Datasheet for ABIN7320250
DLL1 Protein (His tag)

1	Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	DLL1
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This DLL1 protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Mouse DLL1/Delta-1 Protein (His Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Met 1-Gln 516
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse DLL1 (NP_031891.2) (Met 1-Gln 516) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	1. Measured by its ability to bind human NOTCH1 in a functional ELISA.2. Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to enhance BMP2-induced alkaline phosphatase activity in C3H10T1/2 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 2-20 µg/mL.

Target Details

Target:	DLL1

Target Details

Alternative Name:	DLL1/Delta-1 (DLL1 Products)
Background:	Background: Delta-like protein 1(DLL1), also known as Delta1, a single-pass type I membrane protein which contains one DSL domain and eight EGF-like domains, acts as a ligand for Notch receptors, and positively regulates T-cell development. DLL1 is proteolytically processed in a similar manner to the Notch receptor, and it has been speculated to participate in bidirectional signaling. The proteolytic processing of DLL1 helps achieve an asymmetry in Notch signaling in initially equivalent myogenic cells and helps sustain the balance between differentiation and self-renewal. Interactions between DLL1 and Notch in trans activate the Notch pathway, whereas DLL1 binding to Notch in cis inhibits Notch signaling. DLL1 undergoes proteolytic processing in its extracellular domain by ADAM10. It had been demonstrated that DLL1 represents a substrate for several other members of the ADAM family. In co-transfected cells, DLL1 is constitutively cleaved by ADAM12, and the N-terminal fragment of DLL1 is released to medium. ADAM12-mediated cleavage of DLL1 is cell density-dependent, takes place in cis orientation, and does not require the presence of the cytoplasmic domain of ADAM12. Full-length DLL1, but not its N- or C-terminal proteolytic fragment, co-immunoprecipitates with ADAM12. By using a Notch reporter construct, we show that DLL1 processing by ADAM12 increases Notch signaling in a cell-autonomous manner. Furthermore, ADAM9 and ADAM17 have the ability to process DLL1. In contrast, ADAM15 does not cleave DLL1, although the two proteins still co-immunoprecipitate with each other. During fetal development, DLL1 is an essential Notch ligand in the vascular endothelium of large arteries to activate Notch1 and maintain arterial identity. DLL1-Notch signaling was required for VEGF receptor expression in fetal arteries. Synonym: Delta1
Molecular Weight:	55 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_031891
Pathways:	Notch Signaling, Stem Cell Maintenance

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Handling

Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4, 20 % glycerol
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	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.

Images
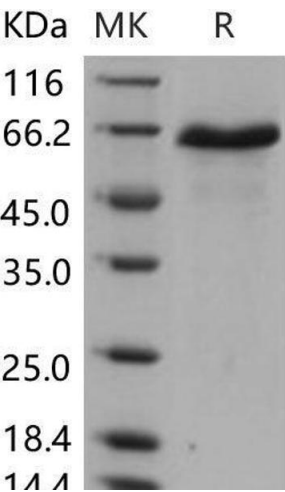
Western Blotting

Image 1.