

Product datasheet

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

7 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-L1CAM antibody [UJ127] - BSA and Azide free
Description	Mouse monoclonal [UJ127] to L1CAM - BSA and Azide free
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF, Flow Cyt, IHC-P, IHC-FoFr
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Human L1CAM. Homogenous suspension of 16 week Human fetal brain. Database link: P32004
Positive control	Neuroblastoma tissue.
General notes	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
Carrier free	Yes
Purity	Protein A/G purified

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	UJ127
Myeloma	P3x63-Ag8.653
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab80832 in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
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

Target

Function 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.

Involvement in disease 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.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. L1/neurofascin/NgCAM family. Contains 5 fibronectin type-III domains. Contains 6 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Cellular localization

Cell membrane.

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