

神经迁移蛋白 **Slit23** 抗体

产品货号： mlR2743

英文名称： SLIT2

中文名称： 神经迁移蛋白 Slit2/3 抗体

别名： Drad-1; E030015M03Rik; E130320P19Rik; FLJ14420; Slil 3; Slil3; Slit 2; Slit homolog 2 (Drosophila); Slit homolog 2; Slit homolog 2 protein. Drad 1; OTTHUMP00000158695; OTTHUMP00000217852; OTTHUMP00000217853; OTTHUMP00000217854; Slit homolog 2 protein C-product; Slit-2; Slit2; SLIT2_HUMAN

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学 神经生物学 结合蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 170kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Slit2:451-550/1529

亚型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Slit proteins are ligands at the Roundabout (Robo) receptors and act as guidance cues in axonal migration/navigation during neural development, at the ventral midline of the neural tube. Slit1 and Slit2 are essential for midline guidance in the forebrain by acting as repulsive signals preventing inappropriate midline crossing by axons projecting from the olfactory bulb. A number of cleavage products are reported in the literature for Slit2 proteins (following alternate splicing). The C-terminal cleavage proteins are more diffusible than the larger N-terminal protein that is more tightly cell associated. Slit2 protein is expressed in fetal lung and kidney, and adult spinal cord. Weak expression in adult adrenal gland, thyroid, trachea.

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.

Subcellular Location:

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.

Similarity:

Contains 1 CTCK (C-terminal cystine knot-like) domain.

Contains 7 EGF-like domains.

Contains 1 laminin G-like domain.

Contains 20 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.

Contains 4 LRRCT domains.

Contains 4 LRRNT domains.

SWISS:

O94813

Gene ID:

9353

Important Note:



This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.