abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-L1CAM antibody [UJ127] - BSA and Azide free ab80832

7 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-L1CAM抗体[UJ127] - BSA and Azide free
描述	**小鼠单克隆抗体**[UJ127] to L1CAM - BSA and Azide free
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	**适用于:** ICC/IF, Flow Cyt, IHC-P, IHC-FoFr
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	Neuroblastoma tissue.
常规说明	This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 17th August 2017. The following lots are from ascites and are still in stock on 17th August 2017 - GR3180729 and GR3174707. Lot numbers higher than GR3180729 will be from tissue culture supernatant. Please note that the dilutions may need to be adjusted accordingly. The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	pH: 7.2 Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
无载体	**是**
纯度	Protein A/G purified
克隆	单克隆

克隆编号	UJ127
骨髓瘤	P3x63-Ag8.653
同种型	IgG1
轻链类型	kappa

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab80832于以下的经测试应用**

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 6826247
IHC-FoFr		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 24125017

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.