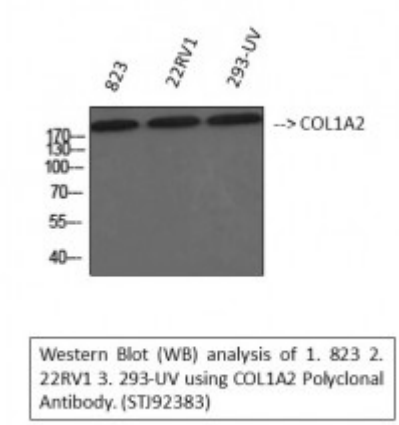
Anti-COL1A2 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. 823 2. 22RV1 3. 293-UV using COL1A2 Polyclonal Antibody. (STJ92383)

Description	COL1A2 is a protein encoded by the COL1A2 gene which is approximately 129,3 kDa. COL1A2 is secreted into the extracellular space. It is involved in collagen chain trimerization, the integrin pathway, ERK signalling and focal adhesion. It is a pro-alpha-2 chain of type I collagen whose triple helix comprises two alpha-1 chains and one alpha-2 chain. COL1A2 is expressed in tendons, ligaments and bones. Mutations in the COL1A2 gene may result in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome and osteogenesis imperfecta. STJ92383 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of COL1A2 protein.

Model	STJ92383
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human COL1A2
Immunogen Region	1-80 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	1278
Gene Symbol	COL1A2
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	COL1A2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of COL1A2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Forms the fibrils of tendon, ligaments and bones. In bones the fibrils are mineralized with calcium hydroxyapatite.

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-2 I chain Alpha-2 type I collagen
Molecular Weight	92 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:2198OMIM:120160
Alternative Names	Collagen alpha-2 I chain Alpha-2 type I collagen
Function	Type I collagen is a member of group I collagen (fibrillar forming collagen).
Sequence and Domain Family	The C-terminal propeptide, also known as COLFI domain, have crucial roles in tissue growth and repair by controlling both the intracellular assembly of procollagen molecules and the extracellular assembly of collagen fibrils. It binds a calcium ion which is essential for its function.
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.