

**UNC5B Antibody (Center)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21410c**

**Specification**

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**UNC5B Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8IZJ1</a>
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	103638

**UNC5B Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 219699

**Other Names**

Netrin receptor UNC5B, Protein unc-5 homolog 2, Protein unc-5 homolog B, p53-regulated receptor for death and life protein 1, UNC5B, P53RDL1, UNC5H2

**Target/Specificity**

This UNC5B antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 507-541 amino acids from the Central region of human UNC5B.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

UNC5B Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**UNC5B Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** UNC5B

**Function** Receptor for netrin required for axon guidance. Mediates axon repulsion of neuronal growth cones in the developing nervous system upon ligand binding. Axon repulsion in growth cones may be caused by its association with DCC that may trigger signaling for repulsion (By

similarity). Functions as a netrin receptor that negatively regulates vascular branching during angiogenesis. Mediates retraction of tip cell filopodia on endothelial growth cones in response to netrin (By similarity). It also acts as a dependence receptor required for apoptosis induction when not associated with netrin ligand (PubMed:[12598906](#)). Mediates apoptosis by activating DAPK1. In the absence of NTN1, activates DAPK1 by reducing its autoinhibitory phosphorylation at Ser-308 thereby increasing its catalytic activity (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08722}  
Membrane raft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08722}. Note=Associated with lipid rafts.  
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08722}

#### Tissue Location

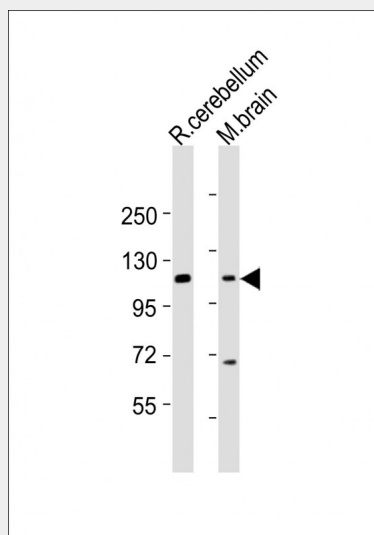
Highly expressed in brain. Also expressed at lower level in developing lung, cartilage, kidney and hematopoietic and immune tissues.

### UNC5B Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### UNC5B Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-UNC5B Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: rat cerebellum lysates Lane 2: mouse brain lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 104 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

### UNC5B Antibody (Center) - Background

Receptor for netrin required for axon guidance. Mediates axon repulsion of neuronal growth cones in the developing nervous system upon ligand binding. Axon repulsion in growth cones may be caused by its association with DCC that may trigger signaling for repulsion. It also acts as a dependence receptor required for apoptosis induction when not associated with netrin ligand. Mediates apoptosis by activating DAPK1. In the absence of NTN1, activates DAPK1 by reducing its autoinhibitory phosphorylation at Ser-308 thereby increasing its catalytic activity.

#### **UNC5B Antibody (Center) - References**

Komatsuzaki K., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 297:898-905(2002).  
Tanikawa C., et al. *Nat. Cell Biol.* 5:216-223(2003).  
Clark H.F., et al. *Genome Res.* 13:2265-2270(2003).  
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).  
Deloukas P., et al. *Nature* 429:375-381(2004).