

Product datasheet for **BP8010**

Col2a1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, R
Recommended Dilution:	RIA. ELISA: 1/100-1/200 (OD \geq 500). Immunofluorescence Assays: 1/40. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen and Paraffin Sections: 1/100-1/500. <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. <i>Incubation Time:</i> 60 min at RT or 2-8°C over night. <i>Positive Control:</i> Rat Cartilage.
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Collagen type II from fetal Rat cartilage
Specificity:	This antibody is specific for Rat Collagen type II (100%). Cross Reactions: Rat Collagen I, III and V: < 0.1% Rat Elastin, Rat-Fibronectin: < 0.1% (solid phase RIA at 1/100 dilution).
Formulation:	State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.5 ml distilled water. For further dilution use appropriate antibody diluent.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



[View online »](#)

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.
Gene Name:	collagen, type II, alpha 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 25412 Rat P05539
Background:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Synonyms:	COL2A1, Alpha-1 type II collagen