

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Jagged 2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 35% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Jagged 1 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat Jagged 1 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Jagged 2 Met27-Asp307 Accession # Q9Y219
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

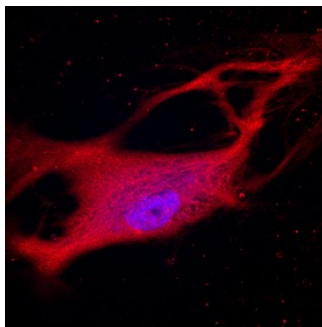
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Jagged 2 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1726-JG)
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human skeletal muscle

## DATA

### Immunocytochemistry



#### Jagged 2 in HUVEC Human Cells.

Jagged 2 was detected in immersion fixed HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells using Goat Anti-Human Jagged 2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1726) at 10 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL001) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Human Jagged 2 is a 131 kDa (predicted) member of the Delta-Serrate-Lag-2 (DSL) family of ligands. This family activates LIN12/Notch proteins and thereby regulates cell fate determination during development (1-5). It is a type 1 transmembrane protein that is synthesized as a 1238 amino acid (aa) precursor. It contains a 23 aa signal sequence, a large 1057 aa extracellular region, a 21 aa transmembrane region, and a short 137 aa cytoplasmic region. The extracellular region contains four potential N-linked glycosylation sites, a DSL domain, 16 EGF-like repeats (many of which are also sites of calcium binding), a von Willebrand factor (vWF) type C domain, and a cysteine-rich region just proximal to the transmembrane segment (2). There are two isoforms for human Jagged 2, named long and short. The short form lacks a splicing variant region (aa 421-461) that is present in the long form of the protein. Human Jagged 2 shares 90% and 87% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat Jagged 2, respectively. During murine embryonic development, Jagged 2 is expressed highest in fetal thymus, epidermis, foregut, dorsal root ganglia, and inner ear (2). In 2 week old mice, the Jagged 2 transcript is most abundant in heart, lung, thymus, skeletal muscle, brain, and testis (2). Functionally, it is suggested that Jagged 2 engages the Notch1 pathway of signal transduction (2). It is involved in the development of the mammalian limb, branchial arches, central and peripheral nervous systems, T cell lineage differentiation, natural killer cells, and the establishment of functional natural killer cell lines (3, 5, 6).

## References:

1. Shawber, C. *et al.* (1996) *Dev. Biol.* **180**:370.
2. Luo, B. *et al.* (1997) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **17**:6057.
3. Valsecchi, V. *et al.* (1997) *Mech. Dev.* **69**:203.
4. Schickwann, T. *et al.* (2000) *Blood* **96**:950.
5. DeHart, S. *et al.* (2005) *Blood* **105**:3521.
6. de La Coste, A. and A.A. Freitas (2006) *Immunol. Lett.* **102**:1.