# abcam

#### Product datasheet

# Anti-Patched / PTCH1 antibody ab53715

★★★★★ 7 Abreviews 78 References 2 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-Patched / PTCH1 antibody

**Description** Rabbit polyclonal to Patched / PTCH1

Host species Rabbit

**Specificity** ab53715 detects endogenous levels of total Patched/PTCH1 protein. In WB, in addition to the

expected band at 150 kDa an extra band at 75 kDa is often detected. Both bands can be blocked with the immunogen peptide. In IHC, cytoplasmic and membrane staining is frequently observed.

These results are similar to what we see with other antibodies against this target.

Tested applications Suitable for: WB, IHC-P

Species reactivity Reacts with: Mouse, Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Patched/ PTCH1 (N terminal). Immunogen is in the

range of aa 1-50.

Database link: Q13635

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

**Properties** 

Form Liquid

**Storage instructions** Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.87% Sodium chloride, PBS

Purity Immunogen affinity purified

**Clonality** Polyclonal

**Isotype** IgG

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## **Applications**

**Images** 

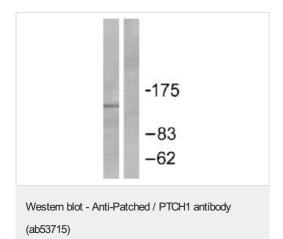
## The Abpromise guarantee

Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab53715 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB	<b>★★★★☆</b> ( <u>5</u> )	1/500 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 161 kDa.
IHC-P	*** <u>*</u>	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target		
Function	Acts as a receptor for sonic hedgehog (SHH), indian hedgehog (IHH) and desert hedgehog (DHH). Associates with the smoothened protein (SMO) to transduce the hedgehog's proteins signal. Seems to have a tumor suppressor function, as inactivation of this protein is probably a necessary, if not sufficient step for tumorigenesis.	
Tissue specificity	In the adult, expressed in brain, lung, liver, heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, pancreas and kidney Expressed in tumor cells but not in normal skin.	
Involvement in disease	Defects in PTCH1 are probably the cause of basal cell nevus syndrome (BCNS) [MIM:109400]; also known as Gorlin syndrome or Gorlin-Goltz syndrome. BCNS is an autosomal dominant disease characterized by nevoid basal cell carcinomas (NBCCS) and developmental abnormalities such as rib and craniofacial alterations, polydactyly, syndactyly, and spina bifida. In addition, the patients suffer from a multitude of tumors like basal cell carcinomas (BCC), fibromas of the ovaries and heart, cysts of the skin, jaws and mesentery, as well as medulloblastomas and meningiomas. PTCH1 is also mutated in squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Could also be associated with large body size observed in BCNS patients.  Defects in PTCH1 are a cause of sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC) [MIM:605462].  Defects in PTCH1 are the cause of holoprosencephaly type 7 (HPE7) [MIM:610828].  Holoprosencephaly (HPE) [MIM:236100] is the most common structural anomaly of the brain, in which the developing forebrain fails to correctly separate into right and left hemispheres.  Holoprosencephaly is genetically heterogeneous and associated with several distinct facies and phenotypic variability.	
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the patched family.  Contains 1 SSD (sterol-sensing) domain.	
Developmental stage	In the embryo, found in all major target tissues of sonic hedgehog, such as the ventral neural tube somites, and tissues surrounding the zone of polarizing activity of the limb bud.	
Post-translational modifications	Glycosylation is necessary for SHH binding.	
Cellular localization	Membrane.	

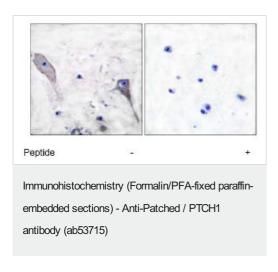


**All lanes :** Anti-Patched / PTCH1 antibody (ab53715) at 1/500 dilution

**Lane 1 :** Extracts from mouse muscle cells, minus immunising peptide

**Lane 2 :** Extracts from mouse muscle cells, plus immunising peptide

Predicted band size: 161 kDa



ab53715, at a 1/50 dilution, staining Patched / PTCH in paraffin embedded human brain tissue by Immunohistochemsitry in the absence (left image) or presence (right image) of the immunising peptide.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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