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Product datasheet for RA011

Collagen type VI Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Collagen type VI human protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Protein Source:	Placenta
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	Chromatographically and Immunologically pure.
Buffer:	State: Liquid (sterile filtered) fraction. Buffer System: 0.5 M Acetic Acid, containing 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative.
Preparation:	Liquid (sterile filtered) fraction.
Applications:	For use as a Control or Standard in Indirect trapping ELISA for quantitation of antigen in serum using a standard curve, for immunoprecipitation and for Wwestern blotting.
Protein Description:	Collagen type VI, prepared from human placenta, is free from other collagens, human serum proteins and non-collagen extracellular matrix proteins. This product reacts with anti-Collagen Type VI. Reaction with anti-Collagen I, II, III, IV or V is negligible (typically less than 1% cross reactivity was detected by ELISA).
Note:	Caution: Source material supplied to your facility has been tested for the detection of HIV antibody, Hepatitis B surface antigen, antibody to Hepatitis C, HIV 1 antigen(s), antibody to HTLV - I/II, and syphilis with FDA approved test kits. All units were found to be non-reactive/negative for these tests. Nevertheless, all products from human sources should be handled as potentially infectious.
Storage:	Store vial at 2-8°C prior to opening. This product is stable 2-8°C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Stability:	Shelf life: six (6) months from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001839
Locus ID:	1291
Cytogenetics:	21q22.3
Synonyms:	BTHLM1; OPLL; UCHMD1

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Summary: The collagens are a superfamily of proteins that play a role in maintaining the integrity of various tissues. Collagens are extracellular matrix proteins and have a triple-helical domain as their common structural element. Collagen VI is a major structural component of microfibrils. The basic structural unit of collagen VI is a heterotrimer of the alpha1(VI), alpha2(VI), and alpha3(VI) chains. The alpha2(VI) and alpha3(VI) chains are encoded by the COL6A2 and COL6A3 genes, respectively. The protein encoded by this gene is the alpha 1 subunit of type VI collagen (alpha1(VI) chain). Mutations in the genes that code for the collagen VI subunits result in the autosomal dominant disorder, Bethlem myopathy. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Pathways: ECM-receptor interaction, Focal adhesion