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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

L1CAM (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P9798

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human L1CAM (P32004-1, Ile20-Glu1120) partial recombinant protein with His tag at C-terminus expressed in HEK293 cells.

Sequence: Ile20-Glu1120

Host: Human

Theoretical MW (kDa): 124.6

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system

Purity: > 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC

Endotoxin Level: < 1 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

Activity: The EC₅₀ was 8.7 ng/mL, measured by ELISA at 0.2 ug/mL.

Recommend Usage: Biological Activity

ELISA

SDS-PAGE

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from sterile distilled Water is > 100 ug/mL

Storage Instruction: Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 3897

Gene Symbol: L1CAM

Gene Alias: CAML1, CD171, HSAS, HSAS1, MASA, MIC5, N-CAML1, S10, SPG1

Gene Summary: 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 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]