

**GLI-1 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP74256**Specification**

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**GLI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08151</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**GLI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2735**Other Names**

Zinc finger protein GLI1 (Glioma-associated oncogene) (Oncogene GLI)

**Dilution**

WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**GLI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** GLI1**Synonyms** GLI**Function**

Acts as a transcriptional activator (PubMed: [10806483](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10806483) target="\_blank">10806483</a>, PubMed: [19706761](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19706761) target="\_blank">19706761</a>, PubMed: [19878745](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19878745) target="\_blank">19878745</a>, PubMed: [24076122](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24076122) target="\_blank">24076122</a>, PubMed: [24217340](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24217340) target="\_blank">24217340</a>, PubMed: [24311597](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24311597) target="\_blank">24311597</a>). Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-GACCACCCA-3' (PubMed: [2105456](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2105456) target="\_blank">2105456</a>, PubMed: [24217340](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24217340) target="\_blank">24217340</a>, PubMed: [8378770](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8378770) target="\_blank">8378770</a>). Regulates the transcription of specific genes during normal development (PubMed: [19706761](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19706761) target="\_blank">19706761</a>). Plays a role in craniofacial development and digital development, as well as development of the central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract. Mediates SHH signaling (PubMed: <a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19706761> target="\_blank">19706761</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28973407" target="\_blank">28973407</a>. Plays a role in cell proliferation and differentiation via its role in SHH signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11238441" target="\_blank">11238441</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28973407" target="\_blank">28973407</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Tethered in the cytoplasm by binding to SUFU (PubMed:10806483). Activation and translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with STK36 (PubMed:10806483). Phosphorylation by ULK3 may promote nuclear localization (PubMed:19878745). Translocation to the nucleus is promoted by interaction with ZIC1 (PubMed:11238441)

### Tissue Location

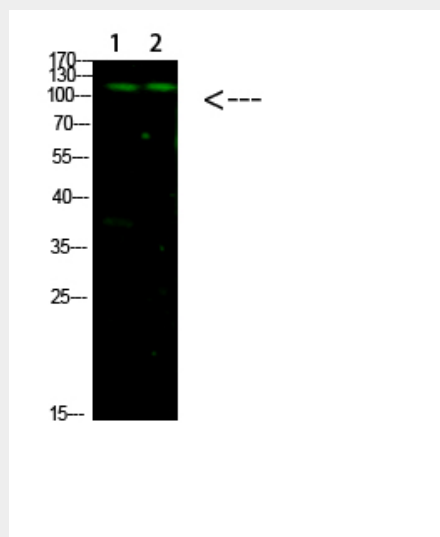
Detected in testis (at protein level) (PubMed:2105456). Testis, myometrium and fallopian tube. Also expressed in the brain with highest expression in the cerebellum, optic nerve and olfactory tract (PubMed:19878745). Isoform 1 is detected in brain, spleen, pancreas, liver, kidney and placenta; isoform 2 is not detectable in these tissues (PubMed:19706761)

## GLI-1 Polyclonal 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](#)

## GLI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



## GLI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Acts as a transcriptional activator (PubMed:19706761, PubMed:10806483, PubMed:19878745, PubMed:24311597, PubMed:24217340). Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'- GACCACCCA-3' (PubMed:2105456, PubMed:8378770, PubMed:24217340). May regulate the transcription of specific genes during normal development (PubMed:19706761). May play a role in craniofacial development and digital development, as well as development of the central nervous system and gastrointestinal tract. Mediates SHH signaling (PubMed:19706761). Plays a role in cell proliferation and differentiation via its role in SHH signaling (Probable).