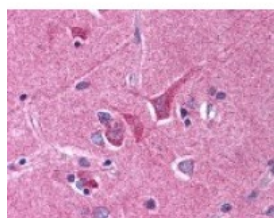




## Slit Homolog 1 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-594



Immunohistochemistry staining of Slit Homolog 1 in brain cortex tissue using Slit Homolog 1 Antibody.

### Specifications

<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	Slit Homolog 1 antibody can be used in Western Blot, and immunohistochemistry starting at 20 ug/mL.
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	Slit Homolog 1 antibody was raised against amino acids 155 - 173 of Slit Homolog 1 (Mouse).
<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit

### Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	0.02 M potassium phosphate, 0.15 M sodium chloride, pH 7.2, 0.01% sodium azide.
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Store Slit Homolog 1 antibody at 4 °C or -20 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated

### Additional Info

<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	SLIT1, KIAA0813, MEGF4, Slit (Drosophila) homolog 1, Slit homolog 1 protein, SLIT-1, SLIL1, Slit homolog 1 (Drosophila)
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	O75093
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	145559530
<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	SLIT1
<b>GENE ID:</b>	6585

### Background

**BACKGROUND:** SLIT-1 (also known as KIAA0813, MEGF4, multiple epidermal growth factor-like domains 4 and Slit homolog 1 protein) is a Slit protein. This protein is a ligand for the Roundabout (Robo) receptors and acts 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. Each SLIT gene encodes a putative secreted protein, which contains conserved protein-protein interaction domains including leucine-rich repeats and epidermal growth factor-like motifs, similar to those of the *Drosophila* protein. In situ hybridization studies indicated that the rat SLIT-1 mRNA was specifically expressed in the neurons of fetal and adult forebrains. This data suggests that the SLIT genes form an evolutionarily conserved group in vertebrates and invertebrates, and that the mammalian SLIT proteins may participate in the formation and maintenance of the nervous and endocrine systems by protein-protein interactions. Alternative splicing isoforms have been identified for Slit1 protein.

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December 13, 2016