Datasheet for ABIN129623

anti-GLI3 antibody (AA 30-60)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	GLI3
Binding Specificity:	AA 30-60
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Fluorescence Microscopy (FM), Multiplex Assay (MA)

Product Details

Purpose:	GLI3 Antibody
Immunogen:	Immunogen: This affinity purified antibody was produced from monospecific rabbit serum by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal region near amino acids 30-60 of human Gli-3 protein. Immunogen Type: Conjugated Peptide
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	This affinity-purified antibody is directed against human Gli-3 protein.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: Rabbit anti-GLI-3 antibody, Transcriptional activator GLI3, Gli 3, GLI3 form of 190 kDa, GLI3 form of 83 kDa
Purification:	The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification.
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

Target Details

Target:	GLI3
Alternative Name:	GLI3 (GLI3 Products)
Background:	Background: Gli-3 (also known as Zinc Finger Protein Gli-3 or GLI-Kruppel family member GLI-3) belongs to the GLI C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family and contains 5 C2H2-type zinc fingers. Gli-3 is very important for normal limb and brain development and is implicated in the transduction of Shh signal. Gli-3 is a nuclear protein expressed in a wide variety of normal adult tissues, including lung, colon, spleen, placenta, testis, and myometrium. Defects in Gli-3 are the cause of Greig cephalo-poly-syndactyly syndrome (GCPS), an autosomal dominant disorder-affecting limb and cranio-facial development. Two isoforms of human Gli-3 have been reported. One is the full-length protein at ~170-190 kDa and the other is a truncated isoform at ~80 kDa.
Gene ID:	2737, 119393899
UniProt:	P10071
Pathways:	Hedgehog Signaling

Application Details

Application Notes:	Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 0.5 mg/mL - 5 µg/mL Application Note: This antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Detection of Gli-3 by western blot may be enhanced if nuclear extracts are used instead of whole cell lysates as the expression/abundance of Gli-3 is likely to be low. Furthermore, Gli3 expression is likely to be developmentally regulated and induced, making it difficult to detect in whole tissue homogenates. Western Blot Dilution: 1:500 - 1:2,000 ELISA Dilution: 1:6,000 - 1:30,000 IF Microscopy Dilution: User Optimized Other: User Optimized
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL

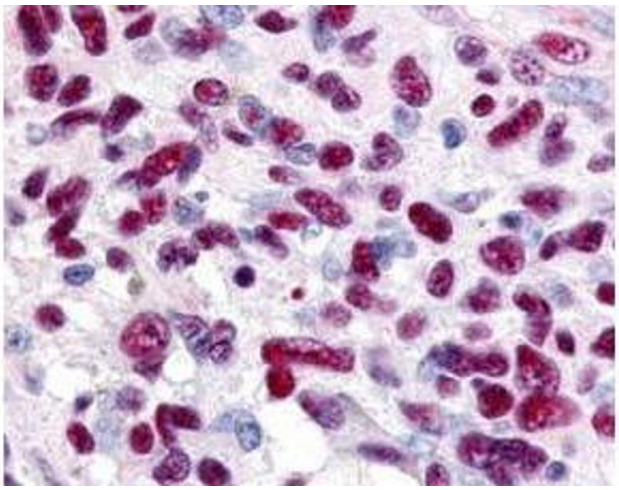
Handling

Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:	Hehemann, Kalmanek, Choe, Dynda, Hu, Quek, Harrington, Stupp, McVary, Podlasek: "Sonic hedgehog regulation of human rhabdosphincter muscle:Potential implications for treatment of stress urinary incontinence." in: **Neurourology and urodynamics**, Vol. 37, Issue 8, pp. 2551-2559 , (2019) (PubMed).

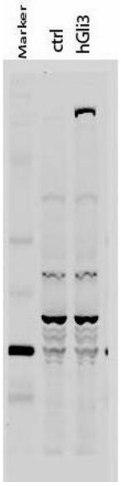
Images



Immunohistochemistry

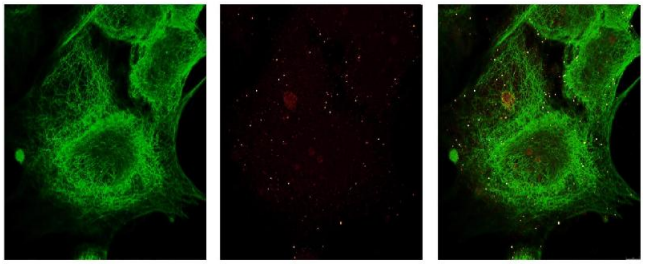
Image 1. Immunohistochemistry of Rabbit anti-Gli-3 antibody. This image tissue: human glioblastoma. Specific staining was also noted in tissue from adrenal, brain, glioblastoma, colon, heart, kidney, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, ovary, pancreas, placenta, skin, spleen, stomach, testes, thymus, thyroid, tonsil and uterus. Fixation: formalin fixed paraffin embedded. Antigen retrieval: not required. Primary antibody: Gli-3 antibody at 0.625 µg/ml for 1 h at RT. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase rabbit secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Localization: Gli-3 is

nuclear and smooth muscle. Staining: Gli-3 as precipitated red signal with hematoxylin purple nuclear counterstain.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western Blot of Rabbit anti-Gli-3 antibody. Lane 1: 50 kDa molecular weight marker. Lane 2: 293T cells transfected with CrkL-Flag. Lane 3: 293T cells transfected with human Gli-3. Load: 35 µg per lane. Primary antibody: Gli-3 antibody at 1:400 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: rabbit secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: 5% BLOTTO overnight at 4°C. Predicted/Observed size: 170-190 kDa for hGli-3. Other band(s): Non specific background ~60kDa.



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 3. Immunohistochemistry. antibodies-online's Affinity Purified anti-Human Gli-3 antibody was used at a 0.625 ug/ml to detect Gli-3 in a variety of tissues. Strong nuclear and smooth muscle staining was noted to be consistent with previously published reports. Specific staining was noted in tissue from adrenal, brain, glioblastoma, colon, heart, kidney, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, ovary, pancreas, placenta, skin, spleen, stomach, testes, thymus, thyroid, tonsil and uterus. This image shows Gli-3 staining of human glioblastoma. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Personal Communication, Tina Roush, LifeSpanBiosciences, Seattle, WA.