

Product datasheet

Recombinant Mouse Sonic Hedgehog protein ab95307

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Mouse Sonic Hedgehog protein
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab95307 was purified using conventional chromatography techniques.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Mouse
Sequence	MCGPGRGFGK RRHPKKLTPL AYKQFIPNVA EKTLGASGRY EGKITRNSER FKELTPNYPN DIIFKDEENT GADRLMTQRC KDKLNALAI VMNQWPGVKL RVTEGWDEDG HHSEESLHYE GRAVDITTSD RDRSKYGMLA RLAVEAGFDW VYESKAHHH CSVKAENSVAKSGGLEHHH HHH
Amino acids	25 to 198

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab95307** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Liquid

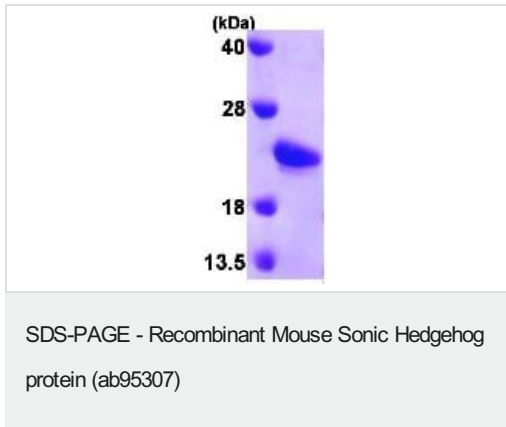
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.0154% DTT, 0.316% Tris HCl, 10% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
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General Info

Function	<p>Binds to the patched (PTC) receptor, which functions in association with smoothened (SMO), to activate the transcription of target genes. In the absence of SHH, PTC represses the constitutive signaling activity of SMO. Also regulates another target, the gli oncogene. Intercellular signal essential for a variety of patterning events during development: signal produced by the notochord that induces ventral cell fate in the neural tube and somites, and the polarizing signal for patterning of the anterior-posterior axis of the developing limb bud. Displays both floor plate- and motor neuron-inducing activity. The threshold concentration of N-product required for motor neuron induction is 5-fold lower than that required for floor plate induction.</p>
Tissue specificity	<p>Expressed in fetal intestine, liver, lung, and kidney. Not expressed in adult tissues.</p>
Involvement in disease	<p>Defects in SHH are the cause of microphthalmia isolated with coloboma type 5 (MCOPCB5) [MIM:611638]. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye to complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues. Ocular abnormalities like opacities of the cornea and lens, scarring of the retina and choroid, cataract and other abnormalities like cataract may also be present. Ocular colobomas are a set of malformations resulting from abnormal morphogenesis of the optic cup and stalk, and the fusion of the fetal fissure (optic fissure).</p> <p>Defects in SHH are the cause of holoprosencephaly type 3 (HPE3) [MIM:142945]. 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. The majority of HPE3 cases are apparently sporadic, although clear examples of autosomal dominant inheritance have been described. Interestingly, up to 30% of obligate carriers of HPE3 gene in autosomal dominant pedigrees are clinically unaffected.</p> <p>Defects in SHH are a cause of solitary median maxillary central incisor (SMMCI) [MIM:147250]. SMMCI is a rare dental anomaly characterized by the congenital absence of one maxillary central incisor.</p> <p>Defects in SHH are the cause of triphalangeal thumb-polysyndactyly syndrome (TPTPS) [MIM:174500]. TPTPS is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by a wide spectrum of pre- and post-axial abnormalities due to altered SHH expression pattern during limb development. TPTPS mutations have been mapped to the 7q36 locus in the LMBR1 gene which contains in its intron 5 a long-range cis-regulatory element of SHH expression.</p>
Sequence similarities	<p>Belongs to the hedgehog family.</p>
Post-translational modifications	<p>The C-terminal domain displays an autoproteolysis activity and a cholesterol transferase activity. Both activities result in the cleavage of the full-length protein and covalent attachment of a cholesterol moiety to the C-terminal of the newly generated N-terminal fragment (N-product). The N-product is the active species in both local and long-range signaling, whereas the C-product has no signaling activity.</p> <p>Cholesterylization is required for N-product targeting to lipid rafts and multimerization.</p> <p>N-palmitoylation of Cys-24 by HHAT is required for N-product multimerization and full activity.</p>
Cellular localization	<p>Cell membrane. The N-product either remains associated with lipid rafts at the cell surface, or forms freely diffusible active multimers with its hydrophobic lipid-modified N- and C-termini buried inside and Secreted > extracellular space. The C-terminal peptide diffuses from the cell.</p>

Images



15% SDS-PAGE analysis of 3µg ab95307

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