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Anti-Gli2 Antibody

Catalog # ABO11244

Specification

Anti-Gli2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P10070
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Zinc finger protein GLI2(GLI2) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Gli2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2736

Other Names
Zinc finger protein GLI2, GLI family zinc finger protein 2 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4318}, Tax helper protein, GLI2 (HGNC:4318)

Calculated MW
167783 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization
Nucleus . Cytoplasm . In keratinocytes, it is sequestered in the cytoplasm by SUFU. In the absence of SUFU, it translocates to the nucleus. .

Tissue Specificity
Isoform 1 and isoform 4 are expressed in HTLV- 1-infected T-cell lines (at protein level). Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are strongly expressed in HTLV-1-infected T-cell lines. Isoform 3 and isoform 4 are weakly expressed in HTLV-1-infected T-cell lines. .

Protein Name
Zinc finger protein GLI2

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Gli2(1444-1463aa MLYYYGQIHMYEQDGGLENL).

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the GLI C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family.

Anti-Gli2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name GLI2 (HGNC:4318)

Function
Functions as a transcription regulator in the hedgehog (Hh) pathway (PubMed:18455992, PubMed:26565916). Functions as a transcriptional activator (PubMed:9557682, PubMed:19878745, PubMed:24311597). May also function as transcriptional repressor (By similarity). Requires STK36 for full transcriptional activator activity. Required for normal embryonic development (PubMed:15994174, PubMed:20685856).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q0VGT2}. Cell projection, cilium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q0VGT2}. Note=STK36 promotes translocation to the nucleus. In keratinocytes, it is sequestered in the cytoplasm by SUFU. In the absence of SUFU, it translocates to the nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q0VGT2} [Isoform 2]: Nucleus

Tissue Location
Expressed in breast cancers (at protein level) (PubMed:26565916). Isoform 1 and isoform 4 are expressed in HTLV-1- infected T-cell lines (at protein level) (PubMed:9557682). Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are strongly expressed in HTLV-1-infected T-cell lines (PubMed:9557682). Isoform 3 and isoform 4 are weakly expressed in HTLV- 1-infected T-cell lines (PubMed:9557682).

Anti-Gli2 Antibody - Protocols

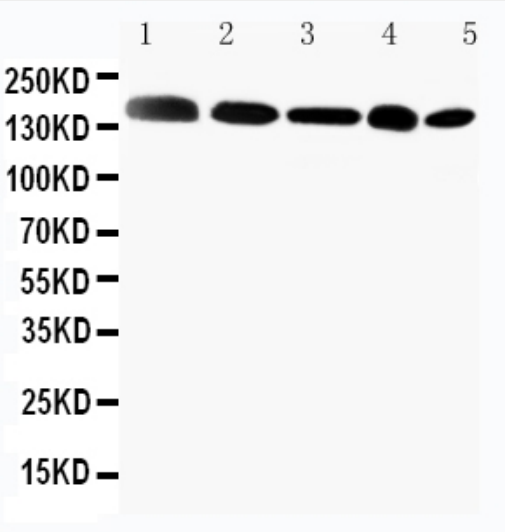
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides

- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Gli2 Antibody - Images

Anti-Gli2 antibody, ABO11244, Western blottingWB: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate



Anti-Gli2 antibody, ABO11244, Western blottingLane 1: MCF-7 Cell LysateLane 2: HELA Cell LysateLane 3: SKOV Cell LysateLane 4: HT1080 Cell LysateLane 5: A549 Cell Lysate

Anti-Gli2 Antibody - Background

GLI2(Gli-Kruppel Family Member 2), also called ONCOGENE GLI2, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the GLI2 gene. Sequencing of GLI cDNA clones showed the presence of 5 tandem zinc fingers connected by histidine-cysteine links, which indicated that the gene belongs to the family of zinc finger genes related to Kruppel(Kr). The Drosophila gene Kr is a member of the gap class of segmentation genes; thoracic and anterior abdominal segments fail to form in Kr mutant embryos. By fluorescence in situ hybridization, Matsumoto et al.(1996) refined the assignment of the GLI2 gene to chromosome 2q14. Roessler et al.(2005) showed that GLI2-delta-N exhibited potent transcriptional activity in vivo: overexpression in mouse skin led to the formation of hedgehog-independent epithelial downgrowths resembling basal cell carcinomas, which in humans

are associated with constitutive hedgehog signaling.