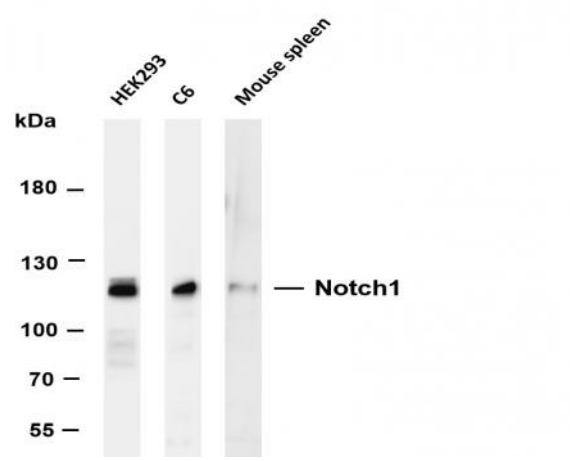
Best Tools for immunology Research

Notch1 (PT0229R) PT® Rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM8144
Reactivity :	Human; Mouse; Rat;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	Notch-1
Fields :	>>Endocrine resistance;>>Notch signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Prion disease;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Breast cancer
Gene Name :	NOTCH1
Protein Name :	Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1
Human Gene Id :	4851
Human Swiss Prot No :	P46531
Mouse Gene Id :	18128
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q01705
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q07008
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1000,WB 1:1000-5000,IF 1:200-1000,ELISA 1:5000-20000,IP 1:50-200
Purification :	Protein A

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	273kD
Observed Band :	120kD
Cell Pathway :	Dorso-ventral axis formation;Notch;Prion diseases;
Background :	notch 1(NOTCH1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the NOTCH family of proteins. Members of this Type I transmembrane protein family share structural characteristics including an extracellular domain consisting of multiple epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) repeats, and an intracellular domain consisting of multiple different domain types. Notch signaling is an evolutionarily conserved intercellular signaling pathway that regulates interactions between physically adjacent cells through binding of Notch family receptors to their cognate ligands. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed in the trans-Golgi network to generate two polypeptide chains that heterodimerize to form the mature cell-surface receptor. This receptor plays a role in the development of numerous cell and tissue types. Mutations in this gene are associated with aortic valve disease, Adams-Oliver syndrome, T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymph
Function :	disease:Defects in NOTCH1 are a cause of aortic valve disease [MIM:109730]. The disorder consists of an early developmental defect in the aortic valve and a later de-repression of calcium deposition that causes progressive aortic valve disease. Calcification of the aortic valve is the third leading cause of heart disease in adults. The incidence increases with age, and it is often associated with a bicuspid aortic valve present in 1-2% of the population.,disease:NOTCH1 truncation is associated with T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.,function: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. Affects the implementation of differentiat
Subcellular Location :	Membranous
Expression :	In fetal tissues most abundant in spleen, brain stem and lung. Also present in most adult tissues where it is found mainly in lymphoid tissues.

Products Images



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 6% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Notch1 (PT0229R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HEK293 Lane 2: C6 Lane 3: Mouse spleen Predicted band size: 273kDa Observed band size: 120kDa