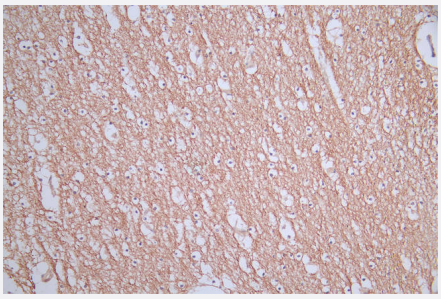
RecomAb™

L1CAM recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 14H7

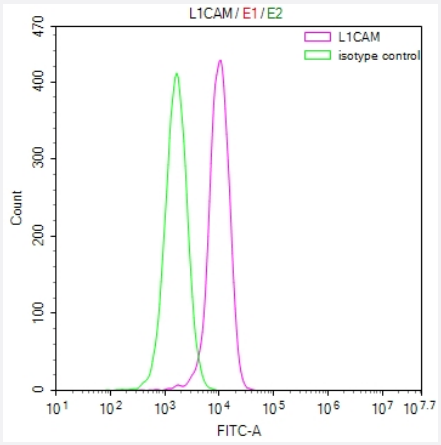
Catalog # RAB07784 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry image of L1CAM recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 14H7 diluted at 1:50 and staining in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system.



Flow Cytometry

Overlay Peak curve showing MCF-7 cells stained with L1CAM recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 14H7 (red line) at 1:50.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human L1CAM.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human L1CAM.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid

Purification	Affinity chromatography purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Flow Cytometry(1:50-1:200) Immunohistochemistry(1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150 mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry

  Immunohistochemistry image of L1CAM recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 14H7 diluted at 1:50 and staining in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Flow Cytometry

  Overlay Peak curve showing MCF-7 cells stained with L1CAM recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 14H7 (red line) at 1:50.

Gene Info — L1CAM

Entrez GeneID	3897
Protein Accession#	P32004
Gene Name	L1CAM
Gene Alias	CAML1, CD171, HSAS, HSAS1, MASA, MIC5, N-CAML1, S10, SPG1
Gene Description	L1 cell adhesion molecule
Omim ID	142623 303350 304100 307000 308840
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is an axonal glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. 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. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000025992|antigen identified by monoclonal antibody R1|neural cell adhesion molecule L1

Pathway

- Axon guidance
- Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Alzheimer disease
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cystadenocarcinoma
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Mental Disorders
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Schizophrenia

- Spastic Paraplegia