

## ARG54966 anti-Sonic Hedgehog antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Sonic Hedgehog
Tested Reactivity	Zfish
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Sonic Hedgehog
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 151-162 (Center) of Zebrafish Sonic Hedgehog protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	HPE3; Sonic hedgehog protein; MCOPCB5; HHG-1; HLP3; HHG1; TPT; TPTPS; SHH; SMMCI

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Zebrafish brain	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	shha
-------------	------

<b>Gene Full Name</b>	sonic hedgehog a
<b>Background</b>	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 <i>Drosophila</i> , 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 disorder in which the developing forebrain fails to correctly separate into right and left hemispheres. HPE is manifested by facial deformities. It is also thought that mutations in this gene or in its signalling pathway may be responsible for VACTERL syndrome, which is characterized by vertebral defects, anal atresia, tracheoesophageal fistula with esophageal atresia, radial and renal dysplasia, cardiac anomalies, and limb abnormalities. Additionally, mutations in a long range enhancer located approximately 1 megabase upstream of this gene disrupt limb patterning and can result in preaxial polydactyly. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Function</b>	Intercellular signal essential for a variety of patterning events during development. Signal produced by the notochord that induces somite patterning, dorso-ventral patterning of the brain and early patterning of the developing eyes. Displays floor plate-inducing activity. Binds to the patched (PTC) receptor, which functions in association with smoothened (SMO), to activate the transcription of target genes. In the absence of SHH, PTC represses the constitutive signaling activity of SMO (By similarity). [UniProt]
<b>Research Area</b>	Cancer antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
<b>Calculated Mw</b>	50 kDa
<b>PTM</b>	The C-terminal domain displays an autoproteolysis activity and a cholesterol transferase activity. Both activities result in the cleavage of the full-length protein and covalent attachment of a cholesterol moiety to the C-terminal of the newly generated N-terminal fragment (N-product). The N-product is the active species in both local and long-range signaling, whereas the C-product has no signaling activity. Cholesterylation is required for N-product targeting to lipid rafts and multimerization. N-palmitoylation of Cys-24 by HHAT is required for N-product multimerization and full activity.
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Sonic hedgehog protein A C-product: Secreted, extracellular space. Note=The C-terminal peptide diffuses from the cell.

## Images

