

Anti-SLIT-2 (RABBIT) Antibody
SLIT2 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5289**Specification**

Anti-SLIT-2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human, Chicken
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, IHC, and by western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band at ~ 165 kDa corresponding to full-length protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. For western blotting block the membrane with goat serum. Do not block with non-fat dry milk.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding aa 475-500 of Human SLIT-2 protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-SLIT-2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9353**Other Names**
9353**Purity**

This affinity purified antibody is directed against human SLIT-2 protein. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest reactivity with this protein from human and chicken based on 100% homology for the immunogen sequence. Expect cross reactivity with SLIT-2 from Tetraodon nigroviridis, as only a single amino acid residue change is found within the immunogen sequence (94% positive by BLAST). The core 13 amino acids of the immunogen are also 100% homologous to SLIT-2 from mouse, rat, bovine and Xenopus laevis. Cross reactivity with SLIT-2 homologues from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-SLIT-2 (RABBIT) Antibody - 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

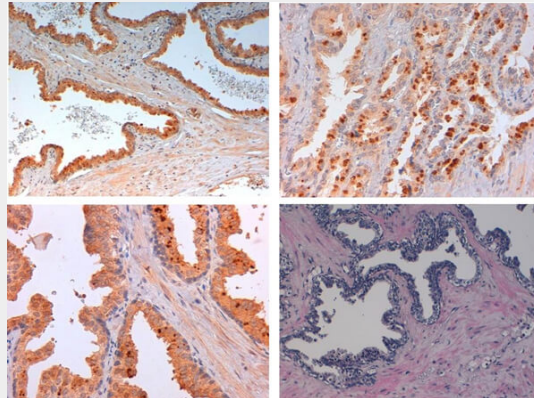
Fetal lung and kidney, and adult spinal cord. Weak expression in adult adrenal gland, thyroid, trachea and other tissues examined.

Anti-SLIT-2 (RABBIT) 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-SLIT-2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry of Rabbit anti SLIT-2 Antibody in human breast carcinoma. Tissue: Human prostate. Fixation: FFPE buffered formalin 10% conc. Ag Retrieval: Heat, Citrate pH 6.2. Pressure Cooker, EDTA pH 9.5 Pressure Cooker. Primary antibody: SLIT2 at 2ug/ml for 1.5 hour @ room Temp. Secondary Ab: MACH 1 HRP POLYMER at 1:50 for 45" RT.

Anti-SLIT-2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

SLIT-2 is thought to act as a molecular guidance cue in cellular migration, and its function appears to be mediated by interaction with roundabout homologue receptors. SLIT-1 and SLIT-2 seem to be essential for midline guidance in the forebrain by acting as repulsive signals preventing inappropriate midline crossing by axons projecting from the olfactory bulb. In spinal cord development SLIT-2 may play a role in guiding commissural axons once they reach the floor plate by modulating the response to netrin. In vitro, SLIT-2 silences the attractive effect of NTN1 but not its growth-stimulatory effect and silencing requires the formation of a ROBO1-DCC complex. In vitro, only commissural axons that crossed the midline responded to SLIT-2. In the developing visual system this protein functions as a 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. SLIT-2 is a secreted protein predominantly expressed in fetal lung and kidney, and adult spinal cord. Weak expression is observed in adult adrenal gland, thyroid, trachea and other tissues examined. Multiple isoforms have been reported for this product.