10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Anti-Robo2 (C-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1940

Specification

Anti-Robo2 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9HCK4
Reactivity	**Bovine, Chicken**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**151200**

Anti-Robo2 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**6092**

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
Anti-Robo2 (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-Robo2 (C-terminal region) Antibody - 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

Anti-Robo2 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Images

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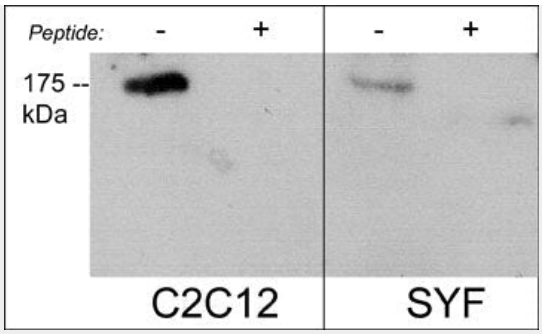

Western blot analysis of C2C12 and SYF mouse cell lines. The blots were probed with anti-Robo2 (C-terminal region) in the absence (-) or presence (+) of Robo2 (C-terminal region) blocking peptide (RX2865).

Anti-Robo2 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Background

The Robo family of repulsive guidance receptors (Robo1-4) have important roles in controlling axon guidance and cell migration. These receptors are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily and consist of an ectodomain with five Ig domains and three fibronectin type III repeats, a single transmembrane domain, and a long cytoplasmic tail that contains four blocks of conserved cytoplasmic sequences. In Drosophila, mutations in Robo, and its midline-expressed ligand Slit, result in too many axons crossing and staying at the midline. Several proteins that regulate the actin cytoskeleton, including cAbl, Ena, and Rho-family GTPases, contribute to the Robo signaling pathway. cAbl phosphorylates Robo1 at Tyr-1073, and this may inhibit Robo activity, while Slit-Robo signaling activates both Rac and Rho, and inactivates Cdc42. Thus, Robo guidance receptors control axon outgrowth and cell migration through activation of cell signaling pathways that regulate cytoskeletal dynamics.