

#2483 Store at -20C

DLL3 (G93) Antibody


Cell Signaling
TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: WB, IP	Reactivity: R	Sensitivity: Transfected Only	MW (kDa): 65	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q9NYJ7	Entrez-Gene Id: 10683
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Product Usage Information

Application

Western Blotting
Immunoprecipitation

Dilution

1:1000
1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

DLL3 (G93) Antibody detects transfected levels of DLL3. It does not recognize transfected levels of rat DLL1 and human DLL4.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Mouse

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a region surrounding residue Gly93 of mouse DLL3. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

Notch signaling is activated upon engagement of the Notch receptor with its ligands, the DSL (Delta, Serrate, Lag2) proteins of single-pass type I membrane proteins. The DSL proteins contain multiple EGF-like repeats and a DSL domain that is required for binding to Notch (1,2). Five DSL proteins have been identified in mammals: Jagged1, Jagged2, Delta-like (DLL) 1, 3 and 4 (3). Ligand binding to the Notch receptor results in two sequential proteolytic cleavages of the receptor by the ADAM protease and the γ-secretase complex. The intracellular domain of Notch is released and then translocates to the nucleus where it activates transcription. Notch ligands may also be processed in a way similar to Notch, suggesting a bi-directional signaling through receptor-ligand interactions (4-6). Mutations in DLL3 cause Spondylocostal dysostoses (SCD), a diverse group of disorders of axial skeletal malformation (7-10).

Background References

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2. Hansson, E.M. et al. (2004) *Semin. Cancer Biol.* 14, 320-328.
3. Chiba, S. (2006) *Stem Cells* 24, 2437-2447.
4. Bland, C.E. et al. (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* 278, 13607-13610.
5. Six, E. et al. (2003) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 100, 7638-7643.
6. LaVoie, M.J. and Selkoe, D.J. (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* 278, 34427-34437.
7. Whitlock, N.V. et al. (2004) *Clin. Genet.* 66, 67-72.
8. Turnpenny, P.D. et al. (2003) *J. Med. Genet.* 40, 333-339.
9. Bulman, M.P. et al. (2000) *Nat. Genet.* 24, 438-441.
10. Bonafé, L. et al. (2003) *Clin. Genet.* 64, 28-35.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster
X: Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse
GP: Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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