ELK Biotechnology

Cleaved-Notch 1 (V1754) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1050

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Cleaved-Notch 1 (V1754) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IF;IHC;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000, IHC-p 1:50-300, IF 1:50-300
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Notch 1. AA range:1735-1784
Specificity	Cleaved-Notch 1 (V1754) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of fragment of activated Notch 1 protein resulting from cleavage adjacent to V1754.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1
Gene Name	NOTCH1
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .; [Notch 1 intracellular domain]: Nucleus . Following proteolytical processing NICD is translocated to the nucleus. Nuclear location may require MEGF10. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	110kD
Human Gene ID	4851
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P46531
Alternative Names	NOTCH1; TAN1; Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1; Notch 1; hN1; Translocation-associated notch protein TAN-1

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Background

notch 1(NOTCH1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the NOTCH family of proteins. Members of this Type I transmembrane protein family share structural characteristics including an extracellular domain consisting of multiple epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) repeats, and an intracellular domain consisting of multiple different domain types. Notch signaling is an evolutionarily conserved intercellular signaling pathway that regulates interactions between physically adjacent cells through binding of Notch family receptors to their cognate ligands. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed in the trans-Golgi network to generate two polypeptide chains that heterodimerize to form the mature cell-surface receptor. This receptor plays a role in the development of numerous cell and tissue types. Mutations in this gene are associated with aortic valve disease, Adams-Oliver syndrome, T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymph