

## Product datasheet for RA012

### Collagen type VI Bovine Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Collagen type VI bovine protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Bovine
Protein Source:	Placenta
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	pure. Prepared from Bovine Placenta and is chromatographically and immunologically pure.
Buffer:	State: Liquid (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction. Buffer System: 0.5 M Sodium Acetate, pH 4.5 with 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative.
Preparation:	Liquid (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction.
Applications:	Suitable 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 Western blotting.
Protein Description:	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).
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. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001839</a>
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