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GLI1 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP52100

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P08151
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Predicted	Dog, Rabbit, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	117904
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GLI1/Zfp5
Epitope Specificity	601-700/1106
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	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.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a member of the Kruppel family of zinc finger proteins. The encoded transcription factor is activated by the sonic hedgehog signal transduction cascade and regulates stem cell proliferation. The activity and nuclear localization of this protein is negatively regulated by p53 in an inhibitory loop. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2009]

Additional Information

Gene ID	2735
Other Names	Zinc finger protein GLI1, Glioma-associated oncogene, Oncogene GLI, GLI1, GLI
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

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)

Background

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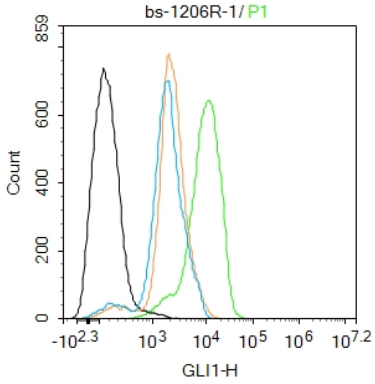
References

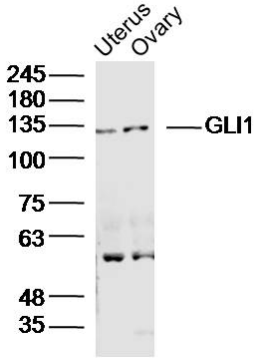
Kinzler K.W.,et al.Nature 332:371-374(1988).
Yoon J.W.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Lo H.W.,et al.Cancer Res. 69:6790-6798(2009).
Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).
Murone M.,et al.Nat. Cell Biol. 2:310-312(2000).

Images

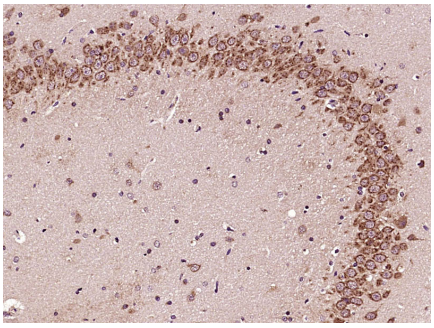
Blank control:Hela.



Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-GLI1 antibody (AP52100)
Dilution: 1ug/Test;
Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC
Dilution: 0.5ug/Test.
Protocol
The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20℃.The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Sample:
Uterus(Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug
Ovary (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti-GLI1(AP52100)at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-RabbitIgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 118kD
Observed band size: 130kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (GLI1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52100) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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