

Recombinant Human Notch-1 Fc Chimera

Catalog Number: 3647-TK

DESCRIPTION			
Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived		
	Human Notch-1 (Ala19 - Gln526) Accession # P46531	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100 - Lys330)
	N-terminus C-terminus		
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ala19		
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	80.1 kDa (monomer)		
SPECIFICATIONS			
SDS-PAGE	115-125 kDa, reducing conditions		
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized rhNotch-1 Fc Chimera at 5 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind rrJagged-1/Fc Chimera with an apparent K _D <5 nM in a functional ELISA.		
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.		
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
PREPARATION AND ST	FORMO		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.		
	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.		
Shipping			
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.		
	 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 		
	3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.		
	- 5 months, -20 to -70 0 under sterile cont	aniono anto reconstitution.	

BACKGROUND

Human Notch-1 is a 300 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is one of four human Notch homologues involved in developmental processes (1 - 3). Notch signaling is important for maintaining stem cells and inducing differentiation, especially in the nervous system and lymphoid tissues (2 - 4). Notch can specify binary cell fates; for example, promoting T- over B-cell development from a common precursor (2). More than 50% of human T-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL) have activating mutations of Notch1 (1, 5). Human Notch-1 is synthesized as a 2556 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains an 18 aa signal sequence, a 1718 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with 36 EGF-like repeats and three Lin-12/Notch repeats (LNR), a 23 aa transmembrane (TM) segment and a 785 aa cytoplasmic domain containing six ankyrin repeats, a glutamine-rich domain and a PEST sequence. The 11th and 12th EGF-like repeats bind ligands including Jagged and Delta-like families in humans (6). O-fucosylation by Fringe family members at a site within this region can inhibit the interaction of Notch with Jagged ligands, thereby promoting Delta-like ligand interactions (7). Notch-1 receptor undergoes post-translational furin-type proteolytic cleavage, forming a heterodimer through interaction of a hydrophobic area C-terminal to the LNR on the 1647 aa ligand-binding extracellular region with the 891 aa transmembrane/cytoplasmic portion (8, 9). Upon ligand binding, additional sequential proteolysis by TNF-converting enzyme (ADAM-17) and the presenilin-dependent γ-secretase results in the release of the Notch intracellular domain (NICD) which translocates into the nucleus, activating transcription of Notch-responsive genes (10). Human Notch-1 ECD aa 19 - 526, including the first 13 EGF repeats, shows 91% aa identity with corresponding regions of mouse and rat, 89% with canine, and 79% with chicken Notch-1. This region also exhibits 60% aa identity with human Notch-2 and Notch-3.

References:

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