abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-L1CAM antibody - N-terminal ab229460

2 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-L1CAM antibody - N-terminal

Description Rabbit polyclonal to L1CAM - N-terminal

Host species Rabbit

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P, WB

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey

Immunogen Recombinant fragment within Human L1CAM (N terminal). The exact sequence is proprietary.

Database link: P32004

Positive control WB: U87-MG, SK-N-SH, IMR32 and SK-N-AS whole cell extracts. IHC-P: Human colon

carcinoma tissue.

General notesThe 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

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Storage buffer pH: 7.00

Preservative: 0.025% Proclin 300

Constituents: 79% PBS, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)

Purity Immunogen affinity purified

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

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Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab229460 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
IHC-P		1/500 - 1/3000.
WB		1/100 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 140 kDa.

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.

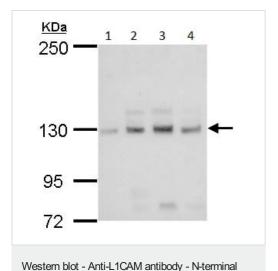
Contains 5 fibronectin type-III domains.

Contains 6 lg-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Cellular localization

Cell membrane.

(ab229460)



All lanes : Anti-L1CAM antibody - N-terminal (ab229460) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1: U87-MG (human glioblastoma-astrocytoma epithelial cell line) whole cell extract

Lane 2: SK-N-SH (human neuroblastoma cell line) whole cell extract

 $\textbf{Lane 3:} \ \textbf{IMR32} \ (\textbf{human brain neuroblast cell line}) \ \textbf{whole cell extract}$

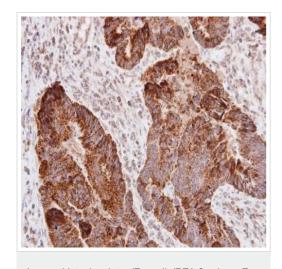
Lane 4: SK-N-AS (human neuroblastoma cell line) whole cell

extract

Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 140 kDa

5% SDS-PAGE gel.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-L1CAM antibody - N-terminal (ab229460)

Paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue stained for L1CAM using ab229460 at 1/250 dilution in immunohistochemical analysis.

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