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

GLI1 Antibody (N-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21920a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P08151
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB54395
Calculated MW	117904

Additional Information

Gene ID	2735
Other Names	Zinc finger protein GLI1, Glioma-associated oncogene, Oncogene GLI, GLI1, GLI
Target/Specificity	This GLI1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 196-230 amino acids from human GLI1.
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	GLI1 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GLI1
Synonyms	GLI
Function	Acts as a transcriptional activator (PubMed: 10806483, PubMed:19706761, PubMed:19878745, PubMed:24076122, PubMed:24217340, PubMed:24311597). Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-GACCACCCA-3'

	(PubMed:2105456, PubMed:24217340, PubMed:8378770). Regulates the transcription of specific genes during normal development (PubMed:19706761). Plays a role in craniofacial development and digital development, as well as development of the central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract. Mediates SHH signaling (PubMed:19706761, PubMed:28973407). Plays a role in cell proliferation and differentiation via its role in SHH signaling (PubMed:11238441, PubMed:28973407).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Tethered in the cytoplasm by binding to SUFU (PubMed:10806483). 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)
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)

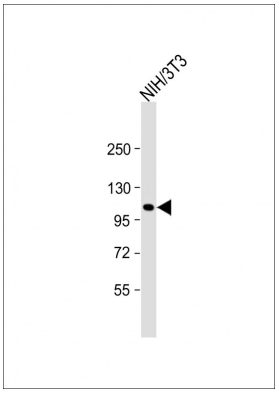
Background

Acts as a transcriptional activator. May regulate the transcription of specific genes during normal development. May play a role in craniofacial development and digital development, as well as development of the central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract. Mediates SHH signaling and thus cell proliferation and differentiation.

References

Kinzler K.W.,et al.Nature 332:371-374(1988).
Yoon J.W.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Lo H.W.,et al.Cancer Res. 69:6790-6798(2009).
Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).
Murone M.,et al.Nat. Cell Biol. 2:310-312(2000).

Images



Anti-GLI1 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + NIH/3T3 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 : 118 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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