

DESCRIPTION

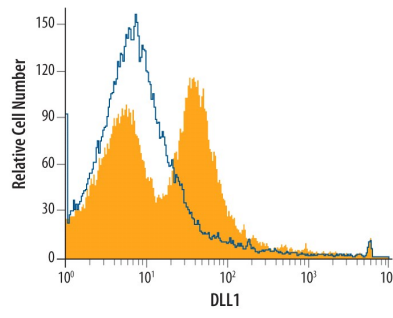
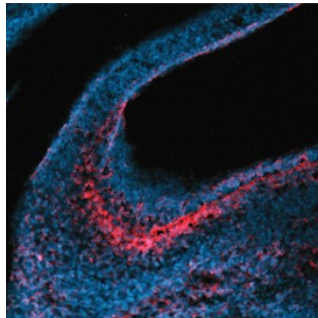
Species Reactivity	Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects rat and mouse DLL1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human DLL-1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant rat DLL1 Gln18-Trp537 (predicted) Accession # P97677
Formulation	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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Rat DLL1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 3970-DL)
Flow Cytometry	1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA

<p>Flow Cytometry</p>  <p>Detection of DLL1 in Mouse Splenocytes by Flow Cytometry. Mouse splenocytes were stained with Sheep Anti-Mouse/Rat DLL1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3970, filled histogram) or control antibody (Catalog # 5-001-A, open histogram), followed by NorthernLights™ 637-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # NL011).</p>	<p>Immunohistochemistry</p>  <p>DLL1 in Embryonic Mouse Stomach. DLL1 was detected in immersion fixed frozen sections of embryonic mouse stomach (E13.5) using 10 µg/mL Sheep Anti-Mouse/Rat DLL1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3970) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained with the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL010) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for <i>Fluorescent IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections</i>.</p>
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Delta-like protein 1 (DLL1) is a 90-100 kDa type I transmembrane protein in the Delta/Serrate/Lag-2 (DSL) family of Notch ligands. Mature rat DLL1 consists of a 520 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with one DSL domain and eight EGF-like repeats, a 23 aa transmembrane segment, and a 154 aa cytoplasmic domain (1). Within the ECD, rat DLL1 shares 90% and 95% aa sequence identity with human and mouse DLL1, respectively. It shares 26%, 36%, and 53% aa sequence identity with rat DLL2, 3, and 4, respectively. The ADAM9, 12, or 17- mediated proteolysis of DLL1 releases a 60 kDa ECD fragment and regulates the Notch-dependent proliferation of hematopoietic and myogenic progenitor cells (2-4). The residual membrane-bound portion of DLL1 can be cleaved by presenilin-dependent γ -secretase, enabling the cytoplasmic domain to migrate to the nucleus (5). DLL1 localizes to adherens junctions on neuronal processes through its association with the scaffolding protein MAGI1 (6). DLL1 is widely expressed, and it plays an important role in embryonic somite formation, cochlear hair cell differentiation, lymphocyte differentiation, and the maintenance of neural and myogenic progenitor cells (4, 7-13). The upregulation of DLL1 in arterial endothelial cells following injury or angiogenic stimulation is central to postnatal arteriogenesis (14). DLL1 is also overexpressed in cervical carcinoma and glioma and contributes to tumor progression (15-16).

References:

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