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SLIT2 Antibody (internal region)

Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF2520a

Specification

SLIT2 Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	**IHC, E**
Primary Accession	O94813
Other Accession	NP_004778.1, 9353, 20563 (mouse), 360272 (rat)
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse, Rat, Dog**
Host	**Goat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Concentration	**0.5 mg/ml**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**169870**

SLIT2 Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9353

Other Names
Slit homolog 2 protein, Slit-2, Slit homolog 2 protein N-product, Slit homolog 2 protein C-product, SLIT2, SLIL3

Dilution
IHC~~1:100~500
E~~N/A

Format
0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
SLIT2 Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SLIT2 Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information

Name SLIT2

Synonyms SLIL3

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 cord 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 cord 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.

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

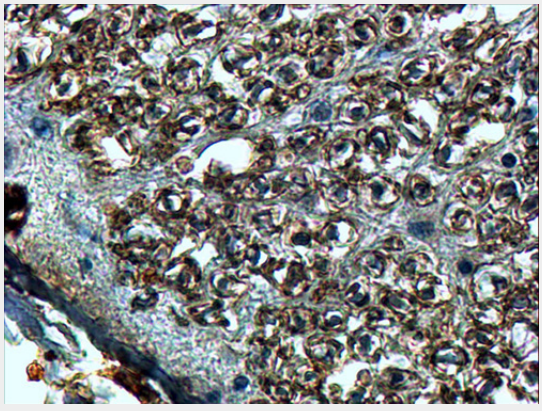
Tissue Location
Fetal lung and kidney, and adult spinal cord. Weak expression in adult adrenal gland, thyroid, trachea and other tissues examined.

SLIT2 Antibody (internal region) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SLIT2 Antibody (internal region) - Images



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AF2520a (4 µg/ml) staining of paraffin embedded Human Spinal Cord. Steamed antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9, HRP-staining.

SLIT2 Antibody (internal region) - References

Netrin-1 and slit-2 regulate and direct neurite growth of ventral midbrain dopaminergic neurons. Lin L, Rao Y, Isacson O. Mol Cell Neurosci. 2005 Mar;28(3):547-55. PMID: 15737744