

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

Catalog number: V1031860

Unit size: 0.1 mg

**Product Details**

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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**

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

**Biological Properties**

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

**Applications**

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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, neurogenic 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 inheritance disorder characterized by right atrial enlargement, congenital livedo reticularis and hypersplenism, has especially been of interest to researchers.