abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-L1CAM antibody [UJ127] (Biotin) ab79463

2 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-L1CAM抗体[UJ127] (Biotin)
描述	**小鼠单克隆抗体**[UJ127] to L1CAM (Biotin)
宿主	Mouse
偶联物	Biotin
特异性	ab79463 binds to tumors of neuroectodermal and glial origin. It does not bind to pediatric or adult brain.
经测试应用	**适用于:** WB, IP, IHC-P
种属反应性	**与反应:** Human
免疫原	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Human L1CAM. Homogenous suspension of 16 week human fetal brain. Database link: P32004
阳性对照	IMR5 cells. Neuroblastoma tissue. Human schwannoma tissue.
常规说明	Abcam is committed to meeting high standards of ethical manufacturing and as such, we will be discontinuing this product, which has been generated by the ascites method, within the next year. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause. If you would like help finding an alternative product, please do not hesitate to contact our scientific support team.

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide Constituents: 0.2% BSA, 10mM PBS, pH 7.4
纯度	Protein G purified
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	UJ127
同种型	IgG1
轻链类型	kappa

应用

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab79463** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB		
IP		
IHC-P		

应用说明

IHC-P: 1/100 for 30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. Requires detection with a high-sensitivity detection system.
IP: Use at 2µg/mg of lysate.
WB: Use at a concentration of 1 - 2 µg/ml for 2hrs at RT. Predicted molecular weight: 140 kDa.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

靶标

功能

Cell adhesion molecule with an important role in the development of the nervous system. Involved in neuron-neuron adhesion, neurite fasciculation, outgrowth of neurites, etc. Binds to axonin on neurons.

疾病相关

Defects in L1CAM are the cause of hydrocephalus due to stenosis of the aqueduct of Sylvius (HSAS) [MIM:307000]. Hydrocephalus is a condition in which abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain causes increased intracranial pressure inside the skull. This is usually due to blockage of cerebrospinal fluid outflow in the brain ventricles or in the subarachnoid space at the base of the brain. In children is typically characterized by enlargement of the head, prominence of the forehead, brain atrophy, mental deterioration, and convulsions. In adults the syndrome includes incontinence, imbalance, and dementia. HSAS is characterized by mental retardation and enlarged brain ventricles.
Defects in L1CAM are the cause of mental retardation-aphasia-shuffling gait-adducted thumbs syndrome (MASA) [MIM:303350]; also known as corpus callosum hypoplasia, psychomotor retardation, adducted thumbs, spastic paraparesis, and hydrocephalus or CRASH syndrome. MASA is an X-linked recessive syndrome with a highly variable clinical spectrum. Main clinical features include spasticity and hyperreflexia of lower limbs, shuffling gait, mental retardation, aphasia and adducted thumbs. The features of spasticity have been referred to as complicated spastic paraplegia type 1 (SPG1). Some patients manifest corpus callosum hypoplasia and hydrocephalus. Inter- and intrafamilial variability is very wide, such that patients with hydrocephalus, MASA, SPG1, and agenesis of corpus callosum can be present within the same family.
Defects in L1CAM are the cause of spastic paraplegia X-linked type 1 (SPG1) [MIM:303350]. Spastic paraplegia is a degenerative spinal cord disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs.
Note=Defects in L1CAM may contribute to Hirschsprung disease by modifying the effects of Hirschsprung disease-associated genes to cause intestinal aganglionosis.

	Defects in L1CAM are a cause of partial agenesis of the corpus callosum (ACCPX) [MIM:304100]. A syndrome characterized by partial corpus callosum agenesis, hypoplasia of inferior vermis and cerebellum, mental retardation, seizures and spasticity. Other features include microcephaly, unusual facies, and Hirschsprung disease in some patients.
序列相似性	Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. L1/neurofascin/NgCAM family. Contains 5 fibronectin type-III domains. Contains 6 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
细胞定位	Cell membrane.

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