

À des fins de recherche uniquement

Anticorps Polyclonal de lapin anti-SLIT2-Specific

Numéro de catalogue: 20217-1-AP

Phare

18 Publications



Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue:	Numéro d'acquisition GenBank:	Méthode de purification:
20217-1-AP	NM_004787	Purification par affinité contre l'antigène
Taille:	Identification du gène (NCBI):	Dilutions recommandées:
150ul , Concentration: 800 µg/ml by Nanodrop;	9353	WB 1:500-1:1000 IHC 1:20-1:200 IF 1:50-1:500
Hôte:	Nom complet:	
Lapin	slit homolog 2 (<i>Drosophila</i>)	
Isotype:	MW calculé	
IgG	170 kDa	
	MW observés:	
	130-140 kDa, 200 kDa	

Applications

Applications testées:	Contrôles positifs:
FC, IF, IHC, WB, ELISA	WB : cellules HEK-293, tissu cérébral de souris
Demandes citées:	IHC : tissu rénal humain, tissu de cancer du sein humain
ELISA, IF, IHC, WB	IF : cellules HEK-293,
Spécificité de l'espèce:	
Humain, rat, souris	
Espèces citées:	
Humain, rat, souris	
Remarque-IHC: il est suggéré de démasquer l'antigène avec un tampon de TE buffer pH 9,0; (*) À défaut, le démasquage de l'antigène peut être effectué avec un tampon citrate pH 6,0.	

Informations générales

SLT2, 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. SLT1 and SLT2 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, SLT2 may play a role in guiding commissural axons once they reached the floor plate by modulating the response to netrin. SLT2 may be implicated in spinal chord midline post-crossing axon repulsion. In vitro, only commissural axons that crossed the midline responded to SLT2. 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. SLT2 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 SLT2.

Publications notables

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

Stockage

Stockage:

Stocker à -20°C. Stable pendant un an après l'expédition.

Tampon de stockage:

PBS avec azoture de sodium à 0,02 % et glycérol à 50 % pH 7,3

L'aliquotage n'est pas nécessaire pour le stockage à -20C

*** Les 20ul contiennent 0,1% de BSA.

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

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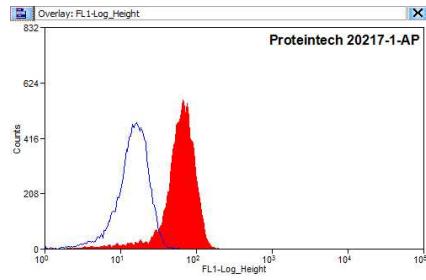
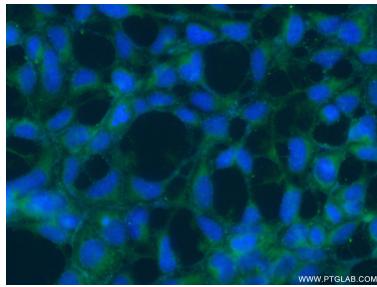
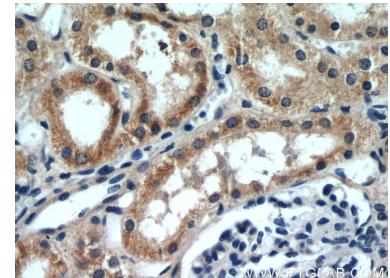
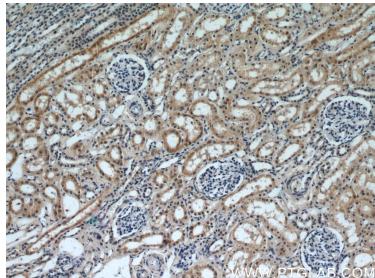
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Données de validation sélectionnées



HEK-293 cells were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 20217-1-AP (SLT2-Specific antibody) at dilution of 1:600 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



1×10^6 HEK-293 cells were stained with 0.2ug SLT2-Specific antibody (20217-1-AP, red) and control antibody (blue). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) with dilution 1:1500. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100.