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NOTCH1 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21093a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P46531
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB51626
Calculated MW	272505

Additional Information

Gene ID	4851
Other Names	Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1, Notch 1, hN1, Translocation-associated notch protein TAN-1, Notch 1 extracellular truncation, NEXT, Notch 1 intracellular domain, NICD, NOTCH1, TAN1
Target/Specificity	This NOTCH1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 2428-2462 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human NOTCH1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	NOTCH1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NOTCH1
Synonyms	TAN1
Function	Functions as a receptor for membrane-bound ligands Jagged-1 (JAG1),

	Jagged-2 (JAG2) and Delta-1 (DLL1) to regulate cell-fate determination. 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. Involved in angiogenesis; negatively regulates endothelial cell proliferation and migration and angiogenic sprouting. Involved in the maturation of both CD4(+) and CD8(+) cells in the thymus. Important for follicular differentiation and possibly cell fate selection within the follicle. During cerebellar development, functions as a receptor for neuronal DNER and is involved in the differentiation of Bergmann glia. Represses neuronal and myogenic differentiation. May play an essential role in postimplantation development, probably in some aspect of cell specification and/or differentiation. May be involved in mesoderm development, somite formation and neurogenesis. May enhance HIF1A function by sequestering HIF1AN away from HIF1A. Required for the THBS4 function in regulating protective astrogenesis from the subventricular zone (SVZ) niche after injury. Involved in determination of left/right symmetry by modulating the balance between motile and immotile (sensory) cilia at the left-right organiser (LRO).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Non-activated receptor is targeted for lysosomal degradation via the endosomal pathway; transport from late endosomes to lysosomes requires deubiquitination by USP12.
Tissue Location	In fetal tissues most abundant in spleen, brain stem and lung. Also present in most adult tissues where it is found mainly in lymphoid tissues

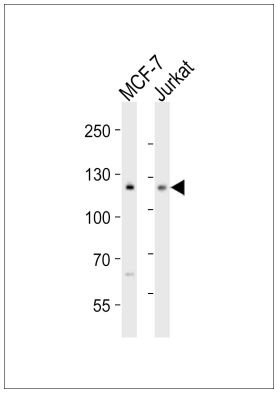
Background

Functions as a receptor for membrane-bound ligands Jagged1, Jagged2 and Delta1 to regulate cell-fate determination. 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. Involved in angiogenesis; negatively regulates endothelial cell proliferation and migration and angiogenic sprouting. Involved in the maturation of both CD4+ and CD8+ cells in the thymus. Important for follicular differentiation and possibly cell fate selection within the follicle. During cerebellar development, functions as a receptor for neuronal DNER and is involved in the differentiation of Bergmann glia. Represses neuronal and myogenic differentiation. May play an essential role in postimplantation development, probably in some aspect of cell specification and/or differentiation. May be involved in mesoderm development, somite formation and neurogenesis. May enhance HIF1A function by sequestering HIF1AN away from HIF1A. Required for the THBS4 function in regulating protective astrogenesis from the subventricular zone (SVZ) niche after injury. Involved in determination of left/right symmetry by modulating the balance between motile and immotile (sensory) cilia at the left-right organiser (LRO).

References

Mann R.S.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Humphray S.J.,et al.Nature 429:369-374(2004).
Ellisen L.W.,et al.Cell 66:649-661(1991).
Totoki Y.,et al.Submitted (MAR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Coleman M.L.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 282:24027-24038(2007).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7, Jurkat cell line (from left to right), using NOTCH1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP21093a). AP21093a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

Citations

- Dipeptide γ-secretase inhibitor treatment enhances the anti-tumor effects of cisplatin against gastric cancer by suppressing cancer stem cell properties.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.