PE Mouse Anti-human/mouse Notch1 Antibody *mN1A, monoclonal, Cross Adsorbed*

Catalog number: V1031870
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human, mouse
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	Notch1
Clone	mN1A
Conjugate	PE

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography, cross-adsorbed against rat serum and then conjugated with PE under optimal conditions
Application	FC (QC TESTED)

Applications

Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1 (Notch 1) is a 273 kDa transmembrane protein that can be expressed in the integral component of membrane, acrosomal vesicle and apical plasma membrane of cells. In Homo sapiens, eurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1 is the subject of extensive study in part because of the fact that it is a component of the negative regulation of BMP signaling pathway, Notch signaling pathway and positive regulation of BMP signaling pathway. Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1 is an integral part of organismal processes, namely, endoderm development, ventricular trabecula myocardium morphogenesis and cellular response to vascular endothelial growth factor stimulus. It takes part in processes such as somitogenesis and DNA-templated transcription. Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1 has been thought to be involved with key functions like enzyme inhibitor and transmembrane signaling receptor activity. It negatively regulates pro-B cell differentiation, ossification and cell population proliferation, conversely, also acts to positively regulate cardiac epithelial to mesenchymal transition, transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to hypoxia and cell population proliferation. Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1 is clinically significant because abnormalities in its function have been closely linked to diseases such as Aortic valve disease 1 (AOVD1) and Adams-Oliver syndrome 5 (AOS5). Adams-Oliver syndrome 5, an autosomal dominant inheritancedisorder characterized by right atrial enlargement, congenital livedo reticularis and hypersplenism, has especially been of interest to researchers.