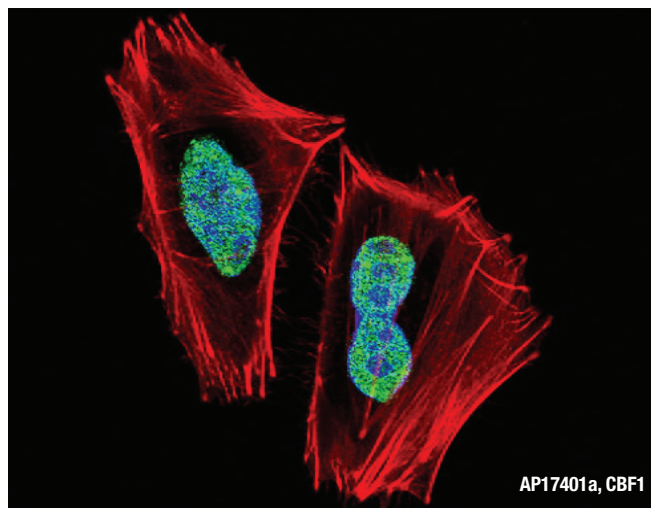
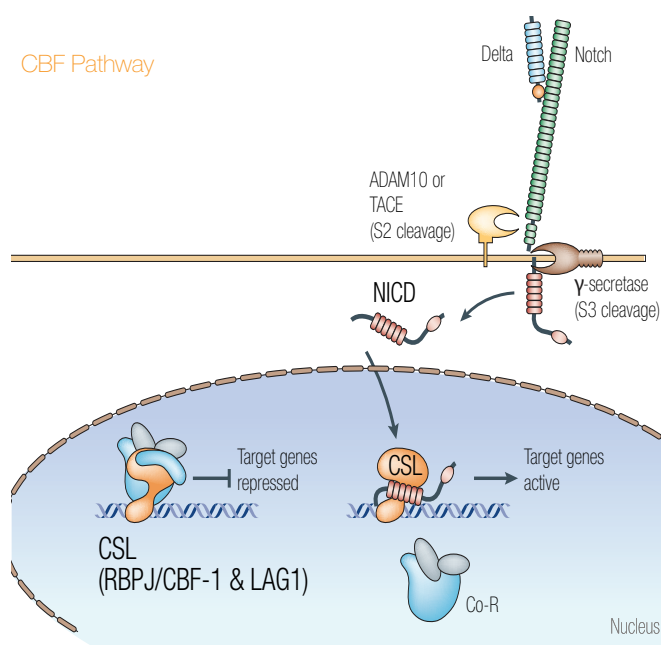


Introduction

Mechanism of Notch intracellular signalling. The key transducer of the Notch signalling pathway is a DNA-binding protein, CSL (CBF1, Su(H) and LAG1). After binding to a Delta ligand, the Notch receptor undergoes a series of proteolytic events near the cell surface, including the S2-cleavage mediated by protease ADAM10 or TNF-alpha converting enzyme (TACE or ADAM17), followed by the S3-cleavage mediated by the gamma-secretase enzyme complex, resulting in the release of the Notch intracellular domain (NICD), which then translocates to the cell nucleus. Once in the nucleus, NICD interacts with CSL family of transcription factors, helping to convert the transcriptional co-repressor (Co-R) complex into an activator complex, and thus induce the expression of a panel of target genes.

CBF Pathway



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of CBF1 (N-term) Antibody #AP17401a on Hela cell. 0.02 mg/ml primary antibody was followed by FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG. FITC emits green fluorescence. DAPI was used to stain the cell nucleus (blue). F-actin filaments have been labeled with phalloidin (red). Immunoreactivity for CBF1 is localized in the nucleus.

Selected Abgent Products

CAT. #	TARGET NAME
AP17401a	CBF1/RBPJ (N-term)
AP1492a	ADAM17 (N-term)
AP9328b	DLL3 (C-term)
AP9964a	DLL4 (C-term)
AP12326c	DVL1 (Center)
AP12030b	DVL3 (C-term)
AP1102b	HDAC2 (C-term)
AP9762c	HDAC2 (Center)
AP9762c	HDAC2 (Center)
AP12146b	JAG1 (C-term)
AP6148a	JAG2 (C-term)
AP6220a	NOTCH3 (C-term)
AP6231a	PSEN1 (C-term)

Visual categorization

Target associated (orange)



Autophagy Stem Cell Neurodegeneration

