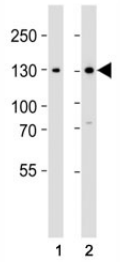
GLI2 Antibody (F52545)

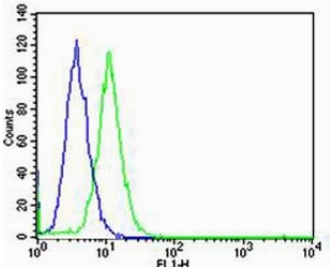
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F52545-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F52545-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

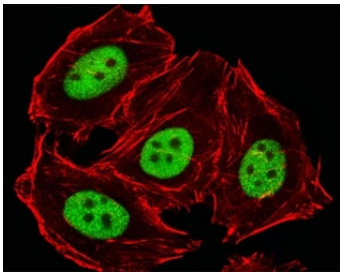
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	P10070
Applications	Immunofluorescence : 1:25 Flow Cytometry : 1:25 Western Blot : 1:1000
Limitations	This GLI2 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of lysate from (1) 293 and (2) Jurkat cell line using GLI2 antibody at 1:1000. Predicted molecular weight: 86~168 kDa (multiple isoforms)(1).



Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using GLI2 antibody (green) compared to an isotype control of rabbit IgG (blue). Ab diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary Ab.



Fluorescent image of HeLa cells stained with GLI2 antibody diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG was used as the secondary Ab (green). Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor 555 conjugated with Phalloidin (red).

Description

Acts as a transcriptional activator. May play a role during embryogenesis. Binds to the DNA sequence 5'-GAACCACCCA-3' which is part of the TRE-2S regulatory element that augments the Tax-dependent enhancer of human T-cell leukemia virus type 1. Is involved in the smoothened (SHH) signaling pathway.

Application Notes

Titration of the GLI2 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.
1. GLI-2 exists as five alternatively spliced isoforms of 133 kDa (isoform 1), 132 (2), 88 (3), 86 (4) and 168 kDa (isoform 5).

Immunogen

This GLI2 antibody was produced from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1287-1321 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GLI2.

Storage

Aliquot the GLI2 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.