

# Gli3 Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP91899

## Product Information

<b>Application</b>	WB, IF, ICC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P10071</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	ACLS; GCPS; GLI3; GLI3FL; PAPA; PAPA1; PAPB; PHS; PPDIV;
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Calculated MW</b>	169863

## Additional Information

<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500~1:2000 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Gli3
<b>Description</b>	Has a dual function as a transcriptional activator and a repressor of the sonic hedgehog (Shh) pathway, and plays a role in limb development. The full-length GLI3 form (GLI3FL) after phosphorylation and nuclear translocation, acts as an activator (GLI3A) while GLI3R, its C-terminally truncated form, acts as a repressor.
<b>Storage Condition and Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

## Protein Information

<b>Name</b>	GLI3
<b>Function</b>	Has a dual function as a transcriptional activator and a repressor of the sonic hedgehog (Shh) pathway, and plays a role in limb development. The full-length GLI3 form (GLI3FL) after phosphorylation and nuclear translocation, acts as an activator (GLI3A) while GLI3R, its C-terminally truncated form, acts as a repressor. A proper balance between the GLI3 activator and the repressor GLI3R, rather than the repressor gradient itself or the activator/repressor ratio gradient, specifies limb digit number and identity. In concert with TRPS1, plays a role in regulating the size of the zone of distal chondrocytes, in restricting the zone of PTHLH expression in distal cells and in activating chondrocyte proliferation. Binds to the minimal GLI-consensus sequence 5'-GGGTGGTC-3'.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell projection, cilium. Note=GLI3FL is localized predominantly in the cytoplasm while GLI3R resides mainly in the nucleus.

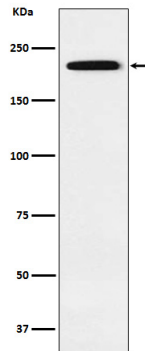
Ciliary accumulation requires the presence of KIF7 and SMO. Translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with ZIC1

#### Tissue Location

Is expressed in a wide variety of normal adult tissues, including lung, colon, spleen, placenta, testis, and myometrium

## Images

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Western blot analysis of Gli3 expression in 293 cell lysate.

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