

**Purified Low Endotoxin Mouse Anti-human
DLL4 Antibody *MHD4-46, monoclonal***Catalog number: V103585
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	Low endotoxin azide free Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 0.2 µm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is less than 0.01 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test., 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	DLL4
Clone	MHD4-46
Conjugate	Purified Low Endotoxin

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with Purified Low Endotoxin under optimal conditions
Application	FC (QC TESTED), FUNC

Applications

δ-like protein 4 is a 75 kDa transmembrane protein that can be expressed in the integral component of membrane and plasma membrane of cells. In humans, δ-like protein 4 acts to positively regulate neural precursor cell proliferation and gene expression. It also is an inhibitor of transcription by RNA polymerase II, gene expression and endothelial cell migration. Sequencing of δ-like protein 4 has demonstrated it contains 11 conserved structural units: EGF-like 1, EGF-like 2, EGF-like 3, EGF-like 4, EGF-like 5, EGF-like 6, EGF-like 7, EGF-like 8, DSL, cytoplasmic, and extracellular domain. δ-like protein 4 plays an important role in organismal processes, namely, branching involved in blood vessel morphogenesis, dorsal aorta morphogenesis and aortic valve morphogenesis. It is the subject of intensive study stemming from the fact that it is involved with the negative regulation of Notch signaling pathway and positive regulation of Notch signaling pathway, and in addition, reacts with calcium ion and Notch. δ-like protein 4 takes part in processes such as neural retina development and neurogenesis. Mutations and abnormalities in δ-like protein 4 have been thought to be involved with a number of diseases, for example, Adams-Oliver syndrome 6 (AOS6). Adams-Oliver syndrome 6, an autosomal dominant inheritance disorder characterized by the congenital absence of skin (aplasia cutis congenita) in combination with transverse limb defects, has in particular been of interest to investigators.