

Anti-Collagen-I Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11815**Specification**

Anti-Collagen-I Antibody - Product Information

Application	DB
Primary Accession	P02452
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	138911

Anti-Collagen-I Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 1277**

Positive Control	Dot blot: rh collagen-I
Application & Usage	WB: 1-4 µg, Dot blot: 1-4 µg
Alias Symbol	COL1A1
Other Names	
Alpha-1 type I collagen, Collagen alpha-1(I) chain	

Appearance
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
In PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin® and 50 % glycerol**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Anti-Collagen-I Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-Collagen-I Antibody - Protein Information**Name** COL1A1**Function**

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

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00793}

Tissue Location

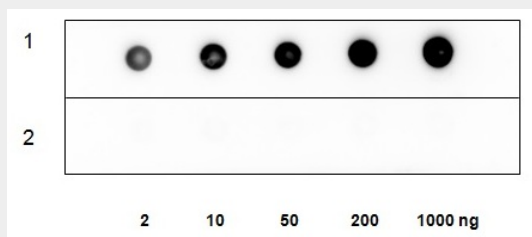
Forms the fibrils of tendon, ligaments and bones. In bones the fibrils are mineralized with calcium hydroxyapatite

Anti-Collagen-I Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Collagen-I Antibody - Images



Dot blot analysis of collagen using anti-Collagen antibody: Lane1 (rh Collagen-1); Lane2 (BSA)

Anti-Collagen-I Antibody - Background

Collagen, a major component of the extracellular matrix, is a fibrous protein that provides tensile strength to tissues giving them structural integrity. Collagen and its derivative, gelatin, have been widely used in medical, pharmaceutical and consumer products for more than 100 years. Collagens are fibrous, extracellular matrix proteins with high tensile strength and are the major components of connective tissue, such as tendons and cartilage. All collagens contain a triple helix domain and frequently show lateral self-association in order to form complex connective tissues. Several collagens also play a role in cell adhesion, important for maintaining normal tissue architecture and function. The extensive family of COL gene products (collagens) is composed of several chain types, including fibril-forming interstitial collagens (types I, II, III and V) and basement membrane collagens (type IV), each type containing multiple isoforms.