SHH rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00006469-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human SHH peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human SHH is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human SHH peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — SHH

Entrez GeneID	6469
GeneBank Accession#	SHH
Gene Name	SHH
Gene Alias	HHG1, HLP3, HPE3, MCOPCB5, SMMCI, TPT, TPTPS
Gene Description	sonic hedgehog homolog (Drosophila)
Omim ID	120200 142945 147250 174500 600725
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 Drosophila, 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
Other Designations	sonic hedgehog

Pathway

- Basal cell carcinoma
- Hedgehog signaling pathway
- Pathways in cancer

Disease

- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Holoprosencephaly
- Kidney Failure
- Parkinson disease
- Sleep Apnea
- Syndrome
- Thyroid Neoplasms