

Rabbit Anti-SLITRK5 antibody

SL11959R

Product Name:	SLITRK5
Chinese Name:	神经突触相关蛋白SLITRK5抗体
Alias:	bA364G4.2; KIAA0918; Leucine rich repeat containing 11; Leucine rich repeat containing protein 11; LRRC 11; LRRC11; SLIT and NTRK like family member 5; SLIT and NTRK like protein 5; Slit and trk like gene 5; SLITRK 5; SLIK5 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100- 500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	103kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLITRK5:301- 400/958 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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
Product Detail:	The leucine-rich (LRR) repeat is a 20-30 amino acid motif that forms a hydrophobic ?/ horseshoe fold, allowing it to accommodate several leucine residues within a tightly packed core. All LRR repeats contain a variable segment and a highly conserved segment, the latter of which accounts for 11 or 12 residues of the entire LRR motif.

SLITRK5 (SLIT and NTRK-like family, member 5), also known as LRRC11 (leucinerich repeat-containing protein 11), is a 958 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein that contains 16 LRR repeats and belongs to the SLITRK family. Expressed at high levels in the cerebral cortex, but also present in areas of the spinal cord and medulla, SLITRK5 functions to suppress neurite outgrowth, thereby playing a regulatory role in neuronal function. The gene encoding SLITRK5 maps to human chromosome 13, which houses over 400 genes, such as BRCA2 and RB1, and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. Trisomy 13, also known as Patau syndrome, is deadly and the few who survive past one year suffer from permanent neurologic defects, difficulty eating and vulnerability to serious respiratory infections.

Function:

SLIT and NTRK-like family 5 (SLITRK5) is a member a protein family consisting of six homologous transmembrane proteins (SLITRK1-6) that share two conserved leucine-rich repeat domains in the extracellular domain and have significant homology to Slit, a secreted axonal growth-controlling protein. These proteins are also homologous to trk neurotrophin receptors in their intracellular domains. Expression of SLITRK proteins is highly restricted to neural and brain tumor tissues, but varies within the protein family. Like every other SLITRK protein except SLITRK1, overexpression of SLITRK5 inhibited neurite outgrowth in cultured neurons, suggesting that these proteins are involved in the control of neurite outgrowth.

Subcellular Location: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed predominantly in the cerebral cortex of the brain but also at low levels in the spinal cord and medulla.

Similarity:

Belongs to the SLITRK family. Contains 12 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats. Contains 2 LRRCT domains. Contains 1 LRRNT domain.

SWISS: 094991

Gene ID: 26050

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 26050Human

Entrez Gene: 75409Mouse

Entrez Gene: 306152Rat
Omim: 609680Human
SwissProt: 094991Human
SwissProt: Q810B7Mouse
Unigene: 591208Human
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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