



Collagen Type I mouse mAb(ABT162)

Catalog No	BYab-15653
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC;WB;IF
Gene Name	COL1A2
Protein Name	Collagen Type I
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Collagen Type I
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human Collagen Type I protein, collagen types II, III, IV and V do not respond to the antibody.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.61% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Collagen alpha-2(I) chain (Alpha-2 type I collagen)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix .
Tissue Specificity	Forms the fibrils of tendon, ligaments and bones. In bones the fibrils are mineralized with calcium hydroxyapatite.
Function	disease:A chromosomal rearrangement involving COL1A2 may be a cause of lipoblastomas, which are benign tumors resulting from transformation of adipocytes, usually diagnosed in children. Translocation t(7;8)(p22;q13) with PLAG1.,disease:Defects in COL1A2 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type I (OI-I) [MIM:166200]. OI-I is a dominantly inherited serious newborn disease characterized by bone fragility, normal stature, little or no deformity, blue sclerae and hearing loss in 50% of families. Dentinogenesis imperfecta is rare and may distinguish a subset of OI type I (formation of dentine).,disease:Defects in COL1A2 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type II (OI-II) [MIM:166210]; also known as osteogenesis imperfecta congenita (OIC) or lethal perinatal. OI-II is a serious newborn disease that diffusely affects bone. Infants are born with multiple

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fractures, which lead to shortening

Background

This gene encodes the pro-alpha2 chain 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 VIIB, recessive Ehlers-Danlos syndrome Classical type, idiopathic osteoporosis, and atypical Marfan syndrome. Symptoms associated with mutations in this gene, however, tend to be less severe than mutations in the gene for the alpha1 chain of type I collagen (COL1A1) reflecting the different role of alpha2 chains in matrix integrity. Three transcripts, resulting from the use of alternate polyadenylation signals, have been identified for this gene. [provided by R. Dalgleish, Feb 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

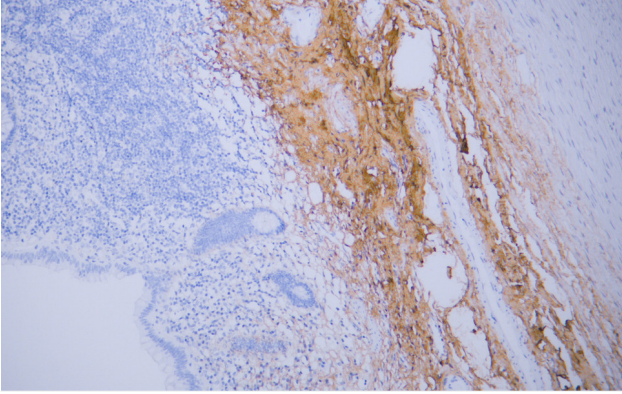
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

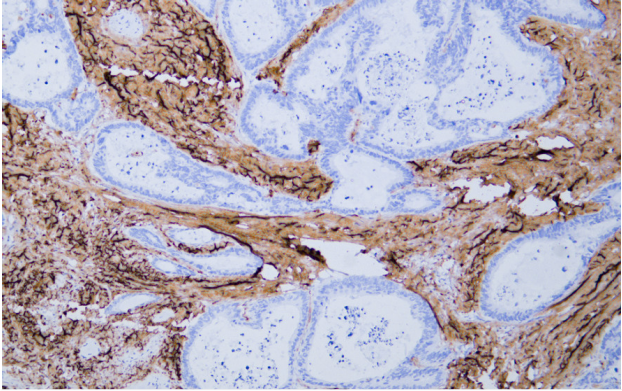
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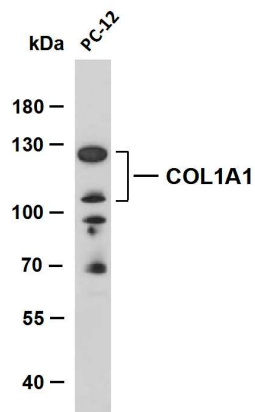
Products Images



Human appendix tissue was stained with Anti-Collagen Type I (ABT162) Antibody



Human colon carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Collagen Type I (ABT162) Antibody



PC-12 whole cell lysates were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Collagen alpha-1(I) chain(ABT162) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: PC-12
Predicted band size: 139, 115kDa Observed band size: 125,105kDa