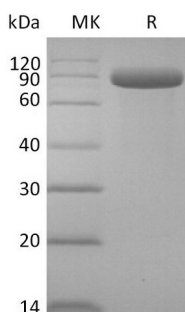


Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Name | DLL4/Delta-like Protein 4 |
| Purity | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE |
| Endotoxin level | <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test. |
| Construction | Recombinant Human Delta-like Protein 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser27-Pro524 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus. |
| Accession # | Q9NR61 |
| Host | Human Cells |
| Species | Human |
| Predicted Molecular Mass | 81.2 KDa |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 6% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 50mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween80, pH8.5. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below. |
| Stability&Storage | Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-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 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human DLL4 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH2303



Alternative Names

Delta-like protein 4; Drosophila Delta homolog 4; Delta4; DLL4

Background

Delta-like protein 4 (DLL4) is a type I membrane protein belonging to the Delta/Serrate/Lag2 (DSL) family of Notch ligands. In mammals, four Notch homologs (Notch 1 to 4) and five ligands (DLL 1, 3 and 4, Jagged 1 and 2) have been identified. DLL4 is expressed highly and selectively within the arterial endothelium and has been shown to function as a ligand for Notch 1 and Notch 4. Human and mouse DLL4 shares 86% amino acid sequence identity. Notch ligands are transmembrane proteins with a DSL motif necessary for Notch binding, tandem EGF repeats, a transmembrane region and a short intracellular domain (ICD). Notch ligands are categorized into two subfamilies based on the presence of an extracellular cysteine-rich domain and insertions that interrupt some EGF repeats in the Jagged but not the Delta ligand family. Interactions of Notch receptors with their ligands result in reciprocal regulated intramembrane proteolysis (RIP). RIP is a mechanism for transmembrane signal transduction that involves the sequential processing by a disintegrin metalloprotease (ADAM) and then by presenilin/ γ secretase, resulting in shedding of the extracellular domains and the generation of the soluble ICD signaling fragments, respectively.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.