

Product datasheet for **BP8008S**

COL2A1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, R
Recommended Dilution:	RIA. ELISA: > 1/200 (OD ≥ 500). Immunofluorescence: 1/40. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 1/100-1/500 (immunoperoxidase, Streptavidin/Biotin, ABC). <i>Incubation time:</i> 60 min at RT or 2-8°C overnight. <i>Positive Control:</i> Bovine cartilage. <i>Pretreatment:</i> After de-waxing the tissue slices they are treated with 0.2% hyaluronidase (app. 300 U/mg) in TBS 15 min at 37°C. There after non-specific binding is blocked by blocking serum or 3 % BSA in TBS. For peroxidase systems blocking with 1% peroxide solution in TBS for 30 min at RT is recommended.
Reactivity:	Bovine
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Collagen type II from Bovine cartilage
Specificity:	Bovine Collagen type II: 100% Bovine Collagen XI: < 3.0% Bovine Collagen I and IX: < 0.1% (RIA at 1/200 dilution).
Formulation:	PBS; no preservatives or BSA added. State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.1 ml distilled water. Dilute further with appropriate antibody diluent.
Concentration:	~1.0 mg/ml (after reconstitution)
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 407142 Bovine P02459
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 consists in a triple-helical structure formed by 3 alpha-chains. Predominant amino acids are glycine, proline and hydroxyproline. 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 II collagen is an alpha1(II)-trimer, MW 95 kDa, which forms 67 nm cross-banded fibrils. Typically it can be observed in skin, cartilage and various tumours.
Synonyms:	COL2A1, Alpha-1 type II collagen