

For Research Use Only

SLIT2-Specific Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: 20217-1-AP

Featured Product

20 Publications



Basic Information

Catalog Number:

20217-1-AP

Size:

800 ug/ml

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

GenBank Accession Number:

NM_004787

GeneID (NCBI):

9353

UNIPROT ID:

O94813

Full Name:

slit homolog 2 (Drosophila)

Calculated MW:

170 kDa

Observed MW:

130-140 kDa, 200 kDa

Purification Method:

Antigen affinity purification

Recommended Dilutions:

WB 1:500-1:1000

IHC 1:20-1:200

IF/ICC 1:50-1:500

Applications

Tested Applications:

WB, IHC, IF/ICC, ELISA

Cited Applications:

WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

Species Specificity:

human, mouse, rat

Cited Species:

human, mouse, rat

Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with citrate buffer pH 6.0

Positive Controls:

WB : HEK-293 cells, mouse brain tissue

IHC : human kidney tissue, human breast cancer tissue

IF/ICC : HEK-293 cells,

Background Information

SLIT2, also named as SLIL3, is 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 it is 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, SLIT2 may play a role in guiding commissural axons once they reached the floor plate by modulating the response to netrin. SLIT2 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 it 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, it collapses and repels retinal ganglion cell growth cones. SLIT2 seems to play a role in branching and arborization of CNS sensory axons, and in neuronal cell migration. It seems to be involved in regulating leukocyte migration. The antibody is specific to SLIT2.

Notable Publications

Author	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Bernardo Tavora	32999457	Nature	WB,IF
Heike Blockus	34686348	Cell Rep	WB,IHC
Tongtong Jiang	36250924	FASEB J	WB,IHC

Storage

Storage:

Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.

Storage Buffer:

PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3.

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:

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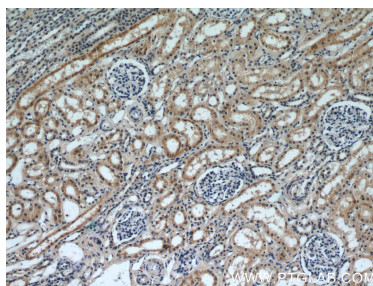
W: ptgcn.com

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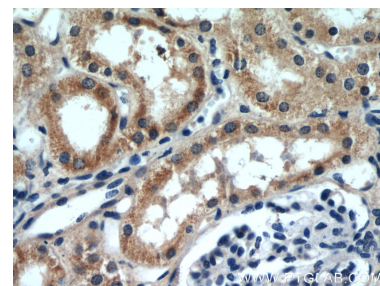
Selected Validation Data



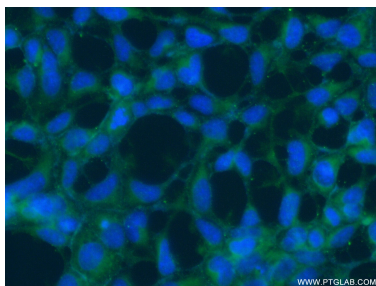
HEK-293 cells were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 20217-1-AP (SLIT2-Specific antibody) at dilution of 1:600 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney using 20217-1-AP (SLIT2-Specific antibody) at dilution of 1:50 (under 10x lens).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney using 20217-1-AP (SLIT2-Specific antibody) at dilution of 1:50 (under 40x lens).



Immunofluorescent analysis of (-20°C Ethanol) fixed HEK-293 cells using 20217-1-AP (SLIT2-Specific antibody) at dilution of 1:50 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).