

SUFU Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8602b**Specification**

SUFU Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O9UMX1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Green Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Calculated MW	53947

SUFU Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 51684**Other Names**

Suppressor of fused homolog, SUFUH, SUFU

Target/Specificity

This SUFU antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein of human SUFU.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SUFU Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SUFU Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SUFU {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12068298, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:16466}

Function Negative regulator in the hedgehog/smoothed signaling pathway (PubMed:[10559945](#), PubMed:[10564661](#), PubMed:[10806483](#), PubMed:[12068298](#), PubMed:[12975309](#), PubMed:[15367681](#), PubMed:[22365972](#), PubMed:[24217340](#), PubMed:[24311597](#), PubMed:[27234298](#), PubMed:[28965847](#)). Down-regulates GLI1-mediated transactivation of target

genes (PubMed:[15367681](#), PubMed:[24217340](#), PubMed:[24311597](#)). Down-regulates GLI2-mediated transactivation of target genes (PubMed:[24217340](#), PubMed:[24311597](#)). Part of a corepressor complex that acts on DNA-bound GLI1. May also act by linking GLI1 to BTRC and thereby targeting GLI1 to degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:[10559945](#), PubMed:[10564661](#), PubMed:[10806483](#), PubMed:[24217340](#)). Sequesters GLI1, GLI2 and GLI3 in the cytoplasm, this effect is overcome by binding of STK36 to both SUFU and a GLI protein (PubMed:[10559945](#), PubMed:[10564661](#), PubMed:[10806483](#), PubMed:[24217340](#)). Negative regulator of beta-catenin signaling (By similarity). Regulates the formation of either the repressor form (GLI3R) or the activator form (GLI3A) of the full-length form of GLI3 (GLI3FL) (PubMed:[24311597](#), PubMed:[28965847](#)). GLI3FL is complexed with SUFU in the cytoplasm and is maintained in a neutral state (PubMed:[24311597](#), PubMed:[28965847](#)). Without the Hh signal, the SUFU- GLI3 complex is recruited to cilia, leading to the efficient processing of GLI3FL into GLI3R (PubMed:[24311597](#), PubMed:[28965847](#)). When Hh signaling is initiated, SUFU dissociates from GLI3FL and the latter translocates to the nucleus, where it is phosphorylated, destabilized, and converted to a transcriptional activator (GLI3A) (PubMed:[24311597](#), PubMed:[28965847](#)). Required for normal embryonic development (By similarity). Required for the proper formation of hair follicles and the control of epidermal differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location

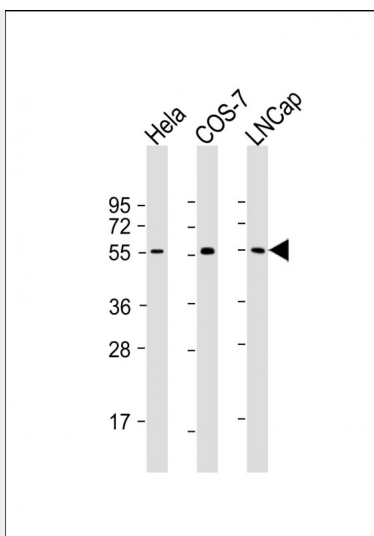
Ubiquitous in adult tissues. Detected in osteoblasts of the perichondrium in the developing limb of 12-week old embryos. Isoform 1 is detected in fetal brain, lung, kidney and testis Isoform 2 is detected in fetal testis, and at much lower levels in fetal brain, lung and kidney.

SUFU Antibody - Protocols

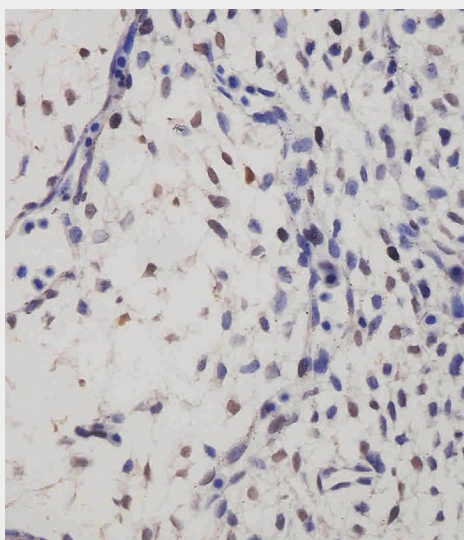
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SUFU Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-SUFU Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: COS-7 whole cell lysate Lane 3: LNCap whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 54 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AM8602b staining SUFU in mouse embryo tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

SUFU Antibody - Background

Negative regulator in the hedgehog signaling pathway. Down-regulates GLI1-mediated transactivation of target genes. Part of a corepressor complex that acts on DNA-bound GLI1. May also act by linking GLI1 to BTRC and thereby targeting GLI1 to degradation by the proteasome. Sequesters GLI1, GLI2 and GLI3 in the cytoplasm, this effect is overcome by binding of STK36 to both SUFU and a GLI protein. Negative regulator of beta-catenin signaling. Regulates the formation of either the repressor form (GLI3R) or the activator form (GLI3A) of the full length form of GLI3 (GLI3FL). GLI3FL is complexed with SUFU in the cytoplasm and is maintained in a neutral state. Without the Hh signal, the SUFU- GLI3 complex is recruited to cilia, leading to the efficient processing of GLI3FL into GLI3R. When Hh signaling is initiated, SUFU dissociates from GLI3FL and

the latter translocates to the nucleus, where it is phosphorylated, destabilized, and converted to a transcriptional activator (GLI3A). Required for the proper formation of hair follicles and the control of epidermal differentiation (By similarity).

SUFU Antibody - References

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