# Notch1 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog Number:E-AB-93307**

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

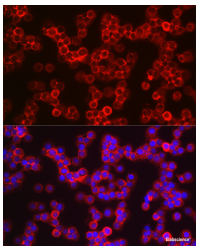
## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| **Immunogen** | A synthetic peptide of human Notch1 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Purification** | Affinity purification |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Formulation** | PBS with 0.01% thiomersal,50% glycerol,pH7.3. |

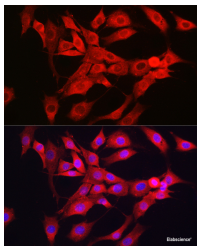
## Applications — Recommended Dilution

| | |
|---|---|
| **IF** | 1:50-1:200 |

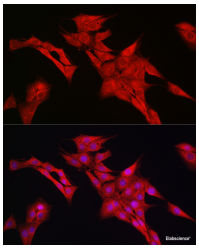
## Data



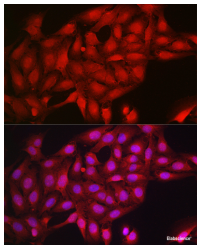
Immunofluorescence analysis of Jurkat cells using Notch1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:250 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.
**Observed Mw:Refer to figures**
**Calculated Mw:272kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using Notch1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of PC-12 cells using Notch1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using Notch1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

## Preparation & Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

## Background

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

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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 lymphocytic leukemia, and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma.




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