

## Product datasheet for **KN316953BN**

### Sufu Mouse Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 mBFP-Neo donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	mBFP-Neo
Symbol:	Sufu
Locus ID:	24069
Components:	<b>KN316953G1</b> , Sufu gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN316953G2</b> , Sufu gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN316953BND</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo functional cassette. <b>GE100003</b> , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_001025391</a> , <a href="#">NM_015752</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9Z0P7</a>
Synonyms:	Su(fu)



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**Summary:**

Negative regulator in the hedgehog/smoothened signaling pathway (PubMed:16155214, PubMed:16459298). Down-regulates GLI1-mediated transactivation of target genes (PubMed:11960000). Part of a corepressor complex that acts on DNA-bound GLI1 (PubMed:11960000). May also act by linking GLI1 to BTRC and thereby targeting GLI1 to degradation by the proteasome (By similarity). Sequesters GLI1, GLI2 and GLI3 in the cytoplasm, this effect is overcome by binding of STK36 to both SUFU and a GLI protein (PubMed:10531011, PubMed:16459298). Negative regulator of beta-catenin signaling (PubMed:11477086). Regulates the formation of either the repressor form (GLI3R) or the activator form (GLI3A) of the full-length form of GLI3 (GLI3FL) (PubMed:10531011, PubMed:20360384). GLI3FL is complexed with SUFU in the cytoplasm and is maintained in a neutral state (PubMed:10531011, PubMed:20360384). Without the Hh signal, the SUFU-GLI3 complex is recruited to cilia, leading to the efficient processing of GLI3FL into GLI3R (PubMed:10531011, PubMed:20360384). 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) (PubMed:10531011, PubMed:20360384). Required for normal embryonic development (PubMed:16155214, PubMed:16459298). Required for the proper formation of hair follicles and the control of epidermal differentiation (PubMed:16155214, PubMed:16459298, PubMed:23034632). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

**Product images:**
