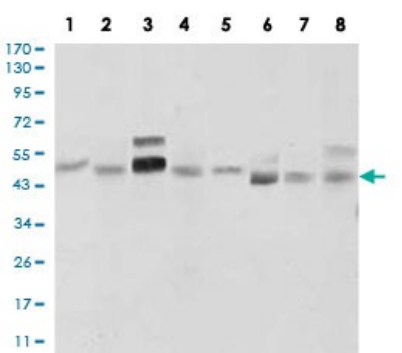
SHH monoclonal antibody, clone 5H4

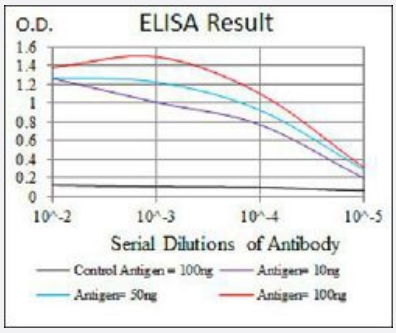
Catalog # MAB17728 Size 100 ug

Applications



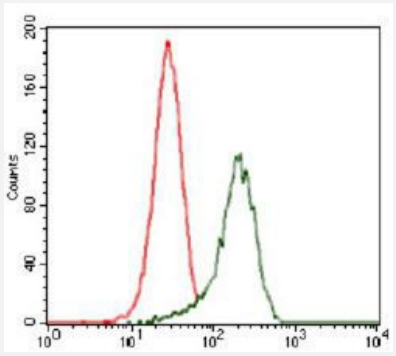
Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of (1) LNCaP cell, (2) HepG2 cell, (3) PANC-1 cell, (4) HeLa cell, (5) SK-N-SH cell, (6) F9 cell, (7) NIH/3T3 cell, (8) COS7 cell with SHH monoclonal antibody.



Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of SHH monoclonal antibody, clone 5H4.



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with SHH monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (red).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human SHH.

Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 26-161 of human SHH from *E. coli*.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	49.6
Reactivity	Human, Monkey, Mouse
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400) Immunocytochemistry Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:1000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

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Gene Info — SHH

Entrez GeneID	6469
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