Product Name: SHH Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMM81142

Summary

Production Name	SHH Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	WB,IHC,FC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Monkey

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
Purification	Affinity Purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	SHH
Alternative Names	TPT; HHG1; HLP3; HPE3; SMMCI; TPTPS; MCOPCB5
Gene ID	6469.0
SwissProt ID	Q15465.Purified recombinant fragment of human SHH (AA: 26-161) expressed in E. Coli.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB:1:500-1:2000,IHC:1:200-1:1000,FC:1:200-1:400,ELISA:1:10000
Molecular Weight	49.6kDa

Background

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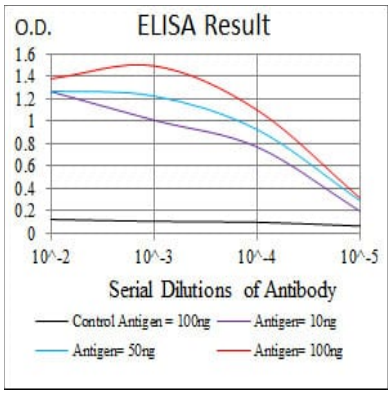
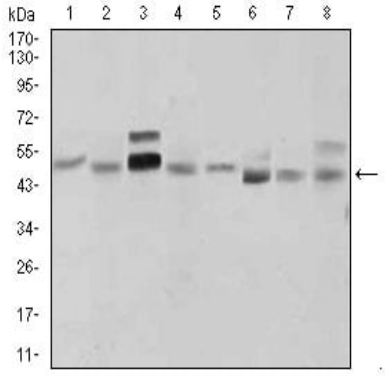
This gene encodes a protein that is instrumental in patterning the early embryo. It has been implicated as the key inductive signal in patterning of the ventral neural tube, the anterior-posterior limb axis, and the ventral somites. Of three human proteins showing sequence and functional similarity to the sonic hedgehog protein of Drosophila, 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.

Research Area

Image Data



Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen(10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng);



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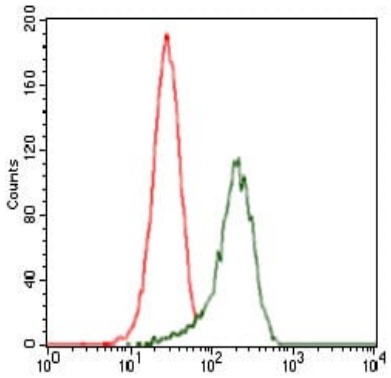
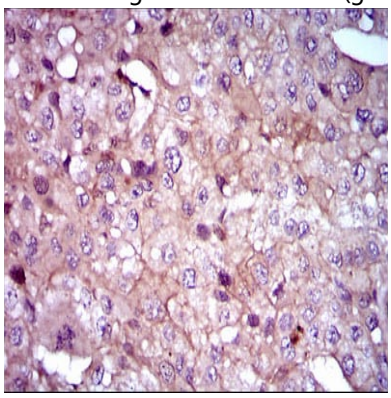
Western blot analysis using SHH mouse mAb against LNCaP (1), HepG2 (2), PANC-1 (3),HeLa (4), SK-N-SH (5), F9 (6), NIH3T3 (7), and COS7 (8) cell lysate.



Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using SHH mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissues using SHH mouse mAb with DAB staining.

Note

For research use only.