

### Human SUFU peptide ab28933

#### 製品の詳細

製品名	Human SUFU peptide
精製度	> 90 % HPLC.
Animal free	No
由来	Synthetic
生物種	Human

#### 特性

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab28933** in the following tested applications.

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

製品の状態	Liquid
備考	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.</li> <li>- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.</li> <li>- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.</li> <li>- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.</li> <li>- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.</li> </ul>

#### 前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.  Information available upon request.
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#### 関連情報

機能	Negative regulator in the hedgehog signaling pathway. Down-regulates GLI1-mediated
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transactivation of target genes (PubMed:15367681, PubMed:24311597, PubMed:24217340). Down-regulates GLI2-mediated transactivation of target genes (PubMed:24311597, PubMed:24217340). Part of a corepressor complex that acts on DNA-bound GLI1. May also act by linking GLI1 to BTRC and thereby targeting GLI1 to degradation by the proteasome. Sequesters GLI1, GLI2 and GLI3 in the cytoplasm, this effect is overcome by binding of STK36 to both SUFU and a GLI protein (PubMed:10806483, PubMed:24217340). Negative regulator of beta-catenin signaling. Regulates the formation of either the repressor form (GLI3R) or the activator form (GLI3A) of the full length form of GLI3 (GLI3FL). GLI3FL is complexed with SUFU in the cytoplasm and is maintained in a neutral state. Without the Hh signal, the SUFU-GLI3 complex is recruited to cilia, leading to the efficient processing of GLI3FL into GLI3R. When Hh signaling is initiated, SUFU dissociates from GLI3FL and the latter translocates to the nucleus, where it is phosphorylated, destabilized, and converted to a transcriptional activator (GLI3A). Required for normal embryonic development. Required for the proper formation of hair follicles and the control of epidermal differentiation.

#### 組織特異性

Ubiquitous in adult tissues. Detected in osteoblasts of the perichondrium in the developing limb of 12-week old embryos. Isoform 1 is detected in fetal brain, lung, kidney and testis. Isoform 2 is detected in fetal testis, and at much lower levels in fetal brain, lung and kidney.

#### 関連疾患

Medulloblastoma

#### 配列類似性

Belongs to the SUFU family.

#### 細胞内局在

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

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

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