## **Product Name: Recombinant Human JAG1 (C-Fc)**

Catalog #: PHH1025



### **Summary**

Name Jagged-1/JAG1

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Jagged-1 is produced by our Mammalian expression

system and the target gene encoding Gln34-Ser1046 is expressed with a

human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # P78504

**Host** Human Cells

**Species** Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 137.6 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

**Stability&Storage** Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 3

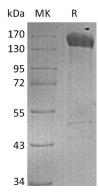
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

**Reconstitution** Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than  $100\mu g/ml$ . Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than  $100\mu g/ml$ . Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

### **SDS-PAGE** image



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### **Background**

Alternative Names Protein jagged-1 I; Jagged-1; JAGL1; HJ1; JAG1 and CD339

Background Protein jagged-1 I, also known as Jagged-1, JAGL1, HJ1, JAG1 and CD339, is a

single-pass type I membrane protein. JAG1 contains one DSL domain and sixteen EGF-like domain. JAG1 acts as a ligand for multiple Notch receptors and is involved in the mediation of Notch signaling. JAG1 may participate in early and late stages of mammalian cardiovascular development, JAG1 inhibits myoblast differentiation and enhances fibroblast growth factor-induced angiogenesis. Defects in JAG1 are the cause of Alagille syndrome type 1, which is autosomal dominant multisystem disorder defined clinically by hepatic bile duct paucity and cholestasis in

association with cardiac, skeletal, and ophthalmologic manifestations.

#### Note

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