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Ihh Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76546

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q14623
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	45251

Additional Information

Gene ID	3549
Other Names	IHH
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	IHH {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7590746, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:5956}
Function	[Indian hedgehog protein]: Precursor of indian hedgehog, a morphogen that activates the smoothened signaling pathway, and which is essential for bone and cartilage development (By similarity). 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, indian hedgehog protein N-product and C-product and (2) covalent attachment of a cholesterol moiety to the C-terminus of the newly generated N-product (By similarity). Both autoproteolysis and a cholesterol transferase activities occur in the endoplasmic reticulum (By similarity). Following additional lipidation, N-product acts as a morphogen, while C-product is degraded in the endoplasmic reticulum (By similarity).
Cellular Location	[Indian hedgehog protein]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q15465}. Golgi apparatus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q15465}. Note=Co-localizes with HHAT in the ER

	and Golgi membrane. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q15465}
Tissue Location	Expressed in embryonic lung, and in adult kidney and liver

Background

This gene encodes a member of the hedgehog family of secreted signaling molecules. Hedgehog proteins are essential regulators of a variety of developmental processes including growth, patterning and morphogenesis. The encoded protein specifically plays a role in bone growth an differentiation. Mutations in this gene are the cause of brachydactyly type A1 which is characterized by shortening or malformation of the phalanges. Mutations in this gene are also the cause of acrocapitofemoral dysplasia.

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