

# NOTCH4 (Cleaved-Val1467) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20041

For research use only

## Overview

Product Name	NOTCH4 (Cleaved-Val1467) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Monkey
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human NOTCH4 (Cleaved-Val1467)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Monkey NOTCH4 (Cleaved-Val1467, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 1466-1467 )
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	NOTCH4 (Cleaved-Val1467)
Gene Name	NOTCH4 INT3
Cellular localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Notch 4 intracellular domain]: Nucleus. Following proteolytical processing NICD is translocated to the nucleus.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	60 220kD
Human Gene ID	4855
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q99466
Alternative Names	Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 4 (Notch 4;hNotch4) [Cleaved into: Notch 4 extracellular truncation; Notch 4 intracellular domain]
Background	notch 4(NOTCH4) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the NOTCH family of proteins.





Members of this Type I transmembrane protein family share structural characteristics including an extracellular domain consisting of multiple epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) repeats, and an intracellular domain consisting of multiple different domain types. Notch signaling is an evolutionarily conserved intercellular signaling pathway that regulates interactions between physically adjacent cells through binding of Notch family receptors to their cognate ligands. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed in the trans-Golgi network to generate two polypeptide chains that heterodimerize to form the mature cell-surface receptor. This receptor may play a role in vascular, renal and hepatic development. Mutations in this gene may be associated with schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which

