

## Product datasheet for **BP8011**

### Col2a1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, R
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA:</b> 1/200 (OD $\geq$ 500). <b>Radioimmunoassay.</b> <b>Immunofluorescence:</b> 1/80. <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 1/1000 (60 min at RT or 2-8°C over night). <i>Positive Control:</i> Mouse 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:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Collagen type II from Fetal Murine Cartilage.
Specificity:	Murine Procollagen and Collagen type II: 100%. Murine Collagen type I, III and IV < 0.1%. Mouse Fibronectin: < 0.1%. Cross-reacts with Bovine Collagen type II in ELISA.
Formulation:	PBS without BSA and preservatives 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:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody 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.



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**Gene Name:** collagen, type II, alpha 1

**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 12824 Mouse P28481](#)

**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