

Product datasheet for **BP8014**

Col3a1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	RIA. Western blot. ELISA: $\geq 1/200$. Immunofluorescence: 1/80. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen and Paraffin Embedded Tissues: $\geq 1/500$. <i>Pretreatment:</i> After de-waxing the tissue slices are treated with 0.2% hyaluronidase (app. 300 U/mg) in TBS 15 min at 37°C. Thereafter 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 minutes at RT or 2-8°C over night. <i>Positive Control:</i> Rat skin or liver.
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Collagen type III from Rat skin.
Specificity:	Rat Collagen type III: 100%. Rat Collagen I: < 0.1% Rat Collagen type V: < 10% Rat Elastin: < 0.1% (determined by solid phase RIA at 1/50 dilution).
Formulation:	PBS without BSA or preservatives State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.1 ml distilled water. For further dilutions use appropriate antibody diluent.
Concentration:	lot specific
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.
Gene Name:	collagen, type III, alpha 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 12825 Mouse P08121
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 III collagen is an alpha1(III)-trimer, MW 95 kDa, which forms 67 nm cross-banded fibrils. Typically it can be observed in skin, cartilage and vitreous body.
Synonyms:	COL3A1