

**GLI1 Blocking Peptide (N-Term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP21920a****Specification**

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**GLI1 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Product Information**Primary Accession [P08151](#)**GLI1 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2735**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 216-230 of HUMAN GLI1

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GLI1 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Protein Information****Name** GLI1**Synonyms** GLI**Function**

Acts as a transcriptional activator (PubMed: [19706761](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19706761), PubMed: [10806483](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10806483), PubMed: [19878745](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19878745), PubMed: [24076122](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24076122), PubMed: [24311597](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24311597), PubMed: [24217340](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24217340)). Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-GACCACCCA-3' (PubMed: [2105456](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2105456), PubMed: [8378770](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8378770), PubMed: [24217340](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24217340)). Regulates the transcription of specific genes during normal development (PubMed: [19706761](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19706761" target="\_blank">19706761</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28973407" target="\_blank">28973407</a>). Plays a role in cell proliferation and differentiation via its role in SHH signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11238441" target="\_blank">11238441</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28973407" target="\_blank">28973407</a>).

#### **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)

### **GLI1 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **GLI1 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Images**

### **GLI1 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Background**

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.

### **GLI1 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - References**

Kinzler K.W.,et al.Nature 332:371-374(1988).  
Yoon J.W.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Lo H.W.,et al.Cancer Res. 69:6790-6798(2009).  
Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).  
Murone M.,et al.Nat. Cell Biol. 2:310-312(2000).