

Recombinant Mouse Motch A/NOTCH1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041299

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

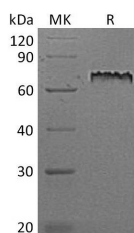
Description

Synonyms	Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1;Notch 1;Motch A;Mt14;lin-12;Mis6;N1;Tan1
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Ala18-Gln526
Accession	Q01705
Calculated Molecular Weight	54.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	70 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C 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 PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Mouse Notch1 is a 300 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein and it functions as a receptor for membrane-bound

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ligands Jagged1, Jagged2 and Delta1 to regulate cell-fate determination. Mouse Notch1 is synthesized as a 2531 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains an 18 aa signal sequence, a 1707 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with 36 EGFLike repeats and three Lin12/notch repeats, a 21 aa transmembrane segment and a 785 aa cytoplasmic domain that contains six ankyrin repeats, a glutamine-rich domain and a PEST sequence. Notch1 may play an essential role in postimplantation development, probably in some aspect of cell specification and/or differentiation and may be involved in mesoderm development, somite formation and neurogenesis.