DLL1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	DLL1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	DLL1 Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-DLL1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	Delta-like protein 1; Drosophila Delta homolog 1; Delta1; H-Delta-1; DLL1; UNQ146/PRO172
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Purity/Purification	Affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Preparation and Storage	Store at-20 degree C for 1 year.
Molecular Weight	79
OMIM	606582
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for O00548
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-DLL1 antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-DLL1 antibody	WB: 1:500-2000 ELISA: 1:5000-20000
Related Product Information for anti-DLL1 antibody	MBS8531329 is an antibody targeting DLL1. Also known as DLL1 Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-DLL1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for DLL1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	110735443
NCBI GeneID	28514
NCBI Accession #	NP_005609.3
UniProt Primary Accession #	O00548
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q9NU41; Q9UJV2; B2RAK7; B5M0B3
UniProt Related Accession #	O00548
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005618.3
NCBI Official Full Name	delta-like protein 1

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	delta like canonical Notch ligand 1
NCBI Official Symbol	DLL1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DL1; Delta; DELTA1
UniProt Protein Name	Delta-like protein 1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Drosophila Delta homolog 1; Delta1; H-Delta-1
Protein Family	Delta-like protein
UniProt Gene Name	DLL1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Delta1; H-Delta-1
NCBI Protein Information	delta-like protein 1
NCBI Summary for DLL1	DLL1 is a human homolog of the Notch Delta ligand and is a member of the delta/serrate/jagged family. It plays a role in mediating cell fate decisions during hematopoiesis. It may play a role in cell-to-cell communication. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for DLL1	Transmembrane ligand protein of NOTCH1, NOTCH2 and NOTCH3 receptors that binds the extracellular domain (ECD) of Notch receptor in a cis and trans fashion manner (PubMed:11006133). Following transinteraction, ligand cells produce mechanical force that depends of a clathrin-mediated endocytosis, requiring ligand ubiquitination, EPN1 interaction, and actin polymerisation; these events promote Notch receptor extracellular domain (NECD) transendocytosis and triggers Notch signaling through induction of cleavage, hyperphosphorylation, and nuclear accumulation of the intracellular domain of Notch receptors (NICD) (). Is required for embryonic development and maintenance of adult stem cells in many different tissues and immune systeme; the DLL1-induced Notch signaling is mediated through an intercellular communication that regulates cell lineage, cell specification, cell patterning and morphogenesis through effects on differentiation and proliferation (PubMed:11581320). Plays a role in brain development at different level, namely by regulating neuronal differentiation of neural precursor cells via cell-cell interaction, most likely through the lateral inhibitory system in an endogenous level dependent-manner. During neocortex development, Dll1-Notch signaling transmission is mediated by dynamic interactions between intermediate neurogenic progenitors and radial glia; the cell-cell interactions are mediated via dynamic and transient elongation processes, likely to reactivate/maintain Notch activity in neighboring progenitors, and coordinate progenitor cell division and differentiation across radial and zonal boundaries. During cerebellar development, regulates Bergmann glial monolayer formation and its morphological maturation through a Notch signaling pathway. At the retina and spinal cord level, regulates neurogenesis by preventing the premature differentiation of neural progenitors and also by maintaining progenitors in spinal cord through Notch signaling pathway. Also controls neurogenesis of the neural tube in a progenitor domain-specific fashion along the dorsoventral axis. Maintains quiescence of neural stem cells and plays a role as a fate determinant that segregates asymmetrically to one daughter cell during neural stem cells mitosis, resulting in neuronal differentiation in Dll1-inheriting cell. Plays a role in immune systeme development, namely the development of all T-cells and marginal zone (MZ) B-cells (). Blocks the differentiation of progenitor cells into the B-cell lineage while promoting the emergence of a population of cells with the characteristics of a T-cell/NK-cell precursor (PubMed:11581320). Also plays a role during muscle development. During early development, inhibits myoblasts differentiation from the medial dermomyotomal lip and later regulates progenitor cell differentiation. Directly modulates cell adhesion and basal lamina formation in satellite cells through Notch signaling. Maintains myogenic progenitors pool by suppressing differentiation through down-regulation of MYOD1 and is required for satellite cell homing and PAX7 expression. During craniofacial and trunk myogenesis suppresses differentiation of cranial mesoderm-derived and somite-derived muscle via MYOD1 regulation but in cranial mesoderm-derived progenitors, is neither required for satellite cell homing nor for PAX7 expression. Also plays a role during pancreatic cell development. During type B pancreatic cell development, may be involved in the initiation of proximodistal patterning in the early pancreatic epithelium. Stimulates multipotent pancreatic progenitor cells proliferation and pancreatic growth by maintaining HES1 expression and PTF1A protein levels. During fetal stages of development, is required to maintain arterial identity and the responsiveness of arterial endothelial cells for VEGFA through regulation of KDR activation and NRP1 expression. Controls sprouting angiogenesis and subsequent vertical branch formation througth regulation on tip cell differentiation. Negatively regulates goblet cell differentiation in intestine and controls secretory fat commitment through lateral inhibition in small intestine. Plays a role during inner ear development; negatively regulates auditory hair cell differentiation. Plays a role during nephron development through Notch signaling pathway. Regulates growth, blood pressure and energy homeostasis ().
Research Articles on DLL1	**1.** Neuroblastoma cells were transfected with miRNA-34 family members, and the effect of miRNAs transfection on DLL1 mRNA expression levels, on cell differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis was measured

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