Recombinant Human DLL4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033698

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

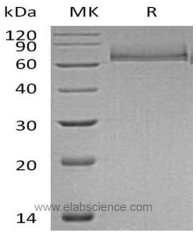
Description

Synonyms	Delta-like protein 4; Drosophila Delta homolog 4; Delta4; DLL4
Species	Human
Expression Host	Human Cells
Sequence	Ser27-Pro524
Accession	Q9NR61
Calculated Molecular Weight	55.7 kDa
Observed molecular weight	66 kDa
Tag	C-His

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris,150mM NaCl,pH8.0.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Background

Delta-like protein 4 (DLL4) is a type I membrane protein belonging to the Delta/Serrate/Lag2 (DSL) family of Notch ligands. In mammals, four Notch homologs (Notch 1 to4) and five ligands (DLL 1, 3 and 4, Jagged 1 and 2) have been identified. DLL4 is expressed highly and selectively within the arterial endothelium and has been shown to function as a ligand for Notch 1 and Notch 4. Human and mouse DLL4 shares 86% amino acid sequence identity. Notch ligands are transmembrane proteins with a DSL motif necessary for Notch binding, tandem EGF repeats, a transmembrane region and a short intracellular domain (ICD). Notch ligands are categorized into two subfamilies based on the presence of an extracellular cysteinerich domain and insertions that interrupt some EGF repeats in the Jagged but not the Delta ligand

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family. Interactions of Notch receptors with their ligands result in reciprocal regulated intramembrane proteolysis (RIP). RIP is a mechanism for transmembrane signal transduction that involves the sequential processing by a disintegrin metalloprotease (ADAM) and then by presenilin/ γ secretase, resulting in shedding of the extracellular domains and the generation of the soluble ICD signaling fragments, respectively.

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