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

DLL4

Catalog # PVGS1694

Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9NR61
Species	Human
Sequence	Ser27-Pro524
Purity	> 95% as determined by Bis-Tris PAGE > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	Less than 1EU per □g by the LAL method.
Biological Activity	Immobilized DLL4, Human (Cat.No.: Z03812) at 0.5 □g/ml can bind Anti-DLL4 Antibody.
Expression System	HEK293
Theoretical Molecular Weight	54.28 kDa
Formulation **Reconstitution**	Lyophilized from 0.22 □m filtered solution in PBS, 200 mM Arginine, pH 7.4. Centrifuge the tube before opening. Reconstituting to a concentration more than 100 □g/ml is recommended. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, the lyophilized product remains stable up to 6 months at -20 °C or below as supplied from date of receipt.-80°C for 3 months after reconstitution.Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	54567
Other Names	Delta-like protein 4, Drosophila Delta homolog 4, Delta4, DLL4
Target Background	DLL4 is a type I membrane protein in the Delta/Serrate/Lag2 (DSL) family of Notch ligands. It activates NOTCH1 and NOTCH4, and plays a role in angiogenesis by negatively regulating endothelial cell proliferation and migration, as well as angiogenic sprouting. It is essential for retinal progenitor proliferation and is required for suppressing rod fates in late retinal progenitors, as well as for proper generation of other retinal cell types. Additionally, during spinal cord neurogenesis, it inhibits V2a interneuron fate.

Protein Information

Name	DLL4
Function	Involved in the Notch signaling pathway as Notch ligand (PubMed:11134954). Activates NOTCH1 and NOTCH4. Involved in angiogenesis; negatively regulates endothelial cell proliferation and migration and angiogenic sprouting (PubMed:20616313). Essential for retinal progenitor proliferation. Required for suppressing rod fates in late retinal progenitors as well as for proper generation of other retinal cell types (By similarity). During spinal cord neurogenesis, inhibits V2a interneuron fate (PubMed:17728344).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in vascular endothelium.

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