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NOTCH3 Antibody (C-term Q2306)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2059b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9UM47
Other Accession	NP_000426.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	487CT6.9.2
Calculated MW	243631
Antigen Region	2291-2321

Additional Information

Gene ID	4854
Other Names	Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 3, Notch 3, Notch 3 extracellular truncation, Notch 3 intracellular domain, NOTCH3
Target/Specificity	This NOTCH3 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 2291-2321 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human NOTCH3.
Dilution	WB~~1:500~1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	NOTCH3 Antibody (C-term Q2306) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NOTCH3
Function	Functions as a receptor for membrane-bound ligands Jagged1, Jagged2 and Delta1 to regulate cell-fate determination (PubMed:15350543). Upon ligand activation through the released notch intracellular domain (NICD) it forms a

	transcriptional activator complex with RBPJ/RBPSUH and activates genes of the enhancer of split locus. Affects the implementation of differentiation, proliferation and apoptotic programs (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed in fetal and adult tissues.

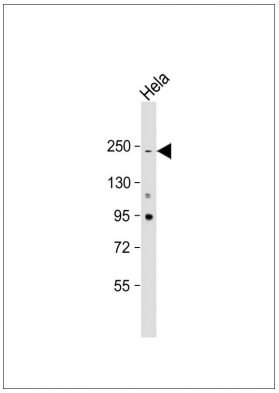
Background

This gene encodes the third discovered human homologue of the Drosophilia melanogaster type I membrane protein notch. In Drosophilia, notch interaction with its cell-bound ligands (delta, serrate) establishes an intercellular signalling pathway that plays a key role in neural development. Homologues of the notch-ligands have also been identified in human, but precise interactions between these ligands and the human notch homologues remains to be determined. Mutations in NOTCH3 have been identified as the underlying cause of cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL). [provided by RefSeq].

References

Liu, H., et al. Circ. Res. 107(7):860-870(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Menon, S., et al. Cephalalgia (2010) In press :
Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :
Johnatty, S.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (7), E1001016 (2010) :

Images



Anti-NOTCH3 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 250 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.