

À des fins de recherche uniquement

# Anticorps Polyclonal de lapin anti-Notch1

Numéro de catalogue: 10062-2-AP

Phare

31 Publications



## Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue:	BC138441	Méthode de purification:
10062-2-AP	Purification par affinité contre l'antigène	
Taille:	18128	Dilutions recommandées:
150µl , Concentration: 900 µg/ml by Nanodrop and 400 µg/ml by Bradford method using BSA as the standard;	Notch gene homolog 1 (Drosophila)	WB 1:1000-1:4000
Hôte:	MW calculé	IHC 1:50-1:500
Lapin	272 kDa	IF 1:50-1:500
Isotype:	MW observés:	
IgG	120 kDa	
Immunogen Catalog Number:		
AG0107		

## Applications

Applications testées:	Contrôles positifs:
IF, IHC, WB, ELISA	WB : tissu cérébral de souris,
Demandes citées:	IHC : tissu cérébral de souris,
IF, IHC, IP, WB	IF : tissu cérébral de souris,
Spécificité de l'espèce:	
Humain, souris	
Espèces citées:	
Humain, rat, souris	

**Remarque-IHC: il est suggéré de démasquer l'antigène avec un tampon de TE buffer pH 9,0; (\*) À défaut, 'le démasquage de l'antigène peut être effectué avec un tampon citrate pH 6,0.**

## Informations générales

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 forms 120 kDa.

## Publications notables

Autrice	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Yuheng Du	30250219	Cell Death Dis	IHC
Lin-Lin Yin	30405763	Oncol Lett	WB
Zhiwei Liao	36123708	J Nanobiotechnology	IF

## Stockage

### Stockage:

Stocker à -20°C. Stable pendant un an après l'expédition.

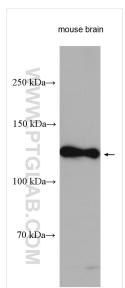
### Tampon de stockage:

PBS avec azoture de sodium à 0,02 % et glycérol à 50 % pH 7,3

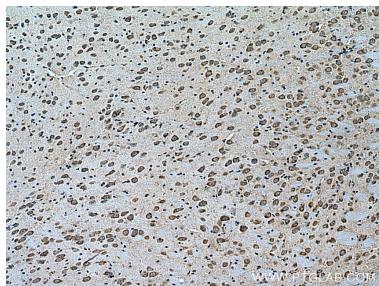
L'aliquotage n'est pas nécessaire pour le stockage à -20°C

\*\*\* Les 20ul contiennent 0,1% de BSA.

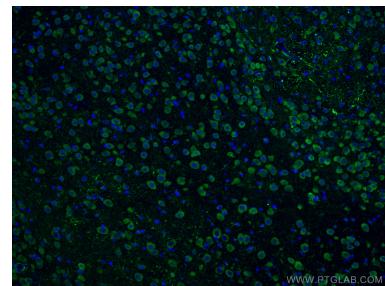
## Données de validation sélectionnées



mouse brain tissue were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 10062-2-AP (Notch1 antibody) at dilution of 1:2000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue slide using 10062-2-AP (Notch1 antibody) at dilution of 1:200 (under 10x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed mouse brain tissue using 10062-2-AP (Notch1 antibody), at dilution of 1:100 and Coralite®488-Conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).