Elabscience®

COL17A1 Polyclonal Antibody

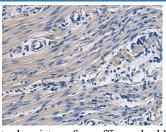
catalog number: E-AB-19718

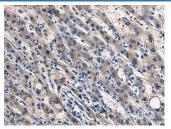
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Description | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| Reactivity | Human; Mouse | |
| Immunogen | Synthetic peptide of human COL17A1 | |
| Host | Rabbit | |
| Isotype | IgG | |
| Purification | Antigen affinity purification | |
| Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. | |
| | | |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| IHC | 1:50-1:200 |

Data





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using COL17A1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50(×200)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using COL17A1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50(×200)

| 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

COL17A1 (Collagen Type XVII Alpha 1 Chain) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with COL17A1 include Epidermolysis Bullosa, Junctional, Non-Herlitz Type and Epithelial Recurrent Erosion Dystrophy. Among its related pathways are Collagen chain trimerization and Phospholipase-C Pathway. An important paralog of this gene is COL6A1. This gene encodes the alpha chain of type XVII collagen. Unlike most collagens, collagen XVII is a transmembrane protein. Collagen XVII is a structural component of hemidesmosomes, multiprotein complexes at the dermal-epidermal basement membrane zone that mediate adhesion of keratinocytes to the underlying membrane. Mutations in this gene are associated with both generalized atrophic benign and junctional epidermolysis bullosa. Two homotrimeric forms of type XVII collagen exist. The full length form is the transmembrane protein. A soluble form, referred to as either ectodomain or LAD-1, is generated by proteolytic processing of the full length form.