

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Source</b>	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human DLL4 protein		
	Human DLL4 (Ser27-Pro524) Accession # Q9NR61	IEGRMDP	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Ser27		
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer Biotinylated via amines		
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	81 kDa		

#### SPECIFICATIONS

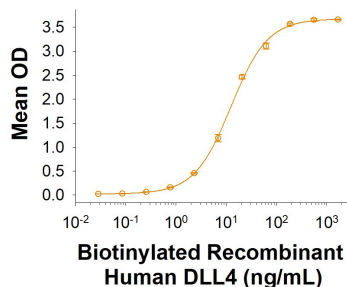
<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	83-98 kDa, under reducing conditions.
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Biotinylated Recombinant Human DLL4 Fc Chimera (Catalog # BT10185) binds to Recombinant Human Notch-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 3647-TK) with an ED <sub>50</sub> of 7.00-84.0 ng/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 250 µg/mL in water.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

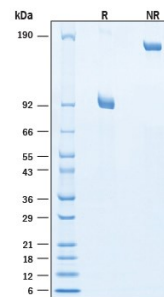
#### DATA

##### Binding Activity



**Biotinylated Recombinant Human DLL4 Fc Chimera Protein Binding Activity.** In a functional ELISA, Biotinylated Recombinant Human DLL4 Fc Chimera Protein (Catalog # BT10185) binds to Recombinant Human Notch-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 3647-TK) with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 7.00-84.0 ng/mL.

##### SDS-PAGE



**Biotinylated Recombinant Human DLL4 Fc Chimera Protein SDS-PAGE.** 2 µg/lane of Biotinylated Recombinant Human DLL4 Fc Chimera Protein (Catalog # BT10185) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 83-98 kDa and 170-200 kDa, respectively.

#### 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).

#### 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.