

Recombinant Mouse Motch A/NOTCH1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040558

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

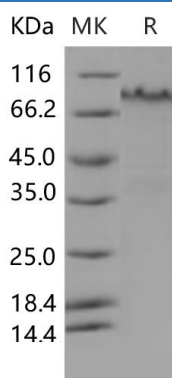
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Mouse Motch A/NOTCH1 protein Met 1-Gln 526, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	55.0 kDa
Observed MW	80 kDa
Accession	NP_032740.3
Bio-activity	1. Immobilized human DLL4 at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse NOTCH1-his, The EC ₅₀ of biotinylated mouse NOTCH1-his is 40 ng/mL. 2. Immobilized mouse DLL4-his at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse NOTCH1-his, The EC ₅₀ of biotinylated mouse NOTCH1-his is 30 ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 82 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Data



> 82 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

NOTCH1 is one of the four mammalian Notch receptors, which is involved in the Notch signaling pathway. Specifically, NOTCH1 promotes the proliferation of myogenic precursor cells, and the NICD domain of NOTCH1 can impair regeneration of skeletal muscles. NOTCH1 is a prevalent signaling pathway in T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL). The NOTCH signaling pathway is a conserved signaling cascade that regulates many aspects of development and homeostasis in multiple organ systems. The proto-oncogene NOTCH1 is frequently mutated in around 1% of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). NOTCH1 mutations in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) frequently occur near the ligand-binding region. These mutations change the domain structure of this protein and affect the ligand binding activity. When NOTCH1 is activated by ligand binding, NOTCH1 intracellular domain (NICD) is cleaved from the cell membrane.