

Anti-SHH Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV12112

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q15465
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	49607

Additional Information

Gene ID	6469
Positive Control	Western blot
Application & Usage	Western blot: 1-4 µg/ml
Other Names	Sonic hedgehog protein, HHG-1, SHH
Target/Specificity	SHH
Antibody Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Reconstitution & Storage	-20°C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	Anti-SHH Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SHH {ECO:0000303 PubMed:7590746, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:10848}
Function	[Sonic hedgehog protein]: Precursor of sonic hedgehog, a morphogen that activates the smoothened signaling pathway, and which is essential for a variety of patterning events during development (PubMed: 29954986 , PubMed: 29995851 , PubMed: 30139912 , PubMed: 31127104 , PubMed: 31548691). The C-terminal part of the precursor displays an autoproteolysis and a cholesterol transferase activity, resulting (1) in the cleavage of the full-length protein into two parts, Sonic hedgehog protein N-product and C-product (ShhN and ShhC, respectively) and (2) covalent attachment of a cholesterol moiety to the C-terminus of the newly generated

ShhN (By similarity). Both autoproteolysis and a cholesterol transferase activities occur in the endoplasmic reticulum (By similarity). Following additional lipidation, ShhN acts as a morphogen, while ShhC is degraded in the endoplasmic reticulum (By similarity).

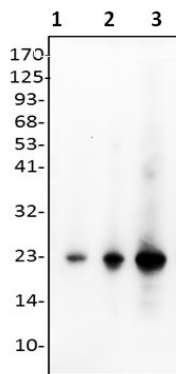
Cellular Location

[Sonic hedgehog protein]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane. Note=Co-localizes with HHAT in the ER and Golgi membrane.

Background

Intercellular signal essential for a variety of patterning events during development: signal produced by the notochord that induces ventral cell fate in the neural tube and somites, and the polarizing signal for patterning of the anterior-posterior axis of the developing limb bud. Displays both floor plate- and motor neuron-inducing activity. The threshold concentration of N-product required for motor neuron induction is 5-fold lower than that required for floor plate induction. Activates the transcription of target genes by interacting with its receptor PTCH1 to prevent normal inhibition by PTCH1 on the constitutive signaling activity of SMO.

Images



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