

# DLL4

Catalog # PVGS1694

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">Q9NR61</a> Human
<b>Sequence</b>	Ser27-Pro524
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as determined by Bis-Tris PAGE > 95% as determined by HPLC
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	Less than 1EU per $\mu$ g by the LAL method.
<b>Biological Activity</b>	Immobilized DLL4, Human (Cat.No.: Z03812) at 0.5 $\mu$ g/ml can bind Anti-DLL4 Antibody.
<b>Expression System</b>	HEK293
<b>Theoretical Molecular Weight</b>	54.28 kDa
<b>Formulation Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from 0.22 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS, 200 mM Arginine, pH 7.4. Centrifuge the tube before opening. Reconstituting to a concentration more than 100 $\mu$ g/ml is recommended. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	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

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<b>Gene ID</b>	54567
<b>Other Names</b>	Delta-like protein 4, Drosophila Delta homolog 4, Delta4, DLL4
<b>Target Background</b>	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

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<b>Name</b>	DLL4
<b>Function</b>	Involved in the Notch signaling pathway as Notch ligand (PubMed: <a href="#">11134954</a> ). Activates NOTCH1 and NOTCH4. Involved in angiogenesis; negatively regulates endothelial cell proliferation and migration and angiogenic sprouting (PubMed: <a href="#">20616313</a> ). 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: <a href="#">17728344</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Expressed in vascular endothelium.

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