

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human NrCAM Isoform 3 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human NrCAM isoform 3 Leu30-Asn600 (Ala526Pro) Accession # Q14CA1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

NgCAM related cell adhesion molecule (NrCAM), also known as Bravo, belongs to the L1 family of cell adhesion molecules, which also include L1, neurofascin and close homolog of L1 (CHL-1) (1). These molecules are type I transmembrane proteins that have 6 Ig-like domains and 4-5 fibronectin type III-like domains in their extracellular domain. They also shared a conserved cytoplasmic region containing an ankyrin-binding site. L1 family cell adhesion molecules are expressed primarily in the nervous system where they share overlapping functions in controlling axonal growth and guidance (1, 2). NrCam mediates homophilic adhesion as well as heterophilic adhesion with a number of neuronal adhesion molecules including contactin, TAG-1/contactin-2, neurofascin and receptor tyrosine phosphatase β (RPTPβ) (3-5). NrCAM has been implicated in the axogenesis of multiple neuronal populations including sensory axons and commissural axons in the spinal cord of chick embryos. It also plays a role in cerebellar granule cell development, and is required in node of Ranvier formation (5, 6).

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