



NCAM-L1 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES2903

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	NCAM-L1 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CD171/N-CAM L1. AA range:1147-1196
Specificity	NCAM-L1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NCAM-L1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Neural cell adhesion molecule L1
Gene Name	L1CAM
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell projection, growth cone . Cell projection, axon . Cell projection, dendrite. Colocalized with SHTN1 in close apposition with actin filaments in filopodia and lamellipodia of axonal growth cones of hippocampal neurons (By similarity). In neurons, detected predominantly in axons and cell body, weak localization to dendrites (PubMed:20621658). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	180kD





Human Gene ID

3897

Human Swiss-Prot Number

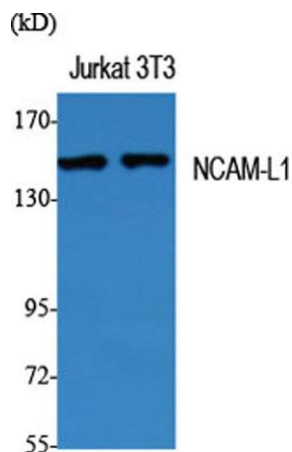
P32004

Alternative Names

L1CAM; CAML1; MIC5; Neural cell adhesion molecule L1; N-CAM-L1; NCAM-L1; CD antigen CD171

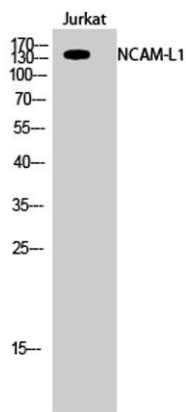
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an axonal glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin supergene family. The ectodomain, consisting of several immunoglobulin-like domains and fibronectin-like repeats (type III), is linked via a single transmembrane sequence to a conserved cytoplasmic domain. This cell adhesion molecule plays an important role in nervous system development, including neuronal migration and differentiation. Mutations in the gene cause X-linked neurological syndromes known as CRASH (corpus callosum hypoplasia, retardation, aphasia, spastic paraplegia and hydrocephalus). Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants, some of which include an alternate exon that is considered to be specific to neurons. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013],



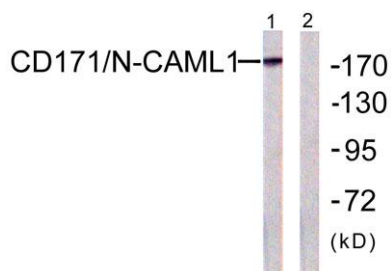
Western Blot analysis of various cells using NCAM-L1 Polyclonal Antibody





Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using NCAM-L1 Polyclonal Antibody

Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using CD171/N-CAML1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using CD171/N-CAML1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

