Store at -20°C

#2483

DLL3 (G93) Antibody

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

Orders ■ 877-616-CELL (2355)
orders@cellsignal.com
Support ■ 877-678-TECH (8324)
info@cellsignal.com
Web ■ www.cellsignal.com

rev. 09/15/10

This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Entrez-Gene ID #10683
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q9NYJ7

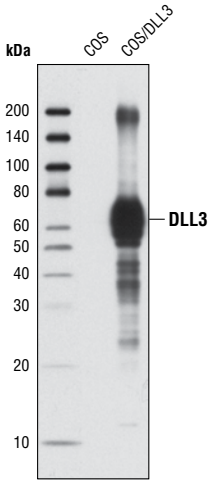
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Transfected	R, (M)	65 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: Notch signaling is activated upon engagement of the Notch receptor with its ligands, the DSL (Delta, Serrate, Lag2) proteins of single-pass type I membrane proteins. The DSL proteins contain multiple EGF-like repeats and a DSL domain that is required for binding to Notch (1,2). Five DSL proteins have been identified in mammals: Jagged1, Jagged2, Delta-like (DLL) 1, 3 and 4 (3). Ligand binding to the Notch receptor results in two sequential proteolytic cleavages of the receptor by the ADAM protease and the γ-secretase complex. The intracellular domain of Notch is released and then translocates to the nucleus where it activates transcription. Notch ligands may also be processed in a way similiar to Notch, suggesting a bi-directional signaling through receptor-ligand interactions (4-6).

Mutations in DLL3 cause Spondylocostal dysostoses (SCD), a diverse group of disorders of axial skeletal malformation (7-10).

Specificity/Sensitivity: DLL3 (G93) Antibody detects transfected levels of DLL3. It does not recognize transfected levels of rat DLL1 and human DLL4.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a region surrounding residue Gly93 of mouse DLL3. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of cell extracts from COS cells, untransfected or transiently transfected with a construct expressing rat DLL3 protein, using DLL3 (G93) Antibody.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.*

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

(1) Wilson, A. and Radtke, F. (2006) *FEBS Lett.* 580, 2860–2868.

(2) Hansson, E.M. et al. (2004) *Semin. Cancer Biol.* 14, 320–328.

(3) Chiba, S. (2006) *Stem Cells* 24, 2437–2447.

(4) Bland, C.E. et al. (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* 278, 13607–13610.

(5) Six, E. et al. (2003) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 100, 7638–7643.

(6) LaVoie, M.J. and Selkoe, D.J. (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* 278, 34427–34437.

(7) Whittock, N.V. et al. (2004) *Clin. Genet.* 66, 67–72.

(8) Turnpenny, P.D. et al. (2003) *J. Med. Genet.* 40, 333–339.

(9) Bulman, M.P. et al. (2000) *Nat. Genet.* 24, 438–441.

(10) Bonafé, L. et al. (2003) *Clin. Genet.* 64, 28–35.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: **W**—Western **IP**—Immunoprecipitation **IHC**—Immunohistochemistry **ChIP**—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **IF**—Immunofluorescence **F**—Flow cytometry **E-P**—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: **H**—human **M**—mouse **R**—rat **Hm**—hamster **Mk**—monkey **Mi**—mink **C**—chicken **Dm**—D. melanogaster **X**—Xenopus **Z**—zebrafish **B**—bovine **Dg**—dog **Pg**—pig **Sc**—S. cerevisiae **Ce**—C. elegans **Hr**—horse **All**—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.

© 2010 Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.