Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-01784)

TargetMol

NOTCH2NLB Protein, Human, Recombinant (E. coli, His & Myc)

General Information

Synonyms:	NOTCH2NLB;Notch homolog 2 N-terminal-like protein B
Protein Construction:	26-275 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P0DPK3
Molecular Weight:	34.9 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	LQCRDGYEPCVNEGMCVTYHNGTGYCKCPEGFLGEYCQHRDPCEKNRCQNGGTCVAQAMLGKATCRCASG FTGEDCQYSTSHPCFVSRPCLNGGTCHMLSRDTYECTCQVGFTGKECQWTDACLSHPCANGSTCTTVANQFS CKCLTGFTGQKCETDVNECDIPGHCQHGGICLNLPGSYQCQCLQGFTGQYCDSLYVPCAPSPCVNGGTCRQT GDFTFECNCLPETVRRGTELWERDREVWNGKEHDEN

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Human-specific protein that promotes neural progenitor proliferation and evolutionary expansion of the brain

neocortex by regulating the Notch signaling pathway. Able to promote neural progenitor self-renewal, possibly by down-regulating neuronal differentiation genes, thereby delaying the differentiation of neuronal progenitors and leading to an overall final increase in neuronal production. Acts by enhancing the Notch signaling pathway via two different mechanisms that probably work in parallel to reach the same effect. Enhances Notch signaling pathway in a non-cell-autonomous manner via direct interaction with NOTCH2. Also promotes Notch signaling pathway in a cell-autonomous manner through inhibition of cis DLL1-NOTCH2 interactions, which promotes neuronal differentiation.

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