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Product datasheet for BP5031

Collagen IV (COL4A1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Western Blot (Immunoblotting).** **ELISA** (Reacts exclusively with Collagen IV). **Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections.** **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** Proteolytic treatment required (Enzyme: Pepsin). ***Recommended Positive Control:*** Skin, Kidney. ***Working Dilution:*** 1/50-1/100. ***Incubation Time:*** 1 h at RT or overnight at 2-8°C.
Reactivity:	Canine, Feline, Fish, Human, Mouse, Porcine, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Human placental type IV Collagen.
Specificity:	The antibody is reactive with Collagen type IV of basement membranes, and shows a homogeneous staining pattern in all tissues. As neoplastic cells of invasive carcinomas often lack a continuous basement membrane, the antiserum is useful to distinguish between non-invasive and invasive lesions. Additionally, it can be used for the differentiation of bullous lesions in dermatopathology. In Immunohistochemistry no cross-reactivity with other Collagens at optimal dilutions. In Immunoblotting, a slight cross-reactivity with Collagen type V is observed.
Formulation:	Liquid stabilized antiserum with 0.09% Sodium Azide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	collagen type IV alpha 1 chain
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 12826 MouseEntrez Gene 290905 RatEntrez Gene 1282 Human P02462

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Background: Collagens consist in a family of highly specialized glycoproteins of which at least 16 genetically distinct types are known to date. The basal unit of a collagen molecule cosists in a tripel-helical structure formed by 3 alpha-chains. Predominant amino acids are glycine, proline and hydroxproline. Regularly also lysines and hydroxylysines occur, which are responsible for cross-linkage and glycosylation of the protein chains. Different composition of alpha-chains and different glycosylation contribute to the high variability of collagens in different tissues and organs. Type IV Collagen (170-180 kDa), is a non-fibrilary network of different alpha-chains. It is typically found in basal membranes of different organs (e.g. skin, lens, lung, renals).

Synonyms: COL4A1

Protein Pathways: ECM-receptor interaction, Focal adhesion, Pathways in cancer, Small cell lung cancer