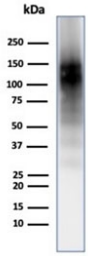
CD56 Antibody for WB / NCAM1 Western Blot Antibody [clone 56C04, also called 123A8] (V7487)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7487-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7487-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7487SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V7487IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

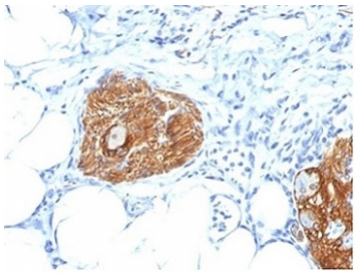
Citations (23)

Bulk quote request

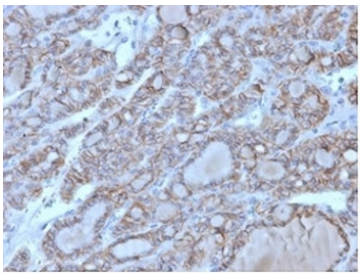
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	56C04, also called 123A8
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P13591
Localization	Cell surface, cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT Western blot: 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CD56 antibody is available for research use only.



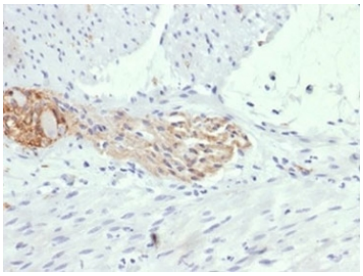
CD56 Antibody for WB (clone 56C04/123A8). Western blot analysis of human brain tissue lysate demonstrates a strong band cluster between approximately 120-180 kDa corresponding to Neural cell adhesion molecule 1 (NCAM1), also known as CD56. These bands represent the major transmembrane NCAM1 isoforms commonly observed in neural tissues. Additional signal near approximately 110 kDa may correspond to a soluble or processed NCAM fragment. The broad band pattern is consistent with the heavily glycosylated nature of NCAM proteins and the presence of multiple splice variants expressed in brain tissue.



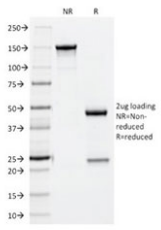
IHC staining of FFPE human pancreas tissue with CD56 antibody (clone 56C04/123A8). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 EDTA buffer for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.



IHC staining of FFPE human thyroid tissue with CD56 antibody (clone 56C04/123A8). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 EDTA buffer for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.



IHC staining of FFPE human colon tissue with CD56 antibody (clone 56C04/123A8). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 EDTA buffer for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CD56 antibody (clone 56C04/123A8) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Neural cell adhesion molecule 1 (NCAM1), also known as CD56, is a cell surface glycoprotein encoded by the NCAM1 gene and is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of adhesion molecules. CD56 Antibody for WB (clone 56C04 or 123A8) is designed for western blot detection of NCAM1 protein and enables analysis of CD56 expression in cell and tissue lysates. Western blot analysis is widely used to examine NCAM1 protein levels, identify major isoforms, and evaluate changes in cell adhesion signaling pathways associated with neural and immune cell biology.

CD56 antibody, also referred to as NCAM1 antibody or Neural cell adhesion molecule antibody in the literature, detects a glycoprotein that exists in multiple protein isoforms generated through alternative splicing. The most commonly reported

NCAM1 variants migrate at approximately 120 kDa, 140 kDa, and 180 kDa. In western blot experiments, NCAM1 frequently appears as multiple bands or a broad band cluster due to heavy glycosylation and polysialylation that influence electrophoretic mobility during SDS-PAGE separation.

Within the nervous system, NCAM1 is strongly expressed in neurons and contributes to processes such as axonal growth, synaptic plasticity, and neuronal migration. Outside neural tissues, CD56 expression is found on natural killer cells, subsets of activated T lymphocytes, and certain neuroendocrine cell populations. Western blot analysis of CD56 is therefore commonly used to evaluate expression in neural tissues, immune cell populations, and experimental models of neuroendocrine differentiation.

In cancer research, NCAM1 expression is associated with tumors exhibiting neural or neuroendocrine characteristics, including small cell carcinomas and neuroendocrine neoplasms. Western blot detection of CD56 can therefore be used to confirm protein expression in experimental models or to investigate signaling pathways related to cellular adhesion and tumor biology. The ability to resolve NCAM isoforms by western blot also allows researchers to study post-translational modification states that may affect protein function and cell-cell interaction dynamics.

CD56 Antibody for WB (clone 56C04 or 123A8) enables detection of Neural cell adhesion molecule / NCAM1 protein in western blot assays. This mouse monoclonal antibody supports analysis of CD56 expression levels and isoform patterns in biological samples and provides a useful tool for research investigating neural adhesion molecules, immune cell markers, and NCAM-mediated signaling mechanisms.

For additional information on NCAM1/CD56 and its roles in neural cell adhesion, neuronal development, and cell signaling, see our NCAM1 Antibody / Neural Cell Adhesion Molecule 1 Antibody page.

Application Notes

The optimal dilution of the CD56 Antibody for WB should be determined by the researcher.

1. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

2. This mAb reacts with an extracellular domain (close to transmembrane) of CD56/NCAM.

Immunogen

A membrane preparation of small cell lung carcinoma was used as the immunogen for this CD56 antibody.

Storage

Store the CD56 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

NCAM1 antibody, Neural cell adhesion molecule antibody, CD56 neural cell adhesion molecule antibody, NCAM antibody, CD56 cell adhesion molecule antibody

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