Recombinant CD171/N-CAML1/L1CAM Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300178P

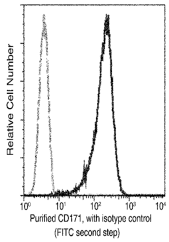
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

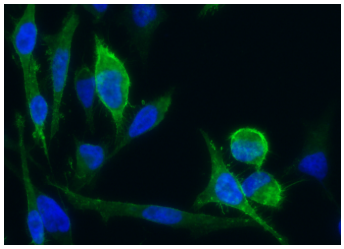
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD171 / N-CAML1 / L1CAM protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	8B9
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:100-1:500
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

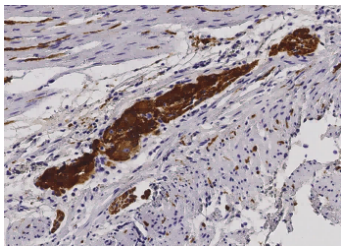
Data



Flow cytometric analysis of human CD171 expression on HeLa cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human CD171, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human CD171 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human CD171 Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 37℃ 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue). Positive staining was localized to cells membrane.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human appendix using CD171 / N-CAML1 / L1CAM Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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.

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