

ARG54953 anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Sonic Hedgehog
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	FACS, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Sonic Hedgehog
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 397-431 (C-terminus) of Mouse Sonic Hedgehog.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	HPE3; Sonic hedgehog protein; MCOPCB5; HHG-1; HLP3; HHG1; TPT; TPTPS; SHH; SMMCI

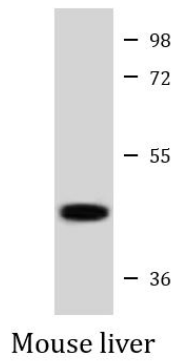
Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:25
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Mouse liver	

Properties

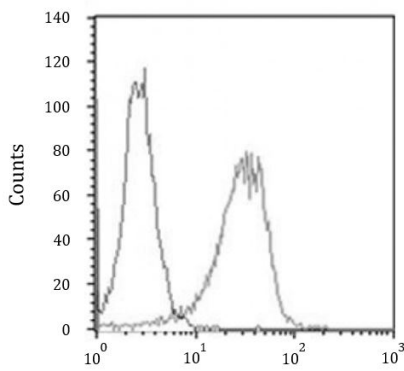
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Database links	GeneID: 20423 Mouse Swiss-port # Q62226 Mouse
Gene Symbol	Shh
Gene Full Name	sonic hedgehog
Background	<p>This gene encodes a protein that is instrumental in patterning the early embryo. It has been implicated as the key inductive signal in patterning of the ventral neural tube, the anterior-posterior limb axis, and the ventral somites. Of three human proteins showing sequence and functional similarity to the sonic hedgehog protein of <i>Drosophila</i>, this protein is the most similar. The protein is made as a precursor that is autocatalytically cleaved; the N-terminal portion is soluble and contains the signalling activity while the C-terminal portion is involved in precursor processing. More importantly, the C-terminal product covalently attaches a cholesterol moiety to the N-terminal product, restricting the N-terminal product to the cell surface and preventing it from freely diffusing throughout the developing embryo. Defects in this protein or in its signalling pathway are a cause of holoprosencephaly (HPE), a disorder in which the developing forebrain fails to correctly separate into right and left hemispheres. HPE is manifested by facial deformities. It is also thought that mutations in this gene or in its signalling pathway may be responsible for VACTERL syndrome, which is characterized by vertebral defects, anal atresia, tracheoesophageal fistula with esophageal atresia, radial and renal dysplasia, cardiac anomalies, and limb abnormalities. Additionally, mutations in a long range enhancer located approximately 1 megabase upstream of this gene disrupt limb patterning and can result in preaxial polydactyly. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>
Function	<p>Intercellular signal essential for a variety of patterning events during development: signal produced by the notochord that induces ventral cell fate in the neural tube and somites, and the polarizing signal for patterning of the anterior-posterior axis of the developing limb bud. Displays both floor plate- and motor neuron-inducing activity. The threshold concentration of N-product required for motor neuron induction is 5-fold lower than that required for floor plate induction. Activates the transcription of target genes by interacting with its receptor PTCH1 to prevent normal inhibition by PTCH1 on the constitutive signaling activity of SMO. [UniProt]</p>
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	50 kDa
PTM	<p>The C-terminal domain displays an autoproteolysis activity and a cholesterol transferase activity. Both activities result in the cleavage of the full-length protein and covalent attachment of a cholesterol moiety to the C-terminal of the newly generated N-terminal fragment (N-product). The N-product is the active species in both local and long-range signaling, whereas the C-product has no signaling activity. Cholesterylation is required for N-product targeting to lipid rafts and multimerization. N-palmitoylation of Cys-24 by HHAT is required for N-product multimerization and full activity.</p>
Cellular Localization	Sonic hedgehog protein C-product: Secreted, extracellular space. Note=The C-terminal peptide diffuses from the cell



ARG54953 anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody WB image

Western blot: 20 μ g of Mouse liver lysate stained with ARG54953 anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG54953 anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HeLa cells stained with ARG54953 anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody (right histogram) at 1:25 dilution or isotype control antibody (left histogram), followed by incubation with Alexa Fluor[®] 488 labelled secondary antibody.