

Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13436**Specification**

Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P08151
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2735

Other Names

Zinc finger protein GLI1, Glioma-associated oncogene, Oncogene GLI, GLI1, GLI

Calculated MW

117904 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:1000

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Tethered in the cytoplasm by binding to SUFU. Activation and translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with STK36. Phosphorylation by ULK3 may promote nuclear localization. Translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with ZIC1.

Tissue Specificity

Testis, myometrium and fallopian tube. Also expressed in the brain with highest expression in the cerebellum, optic nerve and olfactory tract..

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Gli1

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for

**up to one month. Avoid repeated
freeze-thaw cycles.**

Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name GLI1

Synonyms GLI

Function

Acts as a transcriptional activator (PubMed:10806483, PubMed:19706761, PubMed:19878745, PubMed:24076122, PubMed:24217340, PubMed:24311597). Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-GACCACCCA-3' (PubMed:2105456, PubMed:24217340, PubMed:8378770). 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)

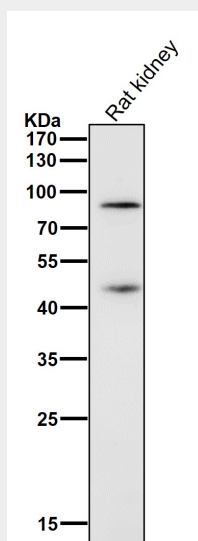
Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

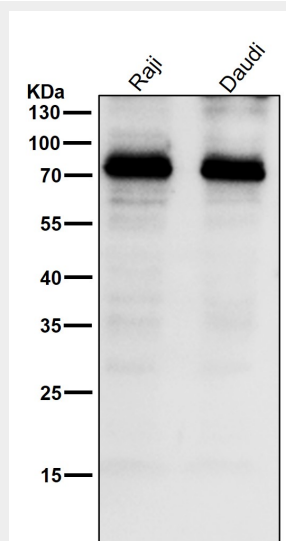
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)

- [Cell Culture](#)

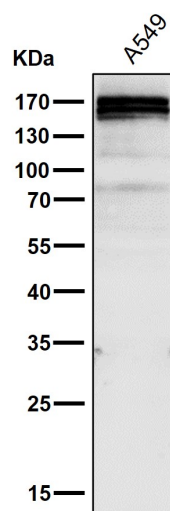
Anti-Gli1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of Gli1 expression in A549 cell lysate.