10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

NUMBL Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54694

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9Y6R0
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	64891
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NUMBL
Epitope Specificity	75-120/609
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Symmetrically distributed throughout the cytoplasm in non dividing neuroblasts of the CNS.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 PID domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts (via PTB domain) with MAP3K7IP2 (via C-terminal). Interacts (via C-terminal) with TRAF6 (via TRAF domains). Associates with EPS15 and NOTCH1.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	In Drosophila, neuronal cell fate decisions are directed by NUMB, a signaling adapter protein with two protein-protein interaction domains, namely a phosphotyrosine-binding domain and a proline-rich SH3-binding region (PRR). The mammalian NUMB homolog plays a role in the determination of cell fate during development and binds with a variety of proteins, including Eps15, LNX1 and Notch 1. NumbL (NUMB-like protein), also known as Numb-R, NBL, CAG3A, CTG3a, NUMBLIKE or TNRC23, is a 609 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that, like NUMB, is thought to play a role in cell fate. Expressed at high levels in developing brain tissue, NumbL contains one PID (phosphotyrosine interaction domain) and plays an important role in neuronal differentiation, possibly associating with Eps15 and Notch 1. In mice, deletion of the NumbL gene is associated with early embryonic death, suggesting an essential role for NumbL in early development.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9253
Other Names	Numb-like protein, Numb-related protein, Numb-R, NUMBL
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-

	500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	NUMBL
Function	Plays a role in the process of neurogenesis. Required throughout embryonic neurogenesis to maintain neural progenitor cells, also called radial glial cells (RGCs), by allowing their daughter cells to choose progenitor over neuronal cell fate. Not required for the proliferation of neural progenitor cells before the onset of embryonic neurogenesis. Also required postnatally in the subventricular zone (SVZ) neurogenesis by regulating SVZ neuroblasts survival and ependymal wall integrity. Negative regulator of NF-kappa-B signaling pathway. The inhibition of NF-kappa-B activation is mediated at least in part, by preventing MAP3K7IP2 to interact with polyubiquitin chains of TRAF6 and RIPK1 and by stimulating the 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination and degradation of TRAF6 in cortical neurons.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Note=Symmetrically distributed throughout the cytoplasm in non dividing neuroblasts of the CNS.

Background

In Drosophila, neuronal cell fate decisions are directed by NUMB, a signaling adapter protein with two protein-protein interaction domains, namely a phosphotyrosine-binding domain and a proline-rich SH3-binding region (PRR). The mammalian NUMB homolog plays a role in the determination of cell fate during development and binds with a variety of proteins, including Eps15, LNX1 and Notch 1. NumbL (NUMB-like protein), also known as Numb-R, NBL, CAG3A, CTG3a, NUMBLIKE or TNRC23, is a 609 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that, like NUMB, is thought to play a role in cell fate. Expressed at high levels in developing brain tissue, NumbL contains one PID (phosphotyrosine interaction domain) and plays an important role in neuronal differentiation, possibly associating with Eps15 and Notch 1. In mice, deletion of the NumbL gene is associated with early embryonic death, suggesting an essential role for NumbL in early development.