

**NCAM-L1 rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb765778 (Manual)**

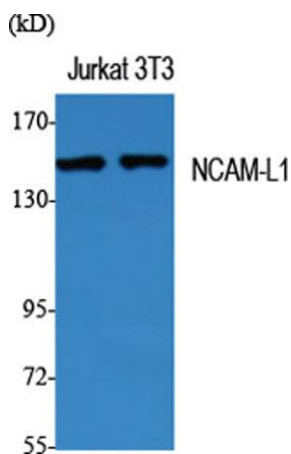
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<b>Product Name</b>	NCAM-L1 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CD171/N-CAM L1. AA range:1147-1196
<b>Specificity</b>	NCAM-L1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NCAM-L1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Neural cell adhesion molecule L1
<b>Gene Name</b>	L1CAM
<b>Cellular localization</b>	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). .

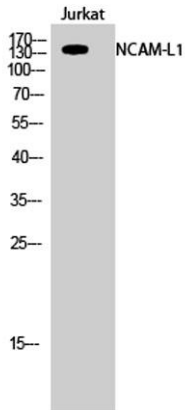
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	180kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	3897
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P32004
<b>Alternative Names</b>	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],



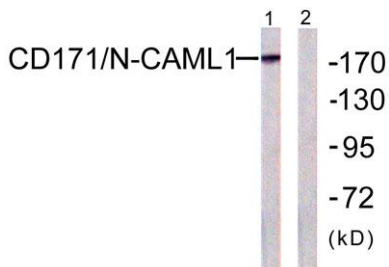
Western Blot analysis of various cells using NCAM-L1 Polyclonal Antibody



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.