SLIT2 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN2916

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 168kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol,0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
ELISA 1:5000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	SLIT2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Target Information

Gene name	SLIT2 SLIL3

Protein Name Slit homolog 2 protein (Slit-2) [Cleaved into: Slit homolog 2 protein N-product; Slit homolog 2 protein C-product]

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	9353;	O94813;
Mouse		Q9R1B9;
Rat		Q9WVC1;

Cellular Localization Secreted . The C-terminal cleavage protein is more diffusible than the larger N-terminal protein that is more tightly cell associated.

Tissue specificity Fetal lung and kidney, and adult spinal cord. Weak expression in adult adrenal gland, thyroid, trachea and other tissues examined.

Function Domain:The leucine-rich repeat domain is sufficient for guiding both axon projection and neuronal migration, in vitro.,Function:Thought to act as molecular guidance cue in cellular migration, and function appears to be mediated by interaction with roundabout homolog receptors. During neural development involved in axonal navigation at the ventral midline of the neural tube and projection of axons to different regions. SLIT1 and SLIT2 seem to be essential for midline guidance in the forebrain by acting as repulsive signal preventing inappropriate midline crossing by axons projecting from the olfactory bulb. In spinal chord development may play a role in guiding commissural axons once they reached the floor plate by modulating the response to netrin. In vitro, silences the attractive effect of NTN1 but not its growth-stimulatory effect and silencing requires the formation of a ROBO1-DCC complex. May be implicated in spinal chord midline post-crossing axon repulsion. In vitro, only commissural axons that crossed the midline responded to SLIT2. In the developing visual system appears to function as repellent for retinal ganglion axons by providing a repulsion that directs these axons along their appropriate paths prior to, and after passage through, the optic chiasm. In vitro, collapses and repels retinal ganglion cell growth cones. Seems to play a role in branching and arborization of CNS sensory axons, and in neuronal cell migration. In vitro, Slit homolog 2 protein N-product, but not Slit homolog 2 protein C-product, repels olfactory bulb (OB) but not dorsal root ganglia (DRG) axons, induces OB growth cones collapse and induces branching of DRG axons. Seems to be involved in regulating leukocyte migration.,similarity:Contains 1 CTCK (C-terminal cystine knot-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 laminin G-like domain.,similarity:Contains 23 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.,similarity:Contains 7 EGF-like domains.,subcellular location:The C-terminal cleavage protein is more diffusible than the larger N-terminal protein that is more tightly cell associated.,subunit:Interacts with GREM1 (By similarity). Binds ROBO1 and ROBO2 with high affinity.,tissue specificity:Fetal lung and kidney, and adult spinal cord. Weak expression in adult adrenal gland, thyroid, trachea and other tissues examined.,

Validation Data

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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