

## Product datasheet for **BP8034S**

### Procollagen Type III Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, R
Recommended Dilution:	<b>RIA:</b> > 1/200. <b>ELISA:</b> 1/100-1/200 (OD ≥ 500). <b>Immunofluorescence</b> (indirect, 1/40 on Frozen tissues). <b>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen and Paraffin Embedded Tissue Sections</b> 1/500. <b>Pretreatment:</b> After removing Paraffin pre-treat with 0.2% Hyaluronidase (approx. 300 U/mg) in TBS, 15 min at 37°C, then block unspecific binding with blocking serum or 3% BSA in TBS and perform blocking of endogen Peroxidase with 1% H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> in TBS, if necessary. <b>Incubation Time:</b> 60 min at room temperature or overnight at 2-8°C. <b>Positive Control:</b> Human or Bovine Skin and Liver.
Reactivity:	Bovine, Human, Porcine
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Human Procollagen type III C-terminal and N-terminal PIIICP separated.
Specificity:	Human and Bovine Pro-Collagen Type III (100%). Human and Bovine Pro-Collagen Typ I and Collagen Typ I <0.1% (RIA at 1/200 dilution).
Formulation:	PBS without BSA or preservatives State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.1 ml sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	~1.0 mg/ml (after reconstitution)
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
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.



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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 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:**

Collagen, Pro-Collagen