Gli

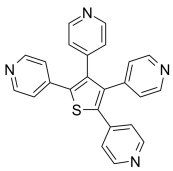
Gli proteins are the effectors of Hedgehog (Hh) signaling and have been shown to be involved in cell fate determination, proliferation and patterning in many cell types and most organs during embryo development. The Gli transcription factors activate/inhibit transcription by binding to Gli responsive genes and by interacting with the transcription complex. The Gli transcription factors have DNA binding zinc finger domains which bind to consensus sequences on their target genes to initiate or suppress transcription. Research showed that mutating the Gli zinc finger domain inhibited the proteins effect proving its role as a transcription factor. Gli proteins have an 18-amino acid region highly similar to the α-helical herpes simplex viral protein 16 activation domain.

Gli Inhibitors & Antagonists

GANT 58
(NSC 75503)

Cat. No.: HY-13282

GANT 58 (NSC 75503) is a potent **GLI** antagonist that inhibits GLI1-induced transcription with **IC_{50}** of 5 μM.

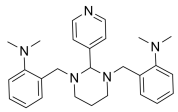


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GANT 61
(NSC 136476)

Cat. No.: HY-13901

GANT 61 is an inhibitor of **Gli1** and **Gli2** targeting the Hedgehog/GLI pathway.

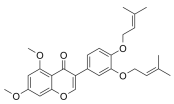


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Glabrescione B

Cat. No.: HY-122590

Glabrescione B is the first compound that binds the Hedgehog (Hh) modulator **Gli1**. Glabrescione B impairs its activity by interfering with **Gli1-DNA** interaction.



Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg