Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-05028)

TargetMol

NOTCH2NL Protein, Human, Recombinant (mFc)

General Information

Synonyms: notch 2 N-terminal like;N2N

Protein Construction: A DNA sequence encoding the human NOTCH2NL (XP_006711766.1) (Met1-Asn236) was expressed with the Fc region of mouse IgG1 at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Asp

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: Q7Z3S9

Molecular Weight: 52.5 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

NOTCH2NLA (Notch 2 N-Terminal Like A) is a Protein Coding gene. NOTCH2NL, human-specific paralogs of the NOTCH2 receptor, stood out for their ability to promote cortical progenitor maintenance. It belongs to the NOTCH family. NOTCH2NL promote the clonal expansion of human cortical progenitors, ultimately leading to higher neuronal output. At the molecular level, NOTCH2NL function by activating the Notch pathway through inhibition of cis Delta/Notch interactions. NOTCH2NL ectopic expression delays differentiation of neuronal progenitors, while

deletion accelerates differentiation into cortical neurons. The emergence of human-specific NOTCH2NL genes may have contributed to the rapid evolution of the larger human neocortex, accompanied by loss of genomic stability at the 1q21.1 locus and resulting recurrent neurodevelopmental disorders.

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