

#2585 Store at -20°C

GLI2 (R770) Antibody



✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Entrez-Gene ID #2736
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P10070

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Transfected	H	220 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: GLI was first identified as a gene amplified in a malignant glioma (1) capable of transforming primary cells in cooperation with adenovirus E1A (2). GLI belongs to the Kruppel family of zinc finger proteins that includes three mammalian GLI proteins: GLI1, GLI2 and GLI3 (3). These GLI proteins are similar to the *Drosophila* homolog Ci (Cubitus interruptus) and function as transcription factors activated by the Hedgehog signaling pathway. Hedgehog signaling plays an important role in animal development and is aberrantly activated in many types of cancers (4,5).

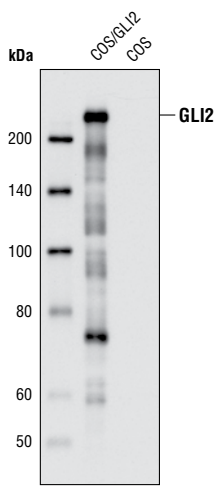
GLI2 contains both transcription repression and activation domains (6) and several isoforms of GLI2 have been reported that may have different activities (7-9). Overexpression of GLI2 in skin causes basal cell carcinoma in mice (10), while loss-of-function of GLI2 is associated with pituitary anomalies (11).

Specificity/Sensitivity: GLI2 (R770) Antibody detects transfected levels of human GLI2 protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Arg770 of human GLI2. Antibodies are purified by peptide affinity chromatography.

Background References:

- (1) Kinzler, K.W. et al. (1987) *Science* 236, 70-3.
- (2) Ruppert, J.M. et al. (1991) *Mol Cell Biol* 11, 1724-8.
- (3) Kinzler, K.W. et al. (1988) *Nature* 332, 371-4.
- (4) Ingham, P.W. and McMahon, A.P. (2001) *Genes Dev* 15, 3059-87.
- (5) McMahon, A.P. et al. (2003) *Curr Top Dev Biol* 53, 1-114.
- (6) Sasaki, H. et al. (1999) *Development* 126, 3915-24.
- (7) Tanimura, A. et al. (1998) *J Virol* 72, 3958-64.
- (8) Tojo, M. et al. (2003) *Br J Dermatol* 148, 892-7.
- (9) Speek, M. et al. (2006) *BMC Mol Biol* 7, 13.
- (10) Grachtchouk, M. et al. (2000) *Nat Genet* 24, 216-7.
- (11) Roessler, E. et al. (2003) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 100, 13424-9.



Western blot analysis of COS cell extracts, untransfected or transiently transfected with a construct expressing GLI2, using GLI2 (R770) Antibody.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine

Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.