abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody ab73958

10 References 2 图像

概述

产品名称 Anti-Sonic Hedgehog抗体

描述 兔多克隆抗体to Sonic Hedgehog

宿主 Rabbit

经测试应用 适用于: ICC/IF, IHC-P

种属反应性 与反应: Human

免疫原 Synthetic peptide within Human Sonic Hedgehog aa 1-100 (N terminal). The exact sequence is

proprietary.

Database link: Q15465

(Peptide available as ab100884)

阳性对照 Human lung lysate and fetal brain lysate

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partnerships@abcam.com.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

同种型

常规说明

形式 Liquid

存放说明 Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

存储溶液 pH: 7.60

Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA

纯**度** Immunogen affinity purified

ΙgG

克隆 多克隆

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The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab73958于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ICC/IF		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml.
IHC-P		1/100. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

靶标

功能

组织特异性 疾病相关 Binds to the patched (PTC) receptor, which functions in association with smoothened (SMO), to activate the transcription of target genes. In the absence of SHH, PTC represses the constitutive signaling activity of SMO. Also regulates another target, the gli oncogene. 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.

Expressed in fetal intestine, liver, lung, and kidney. Not expressed in adult tissues.

Defects in SHH are the cause of microphthalmia isolated with coloboma type 5 (MCOPCB5) [MIM:611638]. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye to complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues. Ocular abnormalities like opacities of the cornea and lens, scaring of the retina and choroid, cataract and other abnormalities like cataract may also be present. Ocular colobomas are a set of malformations resulting from abnormal morphogenesis of the optic cup and stalk, and the fusion of the fetal fissure (optic fissure).

Defects in SHH are the cause of holoprosencephaly type 3 (HPE3) [MIM:142945]. Holoprosencephaly (HPE) [MIM:236100] is the most common structural anomaly of the brain, in which the developing forebrain fails to correctly separate into right and left hemispheres. Holoprosencephaly is genetically heterogeneous and associated with several distinct facies and phenotypic variability. The majority of HPE3 cases are apparently sporadic, although clear examples of autosomal dominant inheritance have been described. Interestingly, up to 30% of obligate carriers of HPE3 gene in autosomal dominant pedigrees are clinically unaffected. Defects in SHH are a cause of solitary median maxillary central incisor (SMMCI) [MIM:147250]. SMMCI is a rare dental anomaly characterized by the congenital absence of one maxillary central incisor.

Defects in SHH are the cause of triphalangeal thumb-polysyndactyly syndrome (TPTPS) [MIM:174500]. TPTPS is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by a wide spectrum of pre- and post-axial abnormalities due to altered SHH expression pattern during limb development. TPTPS mutations have been mapped to the 7q36 locus in the LMBR1 gene which contains in its intron 5 a long-range cis-regulatory element of SHH expression.

Belongs to the hedgehog family.

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

序列相似性

翻译后修饰

N-product is the active species in both local and long-range signaling, whereas the C-product has no signaling activity.

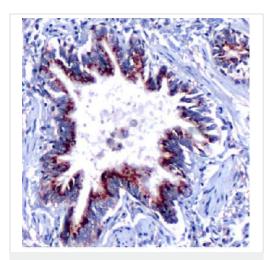
Cholesterylation is required for N-product targeting to lipid rafts and multimerization.

N-palmitoylation of Cys-24 by HHAT is required for N-product multimerization and full activity.

Cell membrane. The N-product either remains associated with lipid rafts at the cell surface, or forms freely diffusible active multimers with its hydrophobic lipid-modified N- and C-termini buried inside and Secreted > extracellular space. The C-terminal peptide diffuses from the cell.

细胞定位

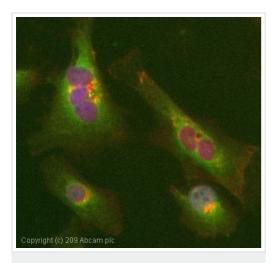
图片



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody (ab73958)

Human lung tissue stained with ab73958 at 1/100 dilution for 30 mins at RT.

Tissue sections boiled in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody (ab73958)

ICC/IF image of ab73958 stained HeLa cells. The cells were 4% PFA fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab73958, 1µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.

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