10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SUFU Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21656b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9UMX1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB53250
Calculated MW	53947

Additional Information

Gene ID	51684
Other Names	Suppressor of fused homolog, SUFUH, SUFU
Target/Specificity	This SUFU antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 308-341 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SUFU.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SUFU Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SUFU {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12068298, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:16466}
Function	Negative regulator in the hedgehog/smoothened signaling pathway (PubMed:10559945, PubMed:10564661, PubMed:10806483, PubMed:12068298, PubMed:12975309, PubMed:15367681, PubMed:22365972, PubMed:24217340, PubMed:24311597, PubMed:27234298, PubMed:28965847). Down-regulates GLI1-mediated transactivation of target genes (PubMed:15367681, PubMed:24217340,

PubMed:24311597). Down-regulates GLI2-mediated transactivation of target genes (PubMed:24217340, PubMed:24311597). Part of a corepressor complex that acts on DNA-bound GLI1. May also act by linking GLI1 to BTRC and thereby targeting GLI1 to degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:10559945, PubMed:10564661, PubMed:10806483, PubMed:24217340). Sequesters GLI1, GLI2 and GLI3 in the cytoplasm, this effect is overcome by binding of STK36 to both SUFU and a GLI protein (PubMed:10559945, PubMed:10564661, PubMed:10806483, PubMed:24217340). Negative regulator of beta-catenin signaling (By similarity). Regulates the formation of either the repressor form (GLI3R) or the activator form (GLI3A) of the full-length form of GLI3 (GLI3FL) (PubMed:24311597, PubMed:28965847). GLI3FL is complexed with SUFU in the cytoplasm and is maintained in a neutral state (PubMed:24311597, PubMed:28965847). Without the Hh signal, the SUFU- GLI3 complex is recruited to cilia, leading to the efficient processing of GLI3FL into GLI3R (PubMed:24311597, PubMed:28965847). When Hh signaling is initiated, SUFU dissociates from GLI3FL and the latter translocates to the nucleus, where it is phosphorylated, destabilized, and converted to a transcriptional activator (GLI3A) (PubMed:24311597, PubMed:28965847). Required for normal embryonic development (By similarity). Required for the proper formation of hair follicles and the control of epidermal differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location Ubiquitous in adult tissues. Detected in osteoblasts of the perichondrium in the developing limb of 12-week old embryos. Isoform 1 is detected in fetal brain, lung, kidney and testis Isoform 2 is detected in fetal testis, and at much lower levels in fetal brain, lung and kidney.

Background

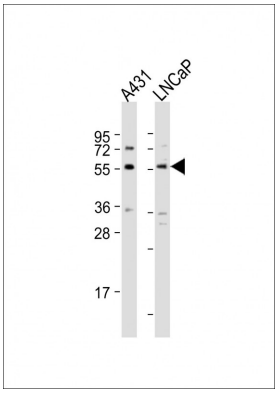
Negative regulator in the hedgehog signaling pathway. Down-regulates GLI1-mediated transactivation of target genes. Part of a corepressor complex that acts on DNA-bound GLI1. May also act by linking GLI1 to BTRC and thereby targeting GLI1 to degradation by the proteasome. Sequesters GLI1, GLI2 and GLI3 in the cytoplasm, this effect is overcome by binding of STK36 to both SUFU and a GLI protein. Negative regulator of beta-catenin signaling. Regulates the formation of either the repressor form (GLI3R) or the activator form (GLI3A) of the full length form of GLI3 (GLI3FL). GLI3FL is complexed with SUFU in the cytoplasm and is maintained in a neutral state. Without the Hh signal, the SUFU- GLI3 complex is recruited to cilia, leading to the efficient processing of GLI3FL into GLI3R. When Hh signaling is initiated, SUFU dissociates from GLI3FL and the latter translocates to the nucleus, where it is phosphorylated, destabilized, and converted to a transcriptional activator (GLI3A). Required for the proper formation of hair follicles and the control of epidermal differentiation (By similarity).

References

Stone D.M.,et al.J. Cell Sci. 112:4437-4448(1999).
Kogerman P.,et al.Nat. Cell Biol. 1:312-319(1999).
Taylor M.D.,et al.Nat. Genet. 31:306-310(2002).
Clark H.F.,et al.Genome Res. 13:2265-2270(2003).
Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 429:375-381(2004).

Images

All lanes : Anti-SUFU Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 2: LNCaP whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat



Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 54 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- Nek2A phosphorylates and stabilizes SuFu: A new strategy of Gli2/Hedgehog signaling regulatory.