Anti-COL16A1 antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to COL16A1.

Model	STJ92378
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human COL16A1
Immunogen Region	1090-1170 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	1307
Gene Symbol	COL16A1
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	COL16A1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of COL16A1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	In papillary dermis, is a component of specialized fibrillin-1-containing microfibrils, whereas in territorial cartilage matrix, it is localized to a discrete population of thin, weakly banded collagen fibrils in association with other collagens (at protein level). In the placenta, where it is found in the amnion, a membranous tissue lining the amniotic cavity. Within the amnion, it is found in an acellular, relatively dense layer of a complex network of reticular fibers. Also located to a fibroblast layer
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Collagen alpha-1 XVI chain
Molecular Weight	157.751 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2193OMIM:120326
Alternative Names	Collagen alpha-1 XVI chain
Function	Involved in mediating cell attachment and inducing integrin-mediated cellular reactions, such as cell spreading and alterations in cell morphology.
Sequence and Domain Family	This sequence defines eighteen different domains, nine triple-helical domains (COL9 to COL1) and ten non-triple-helical domains (NC10 to NC1). The numerous interruptions in the triple helix may make this molecule either elastic or flexible.
Cellular Localization	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix
Post-translational Modifications	Prolines at the third position of the tripeptide repeating unit (G-X-Y) are hydroxylated in some or all of the chains.; Glycosylated.