

DESCRIPTION

Source	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human DLL4 protein		
	Human DLL4 (Ser27-Pro524) Accession # Q9NR61.1	Avi-tag	6-His tag
	N-terminus		C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ser27		
Structure / Form	Biotinylated via Avi-tag		
Predicted Molecular Mass	58 kDa		

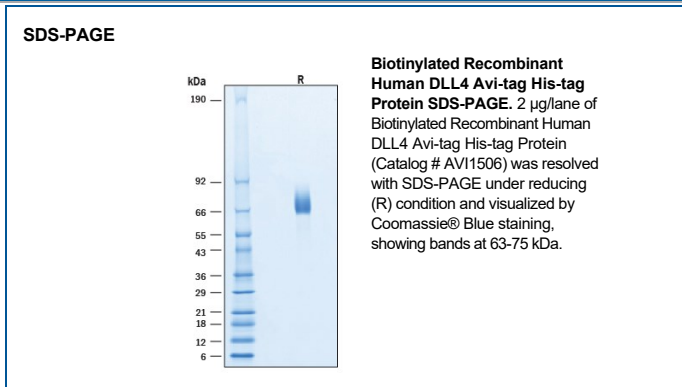
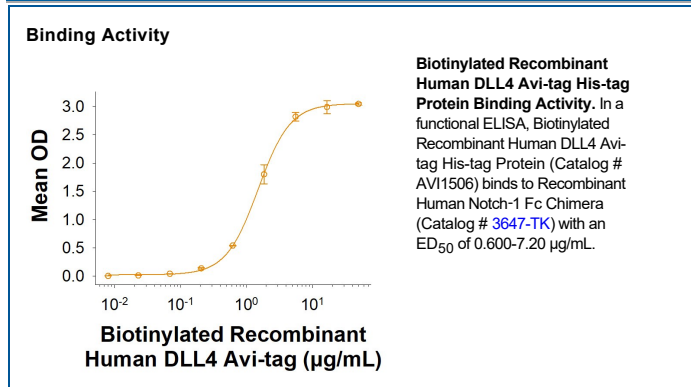
SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	63-75 kDa, under reducing conditions.
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Biotinylated Recombinant Human DLL4 Avi-tag His-tag (Catalog # AVI1506) binds to Recombinant Human Notch-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 3647-TK) with an ED ₅₀ of 0.600-7.20 µg/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months from date of receipt, -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

DATA



BACKGROUND

Delta-like protein 4 (DLL4) is a type I membrane protein belonging to the Delta/Serrate/Lag2 (DSL) family of Notch ligands (1). Notch signaling is an evolutionarily conserved pathway that controls cell fate and is required in multiple developmental processes including vascular development, hematopoiesis, somatogenesis, myogenesis, and neurogenesis (2-4). Dysregulation in the Notch pathway is associated with various human diseases. In mammals, four Notch homologs (Notch 1 to 4) and five ligands (DLL 1, 3 and 4, Jagged 1 and 2) have been identified. Notch ligands are transmembrane proteins with a DSL motif necessary for Notch binding, tandem EGF repeats, a transmembrane region and a short intracellular domain (ICD). Notch ligands are categorized into two subfamilies based on the presence of an extracellular cysteine-rich domain and insertions that interrupt some EGF repeats in the Jagged but not the Delta ligand family. Interactions of Notch receptors with their ligands results in reciprocal regulated intramembrane proteolysis (RIP) (4). RIP is a mechanism for transmembrane signal transduction that involves the sequential processing by a disintegrin metalloprotease (ADAM) and then by presenilin/ gamma secretase, resulting in shedding of the extracellular domains and the generation of the soluble ICD signaling fragments, respectively. The Notch ICD translocates to the nucleus and interacts with transcriptional coactivators, resulting in the transcription of target genes. The ICDs of the Notch ligands have also been shown to translocate to the nucleus where they may have a signaling function (5, 6). DLL4 is expressed highly and selectively within the arterial endothelium and has been shown to function as a ligand for Notch 1 and Notch 4. Human and mouse DLL4 share 86% amino acid sequence identity (1). Our Avi-tag Biotinylated Recombinant Human DLL4 features biotinylation at a single site contained within the Avi-tag, a unique 15 amino acid peptide. Protein orientation will be uniform when bound to streptavidin-coated surface due to the precise control of biotinylation and the rest of the protein is unchanged so there is no interference in the protein's bioactivity.

References:

1. Shutter, J.R. *et al.* (2000) *Genes Dev.* **14**:1313.
2. Iso, Tatsuya *et al.* (2002) *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.* **23**:543.
3. Walker, L. *et al.* (2001) *Stem Cells* **19**:543.
4. Baron, M. (2002) *Semin. Cell Dev. Biol.* **14**:113.
5. Ikeuchi, T. and S.S. Sisodia (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:7751.
6. Bland, C.E. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:13607.