

Anti-phospho-Sufu

Catalogue number: 153540

Sub-type: Primary antibody

Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Vincenzo D'Angiolella

Institute: University of Oxford

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-phospho-Sufu

Alternate name: Suppressor of fused homolog, SUFUH

Class: Polyclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: Anti-phospho-Sufu polyclonal antibody recognises wild type sufu which is phosphorylated at serine 352. The antibody specificity for the phosphorylated version has been confirmed; it does not react against a non-phosphorylated version of Sufu which has serine 352 substituted by alanine. Sufu is a negative regulator in the hedgehog signaling pathway which directs cell proliferation and patterning during embryogenesis. Sufu down-regulates GLI1- and GLI2-mediated transactivation of target genes and is part of a corepressor complex that acts on DNA-bound GLI1. Required for normal embryonic development. Sufu is ubiquitous in adult tissues. Heterozygous loss of Sufu, in conjunction with the loss of p53, leads to the development of medulloblastoma and rhabdomyosarcoma. Somatic Sufu mutations have been identified in multiple other malignancies, including prostate cancer.

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype:

Reactivity: Human ; Mouse

Selectivity:

Host: Rabbit

Immunogen: Sufu peptide: Hu #347~360: CLESDS-pS-pT-AIIPHEL

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls:
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Sufu (UniProt ID: Q9UMX1)

Target alternate names:

Target background: Anti-phospho-Sufu polyclonal antibody recognises wild type sufu which is phosphorylated at serine 352. The antibody specificity for the phosphorylated version has been confirmed; it does not react against a non-phosphorylated version of Sufu which has serine 352 substituted by alanine. Sufu is a negative regulator in the hedgehog signaling pathway which directs cell proliferation and patterning during embryogenesis. Sufu down-regulates GLI1- and GLI2-mediated transactivation of target genes and is part of a corepressor complex that acts on DNA-bound GLI1. Required for normal embryonic development. Sufu is ubiquitous in adult tissues. Heterozygous loss of Sufu, in conjunction with the loss of p53, leads to the development of medulloblastoma and rhabdomyosarcoma. Somatic Sufu mutations have been identified in multiple other malignancies, including prostate cancer.

Molecular weight: ~65 kDa

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IF ; WB

Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 2 mg/ml

Passage number:

Growth medium:

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer:

Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools: Anti-Sufu, Polyclonal

References

References: Inman et al. 2018. Nat Commun. 9(1):3667. PMID: 30202019. ; The genomic landscape of cutaneous SCC reveals drivers and a novel azathioprine associated mutational signature. ; Abikhair Burgo et al. 2018. JCI Insight. 3(17):. PMID: 30185657. ; Abikhair Burgo et al. 2018. JCI Insight. 3(17):. PMID: 30185657. ; Mekhdjian et al. 2017. Mol Biol Cell. 28(11):1467-1488. PMID: 28381423. ; Proby et al. 2000. Exp Dermatol. 9(2):104-17. PMID: 10772384.

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