

Datasheet for ABIN7447927 **SLIT2 Protein (His tag)**



[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Quantity: | 100 µg |
| Target: | SLIT2 |
| Origin: | Human |
| Source: | HEK-293 Cells |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This SLIT2 protein is labelled with His tag. |

Product Details

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Purpose: | Human SLIT2 Protein, His Tag |
| Sequence: | Leu 271 - Ser 479 |
| Characteristics: | Human SLIT2, His Tag is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Leu 271 - Ser 479 (Accession # O94813-1). |
| Purity: | 95,00 % |
| Endotoxin Level: | 1.0 EU per µg |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Target: | SLIT2 |
| Alternative Name: | SLIT2 (SLIT2 Products) |
| Background: | Synonyms:SLIT2,Slit homolog 2 protein,SLIL3,Slit-2,Description: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 |

Target Details

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.

Molecular Weight: 25.3 kDa

NCBI Accession: [NP_004778](#)

Pathways: [Regulation of Actin Filament Polymerization](#), [Regulation of Cell Size](#), [Smooth Muscle Cell Migration](#)

Application Details

Comment: This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. The protein has a calculated MW of 25.3 kDa. The protein migrates as 26 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Buffer: 100 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.0

Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: -20°C