

GLI-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT6073
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	GLI-1
Fields :	>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Hedgehog signaling pathway;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Basal cell carcinoma
Gene Name :	GLI1 GLI
Protein Name :	GLI-1
Human Gene Id :	2735
Human Swiss Prot No :	P08151
Mouse Gene Id :	14632
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P47806
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human GLI-1. at AA range: 460-490
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GLI-1
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 120kD

Cell Pathway : Hedgehog; Pathways in cancer; Basal cell carcinoma;

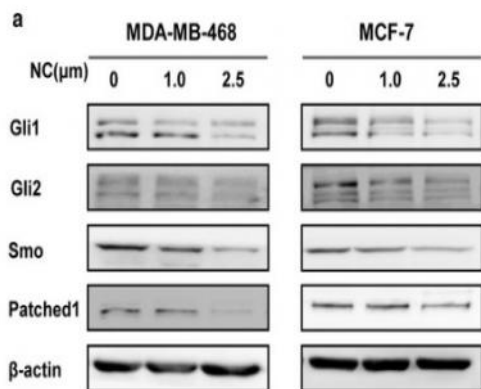
Background : This gene encodes a member of the Kruppel family of zinc finger proteins. The encoded transcription factor is activated by the sonic hedgehog signal transduction cascade and regulates stem cell proliferation. The activity and nuclear localization of this protein is negatively regulated by p53 in an inhibitory loop. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2009],

Function : disease: Defects in GLI1 may be a cause of breast cancer., function: May regulate the transcription of specific genes during normal development. May play a role in craniofacial development and digital development, as well as development of the central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract. Mediates SHH signaling and thus cell proliferation and differentiation., induction: Amplified in glioblastoma cells., similarity: Belongs to the GLI C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family., similarity: Contains 5 C2H2-type zinc fingers., subcellular location: Tethered in the cytoplasm by binding to SUFU. Activation and translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with STK36., tissue specificity: Testis, myometrium and fallopian tube.,

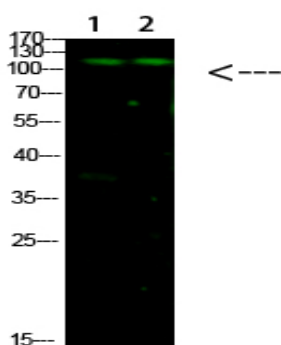
Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Tethered in the cytoplasm by binding to SUFU (PubMed:10806483). Activation and translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with STK36 (PubMed:10806483). Phosphorylation by ULK3 may promote nuclear localization (PubMed:19878745). Translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with ZIC1 (PubMed:11238441). .; [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

Expression : 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).

Products Images



Sun, Mingjuan, et al. "Hedgehog pathway is involved in nitidine chloride induced inhibition of epithelial-mesenchymal transition and cancer stem cells-like properties in breast cancer cells." *Cell & bioscience* 6.1 (2016): 44.



Western Blot analysis of 1, mouse-liver 2, HeLa cells using primary antibody diluted at 1:1000 (4 °C overnight). Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-rabbit IgG IRDye 800 (diluted at 1:5000, 25 °C, 1 hour)