

Human SLIT2 Protein, His Tag

Catalog # SL2-H52H6



ACRO[®]
BIOSYSTEMS

Surprise Inside!

Synonym

SLIT2, Slit homolog 2 protein, SLIL3, Slit-2

Source

Human SLIT2, His Tag (SL2-H52H6) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Leu 271 - Ser 479 (Accession # [O94813-1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Leu 271

Molecular Characterization

SLIT2 (Leu 271 - Ser 479)
O94813-1

Poly-his

[Other Tags and Version](#) [Biotin & Other Labeled Version](#)

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.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μ g by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in 100 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, pH7.0 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

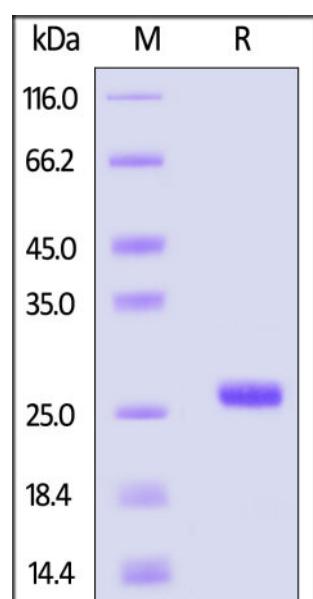
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#)
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

SDS-PAGE



Human SLIT2, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

Background

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.

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