

Product datasheet

Anti-Collagen I antibody ab23731

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Collagen I antibody
製品の詳細	Rabbit polyclonal to Collagen I
特異性	Fish collagen type I (Salmon).
アプリケーション	適用あり: IHC-P, ICC/IF, ELISA, RIA
種交差性	Reacts with Salmon. Not yet tested in other species.
免疫原	Purified collagen type I from salmon skin.
ポジティブ・コントロール	Salmon skin, liver or bone.

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
バッファー	Preservative: None Constituents: PBS
精製度	Protein A purified
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab23731** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
IHC-P		
ICC/IF		
ELISA		

RIA

追加情報

ELISA: 1/100 - 1/200. (OD>0.500)

IF: 1/40.

RIA: Use at an assay dependent dilution.

IHC-P: 1/200 - 1/600.

Pretreatment: After de-waxing tissue slices, treat with 0.2% hyaluronidase (app. 300 U/mg) in TBS 15 min at 37°C. Non-specific binding can be blocked by blocking serum or 3% BSA in TBS. For peroxidase systems, blocking with 1% peroxide solution in TBS for 30 min at RT is recommended.

Incubation time: 60 min at RT or 2-8°C overnight.

Not tested in other applications.

Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

ターゲット情報**機能**

Type I collagen is a member of group I collagen (fibrillar forming collagen).

組織特異性

Forms the fibrils of tendon, ligaments and bones. In bones the fibrils are mineralized with calcium hydroxyapatite.

関連疾患

Defects in COL1A1 are the cause of Caffey disease (CAFFD) [MIM:114000]; also known as infantile cortical hyperostosis. Caffey disease is characterized by an infantile episode of massive subperiosteal new bone formation that typically involves the diaphyses of the long bones, mandible, and clavicles. The involved bones may also appear inflamed, with painful swelling and systemic fever often accompanying the illness. The bone changes usually begin before 5 months of age and resolve before 2 years of age.

Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type 1 (EDS1) [MIM:130000]; also known as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome gravis. EDS is a connective tissue disorder characterized by hyperextensible skin, atrophic cutaneous scars due to tissue fragility and joint hyperlaxity. EDS1 is the severe form of classic Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.

Defects in COL1A1 are the cause of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type 7A (EDS7A) [MIM:130060]; also known as autosomal dominant Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type VII. EDS is a connective tissue disorder characterized by hyperextensible skin, atrophic cutaneous scars due to tissue fragility and joint hyperlaxity. EDS7A is marked by bilateral congenital hip dislocation, hyperlaxity of the joints, and recurrent partial dislocations.

Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type 1 (OI1) [MIM:166200]. A dominantly inherited connective tissue disorder characterized by bone fragility and blue sclerae. Osteogenesis imperfecta type 1 is non-deforming with normal height or mild short stature, and no dentinogenesis imperfecta.

Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type 2A (OI2A) [MIM:166210]; also known as osteogenesis imperfecta congenita. A connective tissue disorder characterized by bone fragility, with many perinatal fractures, severe bowing of long bones, undermineralization, and death in the perinatal period due to respiratory insufficiency.

Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type 3 (OI3) [MIM:259420]. A connective tissue disorder characterized by progressively deforming bones, very short stature, a triangular face, severe scoliosis, grayish sclera, and dentinogenesis imperfecta.

Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type 4 (OI4) [MIM:166220]; also known as osteogenesis imperfecta with normal sclerae. A connective tissue disorder

characterized by moderately short stature, mild to moderate scoliosis, grayish or white sclera and dentinogenesis imperfecta.

Genetic variations in COL1A1 are a cause of susceptibility to osteoporosis (OSTEOP) [MIM:166710]; also known as involutinal or senile osteoporosis or postmenopausal osteoporosis. Osteoporosis is characterized by reduced bone mass, disruption of bone microarchitecture without alteration in the composition of bone. Osteoporotic bones are more at risk of fracture.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving COL1A1 is found in dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans. Translocation t(17;22)(q22;q13) with PDGF.

配列類似性

Belongs to the fibrillar collagen family.
Contains 1 fibrillar collagen NC1 domain.
Contains 1 VWFC domain.

翻訳後修飾

Proline residues at the third position of the tripeptide repeating unit (G-X-Y) are hydroxylated in some or all of the chains. Proline residues at the second position of the tripeptide repeating unit (G-X-Y) are hydroxylated in some of the chains.
O-linked glycan consists of a Glc-Gal disaccharide bound to the oxygen atom of a post-translationally added hydroxyl group.

細胞内局在

Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix.

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