

Gli1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90770

Product Information

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionP08151ReactivityHumanClonalityMonoclonal

Other Names Zinc finger protein GLI1; Glioma-associated oncogene; Oncogene GLI; Zfp5;

GLI family zinc finger 1;GLI;

IsotypeRabbit IgGHostRabbitCalculated MW117904

Additional Information

Dilution WB 1:500~1:1000 **Purification** Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human Gli1

Description GLI belongs to the Kruppel family of zinc finger proteins that includes three

mammalian GLI proteins: GLI1, GLI2, and GLI3. Acts as a transcriptional activator. 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.

Storage Condition and Buffer 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

Name GLI1

Synonyms GLI

Function Acts as a transcriptional activator (PubMed: 10806483, PubMed:19706761,

PubMed: 19878745, PubMed: 24076122, PubMed: 24217340,

PubMed:<u>24311597</u>). Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-GACCACCCA-3' (PubMed:<u>2105456</u>, PubMed:<u>24217340</u>, PubMed:<u>8378770</u>). Regulates the

transcription of specific genes during normal development

(PubMed: 19706761). Plays a role in craniofacial development and digital development, as well as development of the central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract. Mediates SHH signaling (PubMed: 19706761,

PubMed: 28973407). Plays a role in cell proliferation and differentiation via its

role in SHH signaling (PubMed: 11238441, PubMed: 28973407).

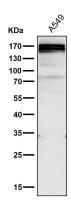
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=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)

Tissue Location

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)

Images



Western blot analysis of Gli1 expression in A549 cell lysate.

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