abcam

Product datasheet

# PE Anti-L1CAM antibody [5G3] ab95694

3 References 1 Image

## Overview

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|---|---|
| **Product name** | PE Anti-L1CAM antibody [5G3] |
| **Description** | PE Mouse monoclonal [5G3] to L1CAM |
| **Host species** | Mouse |
| **Conjugation** | PE. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm |
| **Tested applications** | **Suitable for:** Flow Cyt |
| **Species reactivity** | **Reacts with:** Human |
| **Immunogen** | Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Human L1CAM. Human Neuroblastoma SK-N-AS<br>Database link: **P32004** |
| **Epitope** | Epitope recognised by ab95694 is in amino terminal Ig like domain. |
| **Positive control** | Panc-1 cell line |
| **General notes** | ab95694 can be used at 5 µL (0.25 µg) per test. A test is defined as the amount (µg) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 µL.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 |

## Properties

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| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Storage instructions** | Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. |
| **Storage buffer** | pH: 7.20<br>Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide<br>Constituents: BSA, PBS |
| **Purity** | Protein G purified |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Clone number** | 5G3 |

**Isotype** IgG2a

## Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab95694 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 |
|---|---|---|
| **Flow Cyt** | | Use 5µl for $10^6$ cells.<br>**ab91363** - Mouse monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody. |

## 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.

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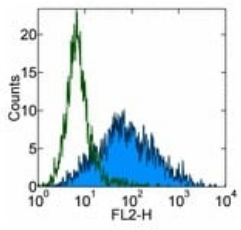
| | Contains 6 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. |
| **Cellular localization** | Cell membrane. |

## Images




Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-L1CAM antibody [5G3] (ab95694)

Staining of the Panc-1 cell line with Mouse IgG2a ? Isotype Control PE (open histogram) or ab95694 (filled histogram). Total viable cells were used for analysis.



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