

DESCRIPTION

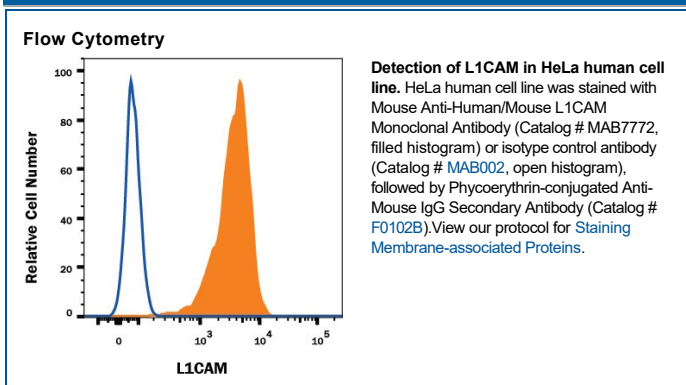
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human/mouse L1CAM in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 84307
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human/mouse L1CAM Met1-Glu1120 Accession # CAA42508
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

L1CAM (Neural cell adhesion molecule L1, also known as L1, CD171 and NCAM-L1) is a 200-230 kDa member of the L1 family, Immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily of molecules. L1 is recognized to play a key role in cell migration, adhesion, neurite outgrowth, myelination and neuronal differentiation. It does so through a series of *cis* and *trans* interactions that involve multiple copartners and target receptors. L1 is described as forming both homotypic and heterotypic complexes, the latter with molecules as diverse as the EGFR, NCAM, CD24, neurocan and various α_v plus β_1 and β_3 integrins. Cells known to express L1 include immature oligodendrocytes, CD4+ T cells, B cells and monocytes, premyelinating Schwann cells, intestinal epithelial progenitor cells, and cerebellar granule plus Purkinje cells. Mature human L1 is a 1238 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane protein. It contains an 1101 aa extracellular region (aa 20-1120) plus a 114 aa cytoplasmic domain (aa 1144-1257). The extracellular region possesses six C2-type Ig-like domains (aa 35-607) followed by five fibronectin (FN) type III repeats (aa 612-1108). The cytoplasmic tail contains no kinase motifs, but does possess a FIGQY peptide that interacts with ankyrin, and an RSLE sequence that mediates clathrin-associated endocytosis. At least five Ser residues are known to be phosphorylated. There are two splice variants, one each in the intracellular and extracellular domain. A deletion of RSLE (aa 1177-1180) adversely affects endocytosis, while a Leu substitution for aa 26-31 interferes with numerous heterotypic interactions. In general, the full-length L1 molecule is a neuron-associated isoform. L1 is known to undergo proteolysis, either by plasmin or ADAMs. This generates soluble isoforms of varying sizes (140-200 kDa) that retain bioactivity, and which can be incorporated into the surrounding ECM. The membrane fragments (30-80 kDa) undergo further processing, most importantly by γ -secretase, to generate a soluble 28 kDa intracellular domain. This domain is SUMOylated, and believed to possess an NLS at Lys1147. Upon presumed entry into the nucleus, L1 is posited to activate L1-responsive genes. In the extracellular region, human and mouse L1 share 86% aa sequence identity.