NCAM-L1 (phospho Ser1181) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16886
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	L1CAM
Protein Name	Neural cell adhesion molecule L1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CD171/N-CAML1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser1181. AA range:1147-1196
Specificity	Phospho-NCAM-L1 (S1181) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NCAM-L1 protein only when phosphorylated at S1181.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	L1CAM; CAML1; MIC5; Neural cell adhesion molecule L1; N-CAM-L1; NCAM-L1; CD antigen CD171
Observed Band	180kD
Cell Pathway	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 axonalne growth cones of hippocampal neurons (By similarity). In neurons, detected predominantly in axons and cell body, weak localization to dendrites (PubMed:20621658). .
Tissue Specificity	Epithelium,Fetal brain,Liver,Pancreas,Plasma,
Function	disease:Defects in L1CAM are a cause of partial agenesis of the corpus callosum [MIM:304100]; a X-linked disorder.,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.,disease:Defects in L1CAM are the cause of mental retardation-aphasia-shuffl
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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