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L1CAM Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75658

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P32004
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	140003

Additional Information

Gene ID	3897
Other Names	L1CAM
Dilution	WB~~1:500-1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

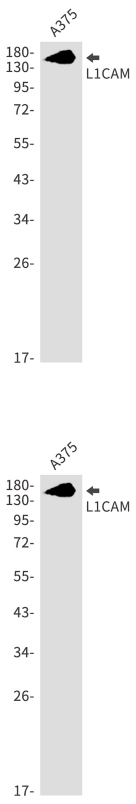
Name	L1CAM
Synonyms	CAML1, MIC5
Function	Neural cell adhesion molecule involved in the dynamics of cell adhesion and in the generation of transmembrane signals at tyrosine kinase receptors. During brain development, critical in multiple processes, including neuronal migration, axonal growth and fasciculation, and synaptogenesis. In the mature brain, plays a role in the dynamics of neuronal structure and function, including synaptic plasticity.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05695}. Cell projection, growth cone {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05695}. Cell projection, axon. Cell projection, dendrite Note=Colocalized with SHTN1 in close apposition with actin filaments in filopodia and lamellipodia of axonalne growth cones of hippocampal neurons (By similarity). In neurons, detected predominantly in

axons and cell body, weak localization to dendrites (PubMed:20621658) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05695, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20621658}

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 three X-linked neurological syndromes known by the acronym CRASH (corpus callosum hypoplasia, retardation, aphasia, spastic paraplegia and hydrocephalus). Alternative splicing of a neuron-specific exon is thought to be functionally relevant.

Images



Western blot analysis of L1CAM in A375 lysates using L1CAM antibody.