

Anti-GLI2 antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to GLI2
Model	STJ193120
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	2736
Gene Symbol	GLI2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	GLI2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 and isoform 4 are expressed in HTLV-1-infected T-cell lines (at protein level). Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are strongly expressed in HTLV-1-infected T-cell lines. Isoform 3 and isoform 4 are weakly expressed in HTLV-1-infected T-cell lines.
Purification	GLI2 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Zinc finger protein GLI2 GLI family zinc finger protein 2 Tax helper protein
Molecular Weight	174 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4318OMIM:165230
Alternative Names	Zinc finger protein GLI2 GLI family zinc finger protein 2 Tax helper protein
Function	Functions as transcription regulator in the hedgehog (Hh) pathway . Functions as transcriptional activator . May also function as transcriptional repressor . Requires STK36 for full transcriptional activator activity. Required for normal embryonic development . Isoform 1, isoform 2, isoform 3 and isoform 4: Act as transcriptional activators in T-cell leukemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1)-infected cells in a Tax-dependent manner. Bind to the DNA sequence 5'-GAACCACCCA-3' which is part of the Tax-responsive element (TRE-2S) regulatory element that augments the Tax-dependent enhancer of HTLV-1 . Are involved in the smoothened (SHH) signaling pathway . Isoform 5: Acts as a transcriptional repressor.
Sequence and Domain Family	The N-terminal domain confers transcriptional repressor activity, while the C-terminal domain mediates transcriptional activation.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Cytoplasm Cell projection, cilium. STK36 promotes translocation to the nucleus. In keratinocytes, it is sequestered in the cytoplasm by SUFU. In the absence of SUFU, it translocates to the nucleus. Isoform 1: Nucleus Isoform 2: Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated in vitro by ULK3. Phosphorylated by DYRK2; this inhibits GLI2 transcription factor activity and promotes proteasomal degradation of GLI2. Acetylation at Lys-757 inhibits Hh target gene expression, probably by impeding entry into chromatin thus preventing promoter occupancy.