOGENETICS  
HYBRID\_GENE  
HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE  
HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
FUSION\_PROTEIN  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**ENTITY\_NAME [Myelodysplastic syndrome](#)

## NOTE

DISEASE GATA2 is expressed in MDS, but not in normal controls; the frequency of expression increases with the severity of dysplasia (100% in [RAEB/RAEB-T](#)).

## PROGNOSIS

## CYTOGENETICS

## HYBRID\_GENE

## HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

## HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

## FUSION\_PROTEIN

## FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

## FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

## ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**ENTITY\_NAME Myeloid transformation of [chronic myeloid leukemia](#) CML

## NOTE

DISEASE Out of 85 unselected cases of CML blast transformation, 9 showed a GATA2 mutation: 8 with a T-->G substitution at aa359 in ZF2 (L359V) and 1 with a 6 aa deletion (aa 341 to 346) in ZF1. All 9 transformations were myeloid, with a myeloblastic or monoblastic morphology. L359V leads to a gain of function of GATA2 protein.

## PROGNOSIS

## CYTOGENETICS

## HYBRID\_GENE

## HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

## HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

## FUSION\_PROTEIN

## FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

## FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

## ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME Aplastic anemia

## NOTE

DISEASE Hypothetical. In knockout mice, GATA2 haploinsufficiency leads to a decrease of hematopoietic stem cells number and efficiency. In human, GATA2 mRNA expression is largely reduced in patients with AA.

## PROGNOSIS

## CYTOGENETICS

## HYBRID\_GENE

## HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

## HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

## FUSION\_PROTEIN

## FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

## FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

## ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**ENTITY\_NAME [Prostate cancer](#)

## NOTE

DISEASE High expression of GATA2 is associated with aggressiveness, high metastasis ratio and resistance for therapy in prostate cancer through, in part, the activation of androgen-receptor target genes in ligand-independent pathway.

## PROGNOSIS unfavorable prognosis

## CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE  
HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE  
HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
FUSION\_PROTEIN  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME **Non-small cell lung cancer**

NOTE

DISEASE **GATA2 is required for the survival of Ras-mediated NSCLC by controlling IL-1/NF-κB signaling. Knockdown of GATA2 expression lead to a reduction of tumor burden in mouse model of NSCLC, suggesting that GATA2 is a therapeutic target of Ras mutant cancers.**

PROGNOSIS

CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

FUSION\_PROTEIN

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME **Glioma**

NOTE

DISEASE **The level of GATA2 expression that might be regulated by EGFR/ERK signaling pathway is correlated with prognosis of glioma patients.**

PROGNOSIS

CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

FUSION\_PROTEIN

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME **Neuroblastoma**

NOTE

DISEASE **The expression level of GATA2 is reverse-correlated with aggressiveness, as GATA2 may negatively regulate proliferation of neuroblastoma cells.**

PROGNOSIS

CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

FUSION\_PROTEIN

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME Renal cell carcinoma

NOTE

DISEASE The expression level of GATA2 is reverse-correlated with aggressiveness, possibility of metastasis, and risk of recurrence in clear cell RCC.

PROGNOSIS

CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

FUSION\_PROTEIN

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME Hepatocellular carcinoma

NOTE

DISEASE The expression level of GATA2 is reverse-correlated with poor prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma. Knockdown of GATA2 expression enhances the proliferation of a human liver cancer cell line in vitro.

PROGNOSIS

CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

FUSION\_PROTEIN

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME Colorectal cancer

NOTE

DISEASE High level of GATA2 expression is correlated with aggressive feature, high recurrence rate and poor outcome of colorectal cancer.

PROGNOSIS

CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

FUSION\_PROTEIN

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE

FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

ONCOGENESIS

**Entity ----->**

ENTITY\_NAME Breast cancer

NOTE

DISEASE Roles of GATA2 in pathogenesis of breast cancer are controversial. Reports describing that GATA2 level was increased in breast cancer showed that GATA2 might be related to tumor progression by repressing PTEN activity and/or promoting expression of aromatase gene, whereas another report showed that the expression GATA2 gene was silenced by aberrant hyper-methylation of GATA2 promoter region.

PROGNOSIS

CYTOGENETICS

HYBRID\_GENE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE

HYBRID\_GENE\_IMAGE\_LEGEND

FUSION\_PROTEIN  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE  
FUSION\_PROTEIN\_IMAGE\_LEGEND  
ONCOGENESIS

## Breakpoints

IMAGE\_PARTNERS  
IMAGE\_PARTNERS\_LEGEND  
IMAGE  
IMAGE\_LEGEND  
NOTE

## To be noted

NOTE  
IMAGE  
IMAGE\_LEGEND

## External links

OTHER\_DATABASES

[http://asia.ensembl.org/Homo\\_sapiens/Gene/Summary?db=core;g=ENSG00000179348;r=3:12847942-7-128493185;t=ENST00000487848](http://asia.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Gene/Summary?db=core;g=ENSG00000179348;r=3:12847942-7-128493185;t=ENST00000487848)

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Yamamoto M, Ko LJ, Leonard MW, Beug H, Orkin SH, Engel JD.  
Genes Dev. 1990 Oct;4(10):1650-62.  
PMID 2249770

### **Transcription factor GATA-2 is expressed in erythroid, early myeloid, and CD34+ human leukemia-derived cell lines.**

Nagai T, Harigae H, Ishihara H, Motohashi H, Minegishi N, Tsuchiya S, Hayashi N, Gu L, Andres B, Engel JD, Yamamoto M.  
Blood. 1994 Aug 15;84(4):1074-84.  
PMID 7519472

### **Potential of GATA-2 activity through interactions with the promyelocytic leukemia protein (PML) and the t(15;17)-generated PML-retinoic acid receptor alpha oncoprotein.**

Tsuzuki S, Towatari M, Saito H, Enver T.  
Mol Cell Biol. 2000 Sep;20(17):6276-86.  
PMID 10938104

### **Decreased expression of transcription factor GATA-2 in haematopoietic stem cells in patients with aplastic anaemia.**

Fujimaki S, Harigae H, Sugawara T, Takasawa N, Sasaki T, Kaku M.  
Br J Haematol. 2001 Apr;113(1):52-7.  
PMID 11328281

### **GATA-1 and GATA-2 gene expression is related to the severity of dysplasia in myelodysplastic syndrome.**

Fadilah SA, Cheong SK, Roslan H, Rozie-Hanisa M, Yen GK.



Leukemia. 2002 Aug;16(8):1563-5.  
PMID [12145700](#)

**Cloning and characterization of a novel endothelial promoter of the human CYP19 (aromatase P450) gene that is up-regulated in breast cancer tissue.**

Sebastian S, Takayama K, Shozu M, Bulun SE.  
Mol Endocrinol. 2002 Oct;16(10):2243-54.  
PMID: 12351690

**GATA transcription factors and hematological diseases.**

Harigae H.  
Tohoku J Exp Med. 2006 Sep;210(1):1-9. Review  
PMID 16960339

**A Gata2 intronic enhancer confers its pan-endothelia-specific regulation.**

Khandekar M, Brandt W, Zhou Y, Dagenais S, Glover TW, Suzuki N, Shimizu R, Yamamoto M, Lim KC, Engel JD.  
Development 2007 May;134(9):1703-12.  
PMID: 17395646

**GATA-1, -2 and -3 genes expression in bone marrow microenvironment with chronic aplastic anemia.**

Wu X, Li Y, Zhu K, Wang Z, Chen S, Yang L.  
Hematology. 2007 Aug;12(4):331-5.  
PMID 17654061

**Gain-of-function mutation of GATA-2 in acute myeloid transformation of chronic myeloid leukemia.**

Zhang SJ, Ma LY, Huang QH, Li G, Gu BW, Gao XD, Shi JY, Wang YY, Gao L, Cai X, Ren RB, Zhu J, Chen Z, Chen SJ.  
Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2008 Feb 12;105(6):2076-81. Epub 2008 Feb 4.  
PMID 18250304

**Defining the functional boundaries of the Gata2 locus by rescue with a linked bacterial artificial chromosome transgene.**

Brandt W, Khandekar M, Suzuki N, Yamamoto M, Lim KC, Engel JD.  
J Biol Chem 2008 Apr 4;283(14):8976-83.  
PMID: 18211891

**GATA factors in human neuroblastoma: distinctive expression patterns in clinical subtypes.**

Hoene V, Fischer M, Ivanova A, Wallach T, Berthold F, Dame C.  
Br J Cancer. 2009 Oct 20;101(8):1481-9.  
PMID: 19707195

**A role for GATA-2 in transition to an aggressive phenotype in prostate cancer through modulation of key androgen-regulated genes.**

Böhm M, Locke WJ, Sutherland RL, Kench JG, Henshall SM.  
Oncogene. 2009 Oct 29;28(43):3847-56.  
PMID: 19684615

**DNA methylation changes in murine breast adenocarcinomas allow the identification of candidate genes for human breast carcinogenesis.**

Acosta D, Suzuki M, Connolly D, Thompson RF, Fazzari MJ, Grealley JM, Montagna C.  
Mamm Genome. 2011 Apr;22(3-4):249-59.

PMID: 21373886

**Mutations in *GATA2* cause primary lymphedema associated with a predisposition to acute myeloid leukemia (Emberger syndrome).**

Ostergaard P, Simpson MA, Connell FC, Steward CG, Brice G, Woollard WJ, Dafou D, Kilo T, Smithson S, Lunt P, Murday VA, Hodgson S, Keenan R, Pilz DT, Martinez-Corral I, Makinen T, Mortimer PS, Jeffery S, Trembath RC, Mansour S.

Nat Genet. 2011 Sep 4;43(10):929-31.

PMID: 21892158

***GATA2* negatively regulates *PTEN* by preventing nuclear translocation of androgen receptor and by androgen-independent suppression of *PTEN* transcription in breast cancer.**

Wang Y, He X, Ngeow J, Eng C.

Hum Mol Genet. 2012 Feb 1;21(3):569-76.

PMID: 22021428

**The *GATA2* transcriptional network is requisite for *RAS* oncogene-driven non-small cell lung cancer.**

Kumar MS, Hancock DC, Molina-Arcas M, Steckel M, East P, Diefenbacher M, Armenteros-Monterroso E, Lassailly F, Matthews N, Nye E, Stamp G, Behrens A, Downward J.

Cell. 2012 Apr 27;149(3):642-55.

PMID: 22541434

***Cis*-element mutated in *GATA2*-dependent immunodeficiency governs hematopoiesis and vascular integrity.**

Johnson KD, Hsu AP, Ryu MJ, Wang J, Gao X, Boyer ME, Liu Y, Lee Y, Calvo KR, Keles S, Zhang J, Holland SM, Bresnick EH.

J Clin Invest. 2012 Oct 1;110(10):3692-704

PMID: 22996659

**Decreased expression of *GATA2* promoted proliferation, migration and invasion of HepG2 in vitro and correlated with poor prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma.**

Li YW, Wang JX, Yin X, Qiu SJ, Wu H, Liao R, Yi Y, Xiao YS, Zhou J, Zhang BH, Fan J.

PLoS One. 2014 Jan 30;9(1):e87505.

PMID: 24498120

**A single oncogenic enhancer rearrangement causes concomitant *EVI1* and *GATA2* deregulation in leukemia.**

Gröschel S, Sanders MA, Hoogenboezem R, de Wit E, Bouwman BA, Erpelinck C, van der Velden VH, Havermans M, Avellino R, van Lom K, Rombouts EJ, van Duin M, Döhner K, Beverloo HB, Bradner JE, Döhner H, Löwenberg B, Valk PJ, Bindels EM, de Laat W, Delwel R.

Cell 2014 Apr 10;157(2):369-81.

PMID: 24703711

**A Remote *GATA2* Hematopoietic Enhancer Drives Leukemogenesis in *inv(3)(q21;q26)* by Activating *EVII* Expression.**

Yamazaki H, Suzuki M, Otsuki A, Shimizu R, Bresnick EH, Engel JD, Yamamoto M.

Cancer Cell 2014 Apr 14;25(4):415-27.

PMID: 24703906

***GATA2* regulates differentiation of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells.**

Kamata M, Okitsu Y, Fujiwara T, Kanehira M, Nakajima S, Takahashi T, Inoue A, Fukuhara N, Onishi Y, Ishizawa K, Shimizu R, Yamamoto M, Harigae H.

Haematologica 2014 Nov;99(11):1686-96.

PMID: 25150255

**GATA2 promotes glioma progression through EGFR/ERK/Elk-1 pathway.**

Wang Z, Yuan H, Sun C, Xu L, Chen Y, Zhu Q, Zhao H, Huang Q, Dong J, Lan Q.

Med Oncol. 2015 Apr;32(4):87.

PMID: 25707769

**Decreased mRNA expression of GATA1 and GATA2 is associated with tumor aggressiveness and poor outcome in clear cell renal cell carcinoma.**

Peters I, Dubrowinskaja N, Tezval H, Kramer MW, von Klot CA, Hennenlotter J, Stenzl A, Scherer R, Kuczyk MA, Serth J.

Target Oncol. 2015 Jun;10(2):267-75.

PMID: 25230694

TITLE  
AUTHORS  
REFERENCE  
PMID

TITLE  
AUTHORS  
REFERENCE  
PMID