COL1A1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-70322**

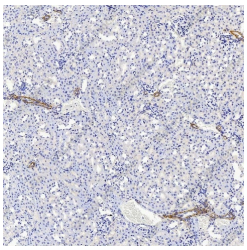
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

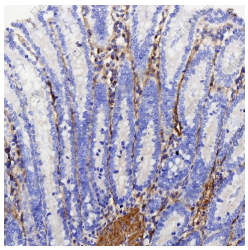
Reactivity	Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to Mouse COL1A1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer, 1% protein protectant and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:300-1:1000

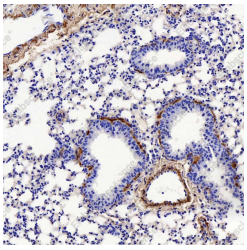
Data



Immunohistochemistry (antigen was repair with 0.4% pepsin for 20 min) analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney using COL1A1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.



Immunohistochemistry (antigen was repair with 0.4% pepsin for 20 min) analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat colon using COL1A1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.



Immunohistochemistry (antigen was repair with 0.4% pepsin for 20 min) analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse lung using COL1A1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

COL1A1 (Collagen Type I Alpha 1 Chain) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with COL1A1 include Caffey Disease and Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Type I. Among its related pathways are Collagen chain trimerization and Transcription_Role of VDR in regulation of genes involved in osteoporosis. GO annotations related to this gene include identical protein binding and platelet-derived growth factor binding. An important paralog of this gene is COL2A1.This gene encodes the pro-alpha1 chains of type I collagen whose triple helix comprises two alpha1 chains and one alpha2 chain. Type I is a fibril-forming collagen found in most connective tissues and is abundant in bone, cornea, dermis and tendon. Mutations in this gene are associated with osteogenesis imperfecta types I-IV, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type VIIA, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome Classical type, Caffey Disease and idiopathic osteoporosis. Reciprocal translocations between chromosomes 17 and 22, where this gene and the gene for platelet-derived growth factor beta are located, are associated with a particular type of skin tumor called dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, resulting from unregulated expression of the growth factor. Two transcripts, resulting from the use of alternate polyadenylation signals, have been identified for this gene.

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