

Anti-SHH Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: AC51402

Summary:

【Product name】 : Anti-SHH antibody

【Source】 : Rabbit

【Isotype】 : IgG

【Species reactivity】 : Human

【Swiss Prot】 : Q15465

【Gene ID】 : 6469

【Calculated】 : MW:50kDa

【Observed】 : MW:52kDa

【Purification】 : Affinity purification

【Tested applications】 : WB IHC

【Recommended dilution】 : WB 1:500-2000. IHC 1:50-200.

【WB Positive sample】 : A549

【IHC Positive sample】 : Human stomach tissue

【Subcellular location】 : Cell membrane Lipid-anchor Secreted extracellular space

【Immunogen】 : A synthetic peptide of human SHH

【Storage】 : Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C

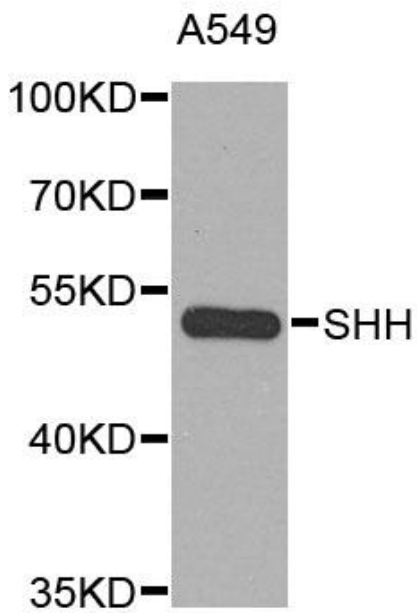
【Related Literature】 : Bin Chen,Zeming Hu,Bofei Li,et al. The expressions of Hedgehog and PI3K-AKT pathway components correlate with invasion and metastasis in hepatocellular carcinoma. Int J Clin Exp Pathol. June 2019. (IF 1.891)

Background:

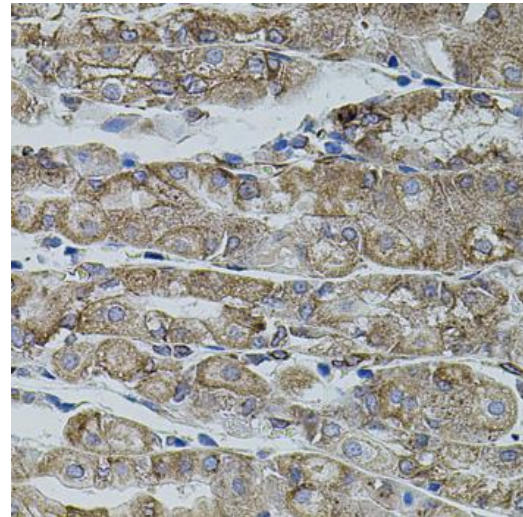
This gene encodes a protein that is instrumental in patterning the early embryo. It has been implicated as the key inductive signal in patterning of the ventral neural tube, the anterior-posterior limb axis, and the ventral somites. Of three human proteins showing sequence and functional similarity to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

Verified picture



Western blot analysis with SHH antibody diluted at 1:1000



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human stomach tissue with SHH antibody diluted at 1:150