

## NOTCH2 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-62152

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

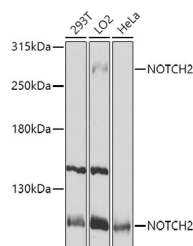
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human NOTCH2
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

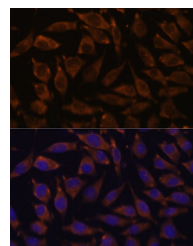
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:200

### Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using NOTCH2 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed Mw:120kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:265kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using NOTCH2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

This gene encodes a member of the Notch family. Members of this Type 1 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 family members play a role in a variety of developmental processes by controlling cell fate decisions. The Notch signaling network is an evolutionarily conserved intercellular signaling pathway which regulates interactions between physically adjacent cells. In *Drosophila*, notch interaction with its cell-bound ligands (delta, serrate) establishes an intercellular signaling pathway that plays a key role in development. Homologues of the notch-ligands have also been identified in human, but precise interactions between these ligands and the human notch homologues remain to be determined. This protein is cleaved in the trans-Golgi network, and presented on the cell surface as a heterodimer. This protein functions as a receptor for membrane bound ligands, and may

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play a role in vascular, renal and hepatic development. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.