

# COL1A1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-22152



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

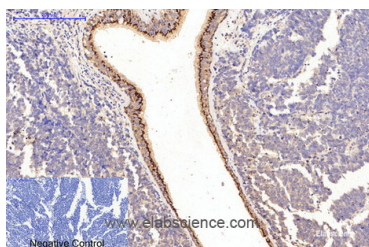
## Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic Peptide of Collagen I
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	Clone:3C3
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

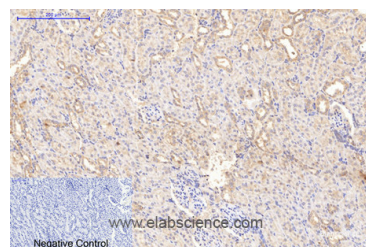
## Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC</b>	1:50-300
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## Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using COL1A1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney tissue using COL1A1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

COL1A1 (Collagen Type I Alpha 1 Chain) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with COL1A1 include Caffey Disease and Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Type I. Among its related pathways are Collagen chain trimerization and Transcription\_Role of VDR in regulation of genes involved in osteoporosis. GO annotations related to this gene include identical protein binding and platelet-derived growth factor binding. An important paralog of this gene is COL2A1. This gene encodes the pro-alpha1 chains 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 VIIA, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome Classical type, Caffey Disease and idiopathic osteoporosis. Reciprocal translocations between chromosomes 17 and 22, where this gene and the gene for platelet-derived growth factor beta are located, are associated with a particular type of skin tumor called dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, resulting from unregulated expression of the growth factor. Two transcripts, resulting from the use of alternate polyadenylation signals, have been identified for this gene.

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