

Shh (9S15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog# HZ-YMA00788

Product information

产品货号	HZ-YMA00788
别名	Sonic hedgehog protein;SHH;HHG-1;[Cleaved into: Sonic hedgehog protein N-product ;Sonic hedgehog protein C-product]
产品名称	Shh (9S15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
基因名称	SHH
推荐应用	WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,IF-ICC,ELISA
反应种属	Human,Mouse,Rat
存储缓冲液	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Human Gene ID	6469
Human Swissprot No.	Q15465
稀释度	IHC-P 1:200-1:1000, WB 1:2000-1:10000, IF-P/IF-F/IF-ICC 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
参考分子量	27kDa
预测分子量	50kDa
运输及保存条件	Biological ice bag transportation. Store at -20°C for at least 12 months(Do not lower than -25°C). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	IgG,Kappa
背景介绍	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 d
细胞定位	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane . Golgi apparatus membrane . Co-localizes with HHA T in the ER and Golgi membrane. .; [Sonic hedgehog protein N-product]: Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor . The dual-lipidated sonic hedgehog protein N-product (ShhNp) is firmly tethered to the cell membrane where it forms multimers (PubMed:24522195). Further solubilization and release from the cell surface seem to be achieved through different mechanisms, including the interaction with DISP1 and SCUBE2, movement by lipoprotein particles, transport by cellular extensions called cytonemes or by the proteolytic removal of both terminal lipidated peptides (PubMed:26875496, PubMed:24522195). .
纯化	Protein A
Clonality	Monoclonal