


#9589  
Store at -20C

## Slug (L40C6) Mouse mAb



**Orders:** 877-616-CELL (2355)  
orders@cellsignal.com

**Support:** 877-678-TECH (8324)

**Web:** info@cellsignal.com  
cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP	H	Endogenous	30	Mouse IgG2a	#O43623	6591

<b>Product Usage Information</b>	<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation	<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:50
<b>Storage</b>	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	
<b>Specificity / Sensitivity</b>	Slug (L40C6) Mouse mAb detects endogenous levels of total Slug protein. It does not recognize transfected human or mouse Snail proteins.	
<b>Source / Purification</b>	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a recombinant human Slug protein.	
<b>Background</b>	<p>Slug (SNAI2) is a widely expressed transcriptional repressor and member of the Snail family of zinc finger transcription factors (1). Similar to the related Snail protein, Slug binds to the E-cadherin promoter region to repress transcription during development (2). The binding of Slug to integrin promoter sequences represses integrin expression and results in reduced cell adhesion (3). Down regulation of E-cadherin expression occurs during the epithelial-mesenchymal transition during embryonic development, a process also exploited by invasive cancer cells (4,5). The tumor suppressor protein p53 induces Slug expression in γ-irradiated cells; Slug protects damaged cells from apoptosis by repressing p53-induced transcription of the proapoptotic Bcl-2 family protein Puma (6). Deletion mutations in the corresponding Slug gene are associated with the pigmentation disorders Waardenburg Syndrome and Piebaldism, while a genetic duplication resulting in Slug overexpression is associated with a collection of congenital heart defects termed tetralogy of Fallot (7).</p>	
<b>Background References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inukai, T. et al. (1999) <i>Mol Cell</i> 4, 343-52.</li> <li>2. Bolós, V. et al. (2003) <i>J Cell Sci</i> 116, 499-511.</li> <li>3. Turner, F.E. et al. (2006) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 281, 21321-31.</li> <li>4. Barrallo-Gimeno, A. and Nieto, M.A. (2005) <i>Development</i> 132, 3151-61.</li> <li>5. Castro Alves, C. et al. (2007) <i>J Pathol</i> 211, 507-15.</li> <li>6. Wu, W.S. et al. (2005) <i>Cell</i> 123, 641-53.</li> <li>7. Pérez-Mancera, P.A. et al. (2006) <i>Cytogenet Genome Res</i> 114, 24-9.</li> </ol>	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	
<b>Western Blot Buffer</b>	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	
<b>Applications Key</b>	<b>WB:</b> Western Blotting <b>IP:</b> Immunoprecipitation	
<b>Cross-Reactivity Key</b>	<b>H:</b> human <b>M:</b> mouse <b>R:</b> rat <b>Hm:</b> hamster <b>Mk:</b> monkey <b>Vir:</b> virus <b>Mi:</b> mink <b>C:</b> chicken <b>Dm:</b> D. melanogaster <b>X:</b> Xenopus <b>Z:</b> zebrafish <b>B:</b> bovine <b>Dg:</b> dog <b>Pg:</b> pig <b>Sc:</b> S. cerevisiae <b>Ce:</b> C. elegans <b>Hr:</b> horse <b>GP:</b> Guinea Pig <b>Rab:</b> rabbit <b>All:</b> all species expected	
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