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Jagged1 (28H8) Rabbit mAb

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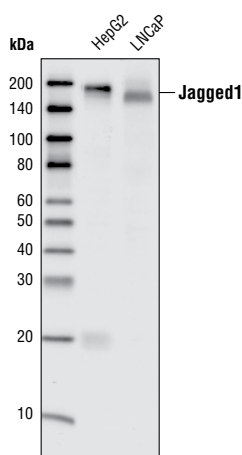
Applications W, IP Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* H, M, (R)	Molecular Wt. 180 kDa	Isotype Rabbit IgG**
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Background: Notch signaling is activated upon engagement of the Notch receptor with its ligands, the DSL (Delta, Serrate, Lag2) proteins of 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 similar to Notch, suggesting a bi-directional signaling through receptor-ligand interactions (4-6).

Mutation in Jagged1 is associated with Alagille syndrome, an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by abnormal development of liver, heart, skeleton, eye, and face (7, 8) and Tetralogy of Fallot (ToF), a common form of complex congenital heart disease (9). Jagged1 expression is associated with prostate cancer metastasis and recurrence (10).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Jagged1 (28H8) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total Jagged1 protein. It does not cross-react with Jagged2.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Glu1140 (intracellular region) of human Jagged1.



Western blot analysis of total cell lysates from HepG2 and LNCaP cells, using Jagged1 (28H8) Rabbit mAb.

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) Li, L. et al. (1997) *Nat. Genet.* 16, 243-251.
- (8) Röpke, A. et al. (2003) *Hum. Mutat.* 21, 100.
- (9) Eldadah, Z.A. et al. (2001) *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 10, 163-169.
- (10) Santagata, S. et al. (2004) *Cancer Res* 64, 6854-6857.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. 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	1:50

For product specific protocols and a complete listing of recommended companion products please see the product web page at www.cellsignal.com

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

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Applications: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide Species Cross-Reactivity: 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.