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Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13436

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P08151
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human.

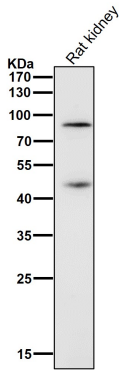
Additional Information

Gene ID	2735
Other Names	Zinc finger protein GLI1, Glioma-associated oncogene, Oncogene GLI, GLI1, GLI
Calculated MW	117904
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:1000
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Tethered in the cytoplasm by binding to SUFU. Activation and translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with STK36. Phosphorylation by ULK3 may promote nuclear localization. Translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with ZIC1.
Tissue Specificity	Testis, myometrium and fallopian tube. Also expressed in the brain with highest expression in the cerebellum, optic nerve and olfactory tract..
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: GCG-7
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Gli1
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

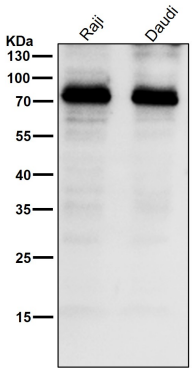
Name	GLI1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:19706761, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4317}
Function	Transcription activator that acts as a key effector of the smoothened signaling pathway, and which plays a role in craniofacial development and digital development, as well as development of the central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract (PubMed:10806483, PubMed:11238441, PubMed:19706761, PubMed:19878745, PubMed:24076122, PubMed:24217340, PubMed:24311597, PubMed:28973407). Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-GACCACCCA-3' (PubMed:2105456, PubMed:24217340, PubMed:2832761, PubMed:8378770). Activated in response to smoothened signaling: in presence of hedgehog (DHH, IHH or SHH) and subsequent activation of smoothened, GLI1 translocates to the nucleus and promotes expression of target genes (PubMed:2105456). In contrast to GLI2 and GLI3, does not contain a repressor domain and only acts as a transcription activator (PubMed:10075717).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, cilium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P47806}. Note=Sequestered in the cytoplasm by SUFU in absence of smoothened signaling (PubMed:10806483, PubMed:10559945). Accumulates in primary cilia following smoothened activation (By similarity). It then translocates to the nucleus, where is activates transcription of target genes (PubMed:10806483, PubMed:24311597, PubMed:35831023). Activation and translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with STK36 (PubMed:10806483). Phosphorylation by ULK3 may promote nuclear localization (PubMed:19878745). Translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with ZIC1 (PubMed:11238441) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P47806, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10559945, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10806483, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11238441, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19878745, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24311597, ECO:0000269|PubMed:35831023}
Tissue Location	Detected in testis (at protein level) (PubMed:2105456). Testis, myometrium and fallopian tube. Also expressed in the brain with highest expression in the cerebellum, optic nerve and olfactory tract (PubMed:19878745). Isoform 1 is detected in brain, spleen, pancreas, liver, kidney and placenta; isoform 2 is not detectable in these tissues (PubMed:19706761)

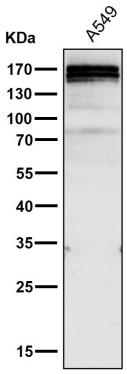
Images



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.

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Western blot analysis of Gli1 expression in A549 cell lysate.

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