GLI-1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT6073 Orthogonal Validated

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 120kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
ELISA 1:10000-20000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GLI-1. at AA range: 460-490
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GLI-1

Target Information

Gene name	GLI1 GLI

Protein Name GLI-1

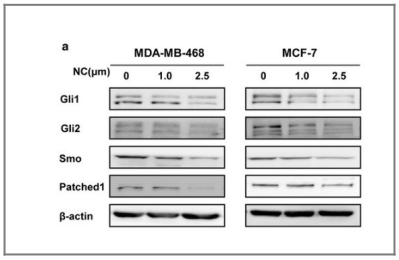
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2735;	P08151;
Mouse	14632;	P47806;

Cellular Localization 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 .

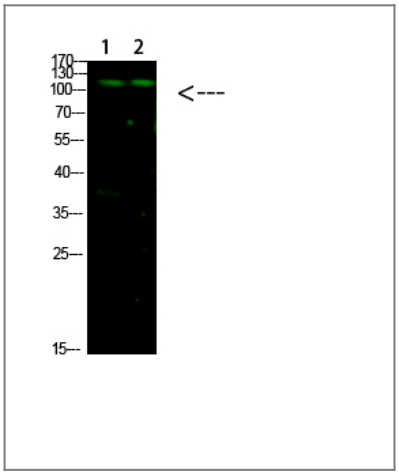
Tissue specificity Detected in testis (at protein level) (PubMed:2105456). Testis, myometrium and fallopian tube. Also expressed in the brain with highest expression in the cerebellum, optic nerve and olfactory tract (PubMed:19878745). Isoform 1 is detected in brain, spleen, pancreas, liver, kidney and placenta; isoform 2 is not detectable in these tissues (PubMed:19706761).

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.,

Validation Data



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)

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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