

Anti-Collagen Type II (RABBIT) Antibody
Collagen Type II Antibody
Catalog # ASR5142**Specification**

Anti-Collagen Type II (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Mammalian
Reactivity	Human, Bovine
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, IP, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Collagen Type II has been tested by dot blot and IHC and is suitable for indirect trapping ELISA for quantitation of antigen in serum using a standard curve, immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemistry, native (non-denaturing, non-dissociating) PAGE, and western blotting for highly sensitive qualitative analysis.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Collagen Type II from human knee cartilage and bovine nasal cartilage.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Collagen Type II (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1280**Other Names**
1280**Purity**

Collagen II Antibody has been prepared by immunoaffinity chromatography using immobilized antigens followed by extensive cross-adsorption against other collagens. Some class specific anti-collagens may be specific for three-dimensional epitopes which may result in diminished reactivity with denatured collagen or formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissues. This antibody reacts with most mammalian Type II collagens and has expected cross-reactivity with Type IV and VI and negligible cross reactivity to Type I, III and V collagens. Non-specific cross reaction of anti-collagen antibodies with other human serum proteins or non-collagen extracellular matrix proteins has not been tested.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to opening. This product is stable at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. For extended storage, mix with an equal volume of glycerol, aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Collagen Type II (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name COL2A1 ([HGNC:2200](#))

Function

Type II collagen is specific for cartilaginous tissues. It is essential for the normal embryonic development of the skeleton, for linear growth and for the ability of cartilage to resist compressive forces.

Cellular Location

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

Tissue Location

Isoform 2 is highly expressed in juvenile chondrocyte and low in fetal chondrocyte.

Anti-Collagen Type II (RABBIT) 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 Type II (RABBIT) Antibody - Images**Anti-Collagen Type II (RABBIT) Antibody - Background**

Rockland produces highly active antibodies and conjugates to collagens. Collagens are highly conserved throughout evolution and are characterized by an uninterrupted "Glycine-X-Y" triplet repeat that is a necessary part of the triple helical structure. For these reasons, it is often extremely difficult to generate antibodies with specificities to collagens. The development of 'type' specific antibodies is dependent on NON-DENATURED three-dimensional epitopes. Rockland extensively purifies collagens for immunization from human and bovine placenta and cartilage by limited pepsin digestion and selective salt precipitation. This preparation results in a native conformation of the protein. Antibodies are isolated from rabbit antiserum and are extensively cross-adsorbed by immunoaffinity purification to produce 'type' specific antibodies. Greatly diminished reactivity and selectivity of these antibodies will result if denaturing and reducing conditions are used for SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting. Ideal for investigators involved in Cell Biology, Signal Transduction and Stem Cell research.