**产品名称：SHH Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**
**产品货号：AMM81142**

## 产品概述（Summary）

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| **产品名称（Production Name）** | SHH Mouse Monoclonal Antibody |
| **描述（Description）** | Mouse monoclonal Antibody |
| **宿主（Host）** | Mouse |
| **应用（Application）** | WB,IHC,ELISA,FC |
| **种属反应性（Reactivity）** | Human,Mouse,Monkey |

## 产品性能（Performance）

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|---|---|
| **偶联物（Conjugation）** | Unconjugated |
| **修饰（Modification）** | Unmodified |
| **同种型（Isotype）** | Mouse IgG1 |
| **克隆（Clonality）** | Monoclonal |
| **形式（Form）** | Liquid |
| **存放说明（Storage）** | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| **储存溶液（Buffer）** | Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide |
| **纯化方式（Purification）** | Affinity Purification |

## 免疫原信息（Immunogen）

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|---|---|
| **基因名（Gene Name）** | SHH |
| **别名（Alternative Names）** | TPT; HHG1; HLP3; HPE3; SMMCI; TPTPS; MCOPCB5 |
| **基因 ID（Gene ID）** | 6469.0 |
| **蛋白 ID（SwissProt ID）** | Q15465.Purified recombinant fragment of human SHH (AA: 26-161) expressed in E. Coli. |

## 产品应用（Application）

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| **稀释比（Dilution Ratio）** | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,FC 1:200-1:400 |
| **蛋白分子量（Molecular Weight）** | 49.6kDa |

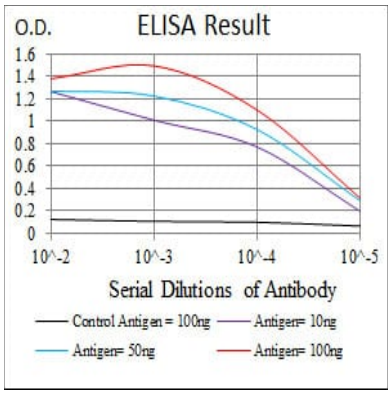
## 研究背景（Background）

This gene encodes a protein that is instrumental in patterning the early embryo. It has been implicated as the key inductive

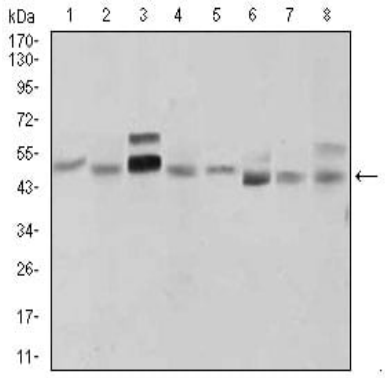
signal in patterning of the ventral neural tube, the anterior-posterior limb axis, and the ventral somites. Of three human proteins showing sequence and functional similarity to the sonic hedgehog protein of Drosophila, this protein is the most similar. The protein is made as a precursor that is autocatalytically 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.

## 研究领域（Research Area）

## 图片（Image Data）

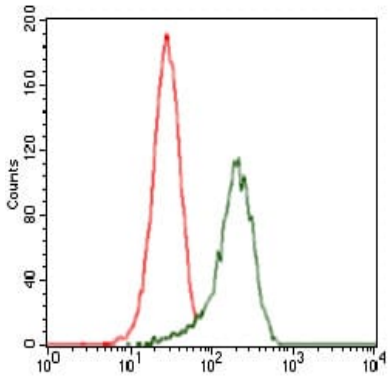



Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen(10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng);

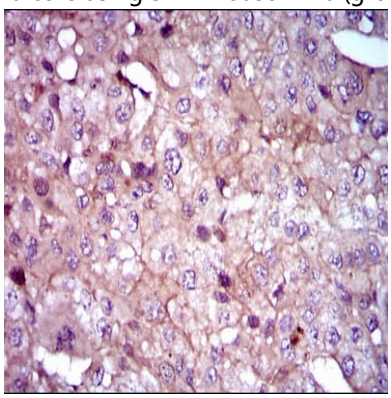



Western blot analysis using SHH mouse mAb against LNCaP (1), HepG2 (2), PANC-1 (3),HeLa (4), SK-N-SH (5), F9 (6), NIH3T3

(7), and COS7 (8) cell lysate.




Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using SHH mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissues using SHH mouse mAb with DAB staining.

## 注意事项（Note）

For research use only .