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

Anti-GLI1 Antibody

Catalog # AP60837

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P08151
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	117904

Additional Information

Gene ID	2735
Other Names	GLI; Zinc finger protein GLI1; Glioma-associated oncogene; Oncogene GLI
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human GLI1. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/2000)
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

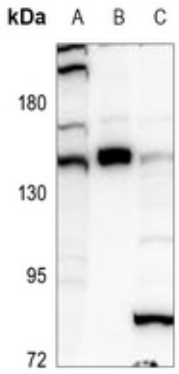
Name	GLI1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:19706761, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4317}
Function	Transcription activator that acts as a key effector of the smoothened signaling pathway, and which plays a role in craniofacial development and digital development, as well as development of the central nervous system and gastrointestinal 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



Western blot analysis of GLI1 expression in Hela (A), mouse brain (B), A549 (C) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 117 kD; Observed band size: 140 kD)

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