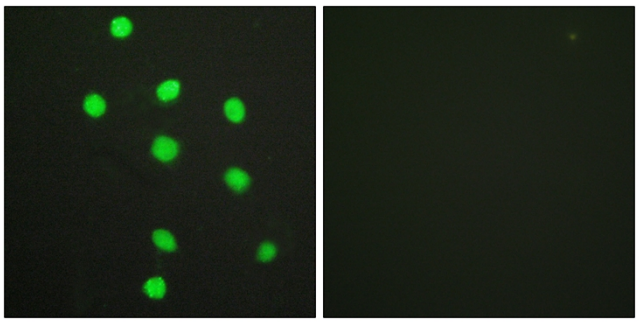
GLI-3 Polyclonal Antibody

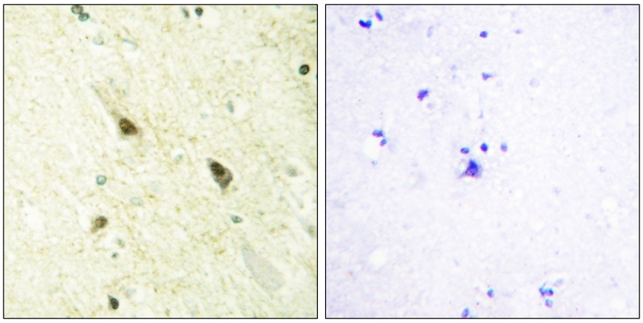
Catalog No	YP-Ab-01751
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	GLI3
Protein Name	Transcriptional activator GLI3
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GLI-3. AA range:11-60
Specificity	GLI-3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GLI-3 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GLI3; Transcriptional activator GLI3; GLI3 form of 190 kDa; GLI3-190; GLI3 full length protein; GLI3FL
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell projection, cilium. GLI3FL is localized predominantly in the cytoplasm while GLI3R resides mainly in the nucleus. Ciliary accumulation requires the presence of KIF7 and SMO. Translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with ZIC1.
Tissue Specificity	Is expressed in a wide variety of normal adult tissues, including lung, colon, spleen, placenta, testis, and myometrium.
Function	disease:Defects in GLI3 are a cause of Pallister-Hall syndrome (PHS) [MIM:146510]. Pallister-Hall syndrome is characterized by a wide range of clinical manifestations. It mainly associates central or postaxial polydactyly, syndactyly, and hypothalamic hamartoma. Malformations are frequent in the viscera, e.g. anal atresia, bifid uvula, congenital heart malformations, pulmonary or renal dysplasia. It is an autosomal dominant disorder.,disease:Defects in GLI3 are a cause of type A1/B postaxial polydactyly (PAPA1/PAPB) [MIM:174200, 603596]. PAPA in humans is an autosomal dominant trait characterized by an extra digit in the ulnar and/or fibular side of the upper and/or lower extremities. The extra digit is well formed and articulates with the fifth, or extra, metacarpal/metatarsal, and thus it is usually functional.,disease:Defects in GLI3 are a cause of type IV preaxial polydactyly [MIM:17

Background	This gene encodes a protein which belongs to the C2H2-type zinc finger proteins subclass of the Gli family. They are characterized as DNA-binding transcription factors and are mediators of Sonic hedgehog (Shh) signaling. The protein encoded by this gene localizes in the cytoplasm and activates patched Drosophila homolog (PTCH) gene expression. It is also thought to play a role during embryogenesis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with several diseases, including Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome, Pallister-Hall syndrome, preaxial polydactyly type IV, and postaxial polydactyly types A1 and B. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using GLI-3 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using GLI-3 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.