

GLIS2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11892

Product Information

Application	WB, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9BZE0
Other Accession	NP_115964 , 110431364
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	55689
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	GLIS2 antibody can be used for detection of GLIS2 by Western blot at 1 - 2 μ g/ml. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 μ g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	84662
Other Names	Zinc finger protein GLIS2, GLI-similar 2, Neuronal Krueppel-like protein, GLIS2, NKL
Target/Specificity	GLIS2; GLIS2 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive.
Reconstitution & Storage	GLIS2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.
Precautions	GLIS2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GLIS2
Synonyms	NKL
Function	Can act either as a transcriptional repressor or as a transcriptional activator, depending on the cell context. Acts as a repressor of the Hedgehog signaling pathway (By similarity). Represses the Hedgehog-dependent expression of Wnt4 (By similarity). Necessary to maintain the differentiated epithelial phenotype in renal cells through the inhibition of SNAI1, which itself induces the epithelial-to- mesenchymal transition (By similarity). Represses transcriptional activation mediated by CTNNB1 in the Wnt signaling pathway. May act by recruiting the corepressors CTBP1 and HDAC3. May be involved in neuron differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location	Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm
Tissue Location	Expressed at high levels in kidney and at low levels in heart, lung and placenta. Expressed in colon

Background

GLIS2, also known as neuronal Krueppel-like, is a 524 amino acid protein that belongs to the GLI C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family (1). GLIS2 can act either as a transcription repressor or as a transcription activator and may be involved in neuron differentiation (1,2). GLIS2 is expressed at high levels in kidney and at low levels in heart, lung and placenta. Mutations of GLIS2 have been suggested to be associated with development of progressive chronic kidney disease with characteristics resembling nephronophthisis (3,4).

References

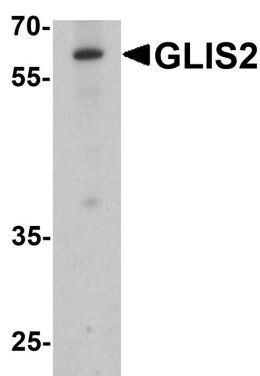
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Hosking CR, Ulloa F, Hogan C, et al. The transcriptional repressor Glis2 is a novel binding partner for p120 catenin. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 2007; 18:1918-27.

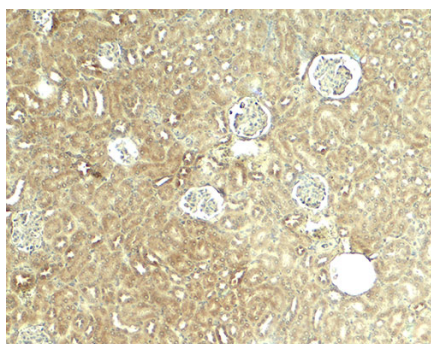
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Attanasio M, Uhlenhaut NH, Sousa VH, et al. Loss of GLIS2 causes nephronophthisis in humans and mice by increased apoptosis and fibrosis. *Nat. Genet.* 2007; 39:1018-24.

Images



Western blot analysis of GLIS2 in K562 cell lysate with GLIS2 antibody at 1 µg/ml.



Immunohistochemistry of GLIS2 in mouse kidney tissue with GLIS2 antibody at 5 µg/ml.

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