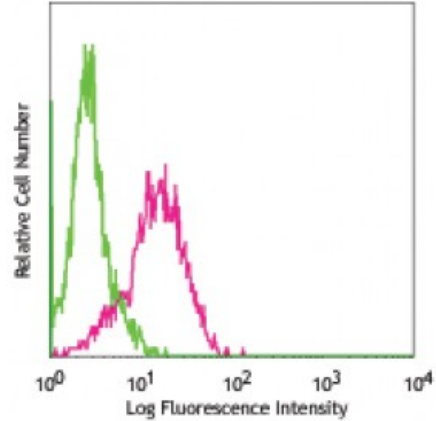


PE anti-mouse Notch 3

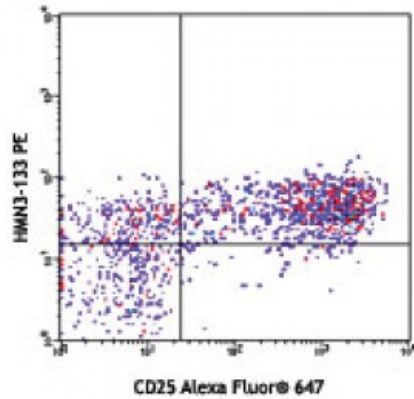
Catalog # / Size: 1252535 / 50 µg
Clone: HMN3-133
Isotype: Hamster IgG
Immunogen: Notch 3-Fc fusion protein
Reactivity: Mouse
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration: 0.2



FN3/CHO (Notch-3 transfected) cells stained with HMN3-133 PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 microg per 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



CD4⁻CD8⁻CD44⁻ C57BL/6 thymocytes were stained with CD25 Alexa Fluor® 647 and Notch-3 (HMN3-133) PE (top) or Armenian Hamster IgG PE isotype control (bottom).

- Application References:**
1. Moriyama Y, *et al.* 2008. *Int J Immunology* 20:763
 2. Shi, J., *et al.* 2011. *Blood*. 8:2511. [PubMed](#).
 3. Burghardt S, *et al.* 2013. *J. Immunol.* 191:5574. [PubMed](#)

Description: The Notch receptors are highly conserved from invertebrates to mammals. While Notch1 and Notch 2 exhibit the highest structural similarity among the four mammalian Notch receptors. Notch 3 has a number of structural and functional differences. The binding of Notch 3 to its ligands results in the proteolysis of Notch and movement of intracellular portions of Notch into the nucleus. This translocation triggers a series of signaling process. Notch 3 is primarily expressed in adult arterial smooth muscle cells. Notch 3 gene mutation can cause CADASIL, an inherited early stroke syndrome.

- Antigen References:**
1. Ehebauer ME *et al.* 2006. *Biochem J* 392:13
 2. Shimizu K *et al.* 2000. *Mol Cell Biology* 20:18
 3. Tanigaki K *et al.* 2007. *Nature Immunol* 8:451

4. Bellavia D *et al.* 2008. 27: