



# Human Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1 (NOTCH1) ELISA kit

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EL015949HU
<b>Abbreviation</b>	NOTCH1
<b>Protein Biological Process 1</b>	Developmental Protein
<b>Target Name</b>	Notch homolog 1, translocation-associated (Drosophila)
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P46531
<b>Alias</b>	TAN1, hN1, neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1 notch1 translocation-associated notch protein TAN-1
<b>Product Type</b>	ELISA Kit
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Protein Biological Process 3</b>	Differentiation
<b>Sample Types</b>	serum, plasma, tissue homogenates
<b>Detection Range</b>	78 pg/mL-5000 pg/mL
<b>Sensitivity</b>	19.5 pg/mL
<b>Assay Time</b>	1-5h
<b>Sample Volume</b>	50-100ul
<b>Detection Wavelength</b>	450 nm
<b>Lead Time</b>	3-5 working days after you place the order, and it takes another 3-5 days for delivery via DHL or FedEx.
<b>Research Area</b>	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling
<b>Gene Names</b>	NOTCH1
<b>Tag Info</b>	quantitative
<b>Protein Description</b>	Sandwich

## Description

The human neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 1 (NOTCH1) ELISA kit is suitable for quantitatively determining human NOTCH1 in serum, plasma, or tissue homogenates. This assay employs the bi-antibody sandwich technique and enzyme-substrate chromogenic reaction to quantify human NOTCH1 levels in the sample. The amount of synthesized colored product is positively related to the analyte of interest in the sample.

NOTCH1 plays an essential role in angiogenic vascular remodeling and embryonic development. Loss of either NOTCH1 or components of the Notch signaling pathway leads to early embryonic demise related to defects in



vasculogenesis, somitogenesis, and cardiogenesis. Recent studies have shown that NOTCH1 is involved in numerous human cancers, including breast cancer, leukemias, brain tumors, and many others. NOTCH1 promotes cell growth, survival, apoptosis, migration, and invasion of tumor cells which are essential for cancer development and progression.

#### Target Details

This gene encodes a member of the Notch family. Members of this Type 1 transmembrane protein family share structural characteristics including an extracellular domain consisting of multiple epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) repeats, and an intracellular domain consisting of multiple, different domain types. Notch family members play a role in a variety of developmental processes by controlling cell fate decisions. The Notch signaling network is an evolutionarily conserved intercellular signaling pathway which regulates interactions between physically adjacent cells. In *Drosophila*, notch interaction with its cell-bound ligands (delta, serrate) establishes an intercellular signaling pathway that plays a key role in development. Homologues of the notch-ligands have also been identified in human, but precise interactions between these ligands and the human notch homologues remain to be determined. This protein is cleaved in the trans-Golgi network, and presented on the cell surface as a heterodimer. This protein functions as a receptor for membrane bound ligands, and may play multiple roles during development.

#### Product Precision

#### Linearity

#### Recovery

#### Typical

#### Msds

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