

NOTCH1 Polyklonaler Antikörper

Katalog-Nr.: 20687-1-AP

Vorgestelltes Produkt

68 Publikationen

Allgemeine Informationen

Katalog-Nr.:	GenBank-Zugangsnummer:	Reinigungsmethode:
20687-1-AP	NM_017617	Antigen-Affinitätsreinigung
Größe:	GenID (NCBI):	Empfohlene Verdünnungen:
150ul, Konzentration: 900 µg/ml von Nanodrop;	4851	WB 1:500-1:1000 IHC 1:50-1:500
Wirz:	Vollständiger Name:	
Kaninchen	Notch homolog 1, translocation-associated (Drosophila)	
Isotyp:	Berechneté Masse:	
IgG	273 kDa	
	Beobachteté Masse:	
	273-300 kDa, 120 kDa	

Anwendungen

Geprüfte Anwendungen:	Positivkontrollen:
IHC, WB, ELISA	WB : HEK-293-Zellen, A2780-Zellen, HeLa-Zellen, HepG2-Zellen, Jurkat-Zellen
In Publikationen genannte Anwendungen:	IHC : humanes Mammakarzinomgewebe, humanes Lymphomgewebe, humanes Ovarialkarzinomgewebe, Maushirngewebe
ColP, FC, IF, IHC, WB	
Getestete Reaktivität:	
Human	
Zitierte Arten:	
Hausschwein, Human, Maus, Ratte, Zebrafisch, Nerz	
Hinweis-IHC: Antigendemaskierung mit TE-Puffer pH 9,0 empfohlen. (*) Wahlweise kann die Antigendemaskierung auch mit Citratpuffer pH 6,0 erfolgen.	

Hintergrundinformationen

NOTCH1, also named as TAN1, belongs to the NOTCH family. NOTCH1 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 RBP-J kappa and activates genes of the enhancer of split locus. NOTCH1 affects the implementation of differentiation, proliferation and apoptotic programs. It may be important for normal lymphocyte function. In altered form, may contribute to transformation or progression in some T-cell neoplasms. NOTCH1 is involved in the maturation of both CD4+ and CD8+ cells in the thymus. May be important for follicular differentiation and possibly cell fate selection within the follicle. During cerebellar development, may function as a receptor for neuronal DNER and may be involved in the differentiation of Bergmann glia. Defects in NOTCH1 are a cause of bicuspid aortic valve (BAV).

Notch is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum as an inactive form which is proteolytically cleaved by a furin-like convertase (S1 cleavage) in the trans-golgi network before it reaches the plasma membrane to yield an active, ligand-accessible form. Cleavage results in a C-terminal fragment N(TM) and a N-terminal fragment N(EC). Following ligand binding, it is cleaved (S2 cleavage) by TNF-alpha converting enzyme (TACE) to yield a membrane-associated intermediate fragment called Notch extracellular truncation (NEXT). This fragment is then cleaved by presenilin-dependent gamma-secretase (S3 cleavage) to release the intracellular domain (NICD) from the membrane. The antibody is specific to NOTCH1. It can recognize the full length NOTCH1(270 kDa) and cleaved NOTCH1 form (120 kDa).

Bemerkenswerte Veröffentlichungen

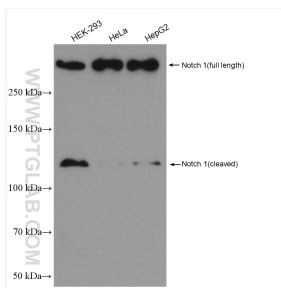
Verfasser	Pubmed ID	Journal	Anwendung
Rong Ding	34553339	J Physiol Biochem	WB
Zhiwei Liao	36123708	J Nanobiotechnology	WB
Giacomo Canesin	36093061	iScience	IHC

Lagerung

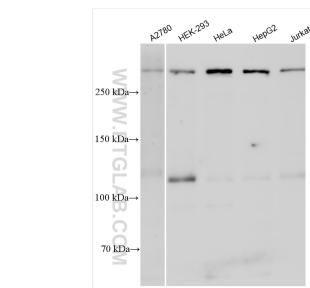
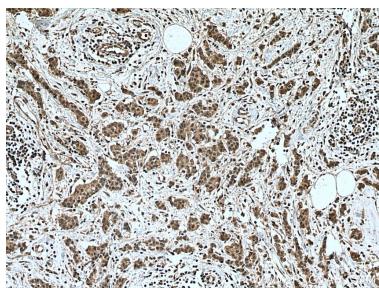
Lagerungsbedingungen:
Bei -20°C lagern. Nach dem Versand ein Jahr lang stabil
Lagerungspuffer:
PBS mit 0,02% Natriumazid und 50% Glycerin pH 7,3.
Aliquotieren ist nicht notwendig bei -20°C Lagerung

*** 20ul-Größen enthalten 0,1% BSA

Ausgewählte Validierungsdaten



Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 20687-1-AP (NOTCH1 antibody) at dilution of 1:600 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



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