Product Name: Collagen I(4H10)Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMM09211

Summary

Production Name	Collagen I(4H10)Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	IHC,
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	COL1A1
Alternative Names	Collagen alpha-1(I) chain (Alpha-1 type I collagen)
Gene ID	1277/1278
SwissProt ID	P02452.Synthetic Peptide of Collagen I

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:50-300
Molecular Weight	139kD

Background

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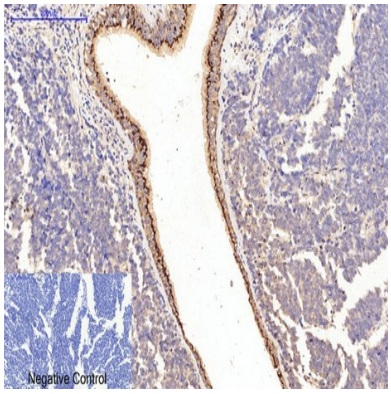
This gene encodes the pro-alpha1 chains of type I collagen whose triple helix comprises two alpha1 chains and one alpha2 chain. Type I is a fibril-forming collagen found in most connective tissues and is abundant in bone, cornea, dermis and tendon. Mutations in this gene are associated with osteogenesis imperfecta types I-IV, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type VIIA, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome Classical type, Caffey Disease and idiopathic osteoporosis. Reciprocal translocations between chromosomes 17 and 22, where this gene and the gene for platelet-derived growth factor beta are located, are associated with a particular type of skin tumor called dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, resulting from unregulated expression of the growth factor. Two transcripts, resulting from the use of alternate polyadenylation signals, have been identified for this gene. [provided by R. Dalgleish, Feb 2008],disease:A chromosomal aberration involving COL1A1 is a cause of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) [MIM:607907]. Translocation t(17;22)(q22;q13) with PDGF. DFSP is an uncommon, locally aggressive, but rarely metastasizing tumor of the deep dermis and subcutaneous tissue. It typically occurs during early or middle adult life and is most frequently located on the trunk and proximal extremities.,disease:Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type 1 (EDS1) [MIM:130000]; also known as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome gravis. EDS is a connective tissue disorder characterized by hyperextensible skin, atrophic cutaneous scars due to tissue fragility and joint hyperlaxity. EDS1 is the severe form of classic Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.,disease:Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type I (OI-I) [MIM:166200]. OI-I is a dominantly inherited serious newborn disease characterized by bone fragility, normal stature, little or no deformity, blue sclerae and hearing loss in 50% of families. Dentinogenesis imperfecta is rare and may distinguish a subset of OI type I (formation of dentine).,disease:Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type II (OI-II) [MIM:166210]; also known as osteogenesis imperfecta congenita. OI-II is lethal in the perinatal period and is charaterized by calvarial mineralization, beaded ribs, compressed femurs, marked long bone deformity and platyspondyly (congenital flattening of the vertebral bodies).,disease:Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type III (OI-III) [MIM:259420]; also called progressively deforming osteogenesis imperfecta with normal sclerae. OI-III is characterized by progressively deforming bones, usually with moderate deformity at birth, sclerae is variable in color, dentinogenesis imperfecta and hearing loss are common. The stature is very short.,disease:Defects in COL1A1 are a cause of osteogenesis imperfecta type IV (OI-IV) [MIM:166220]. OI-IV is charaterized by normal sclerae, moderate to mild deformity and variable short stature. Dentinogenesis imperfecta is common and hearing loss occurs in some patients.,disease:Defects in COL1A1 are the cause of Caffey disease [MIM:114000]; also known as infantile cortical hyperostosis. Caffey disease is characterized by an infantile episode of massive subperiosteal new bone formation that typically involves the diaphyses of the long bones, mandible, and clavicles. The involved bones may also appear inflamed, with painful swelling and systemic fever often accompanying the illness. The bone changes usually begin before 5 months of age and resolve before 2 years of age.,disease:Defects in COL1A1 are the cause of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type 7A (EDS7A) [MIM:130060]; also known as autosomal dominant Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type VII. EDS is a connective tissue disorder characterized by hyperextensible skin, atrophic cutaneous scars due to tissue fragility and joint hyperlaxity. EDS7A is marked by bilateral congenital hip dislocation, hyperlaxity of the joints, and recurrent partial dislocations.,disease:Genetic variations in COL1A1 are associated with susceptibility to involutional osteoporosis [MIM:166710]; also known as senile osteoporosis or postmenopausal osteoporosis. Osteoporosis is characterized by reduced bone mineral density, disrutption

of bone microarchitecture, and the alteration of the amount and variety of non-collagenous proteins in bone. Osteoporotic bones are more at risk of fracture.,function:Type I collagen is a member of group I collagen (fibrillar forming collagen).,online information:Collagen type I alpha-1 chain mutations,online information:Type-I collagen entry,PTM:O-linked glycan consists of a Glc-Gal disaccharide bound to the oxygen atom of a post-translationally added hydroxyl group.,PTM:Proline residues at the third position of the tripeptide repeating unit (G-X-Y) are hydroxylated in some or all of the chains.,similarity:Belongs to the fibrillar collagen family.,similarity:Contains 1 VWFC domain.,subunit:Trimers of one alpha 2(I) and two alpha 1(I) chains. Interacts with MRC2.,tissue specificity:Forms the fibrils of tendon, ligaments and bones. In bones the fibrils are mineralized with calcium hydroxyapatite.,

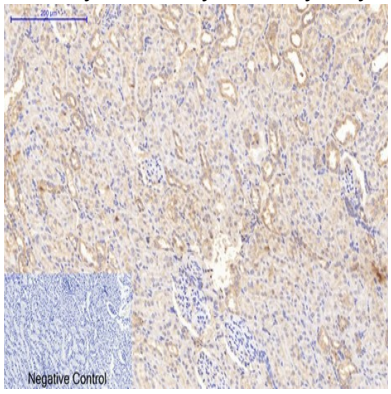
Research Area

Focal adhesion;ECM-receptor interaction;

Image Data

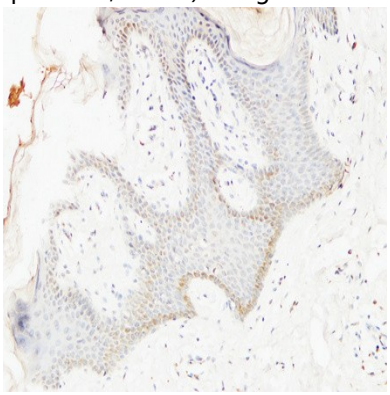


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-lung-cancer tissue. 1,Collagen I Mouse Monoclonal Antibody（4H10） was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval（>98°C,20min）. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room tempeRature, 30min）. Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

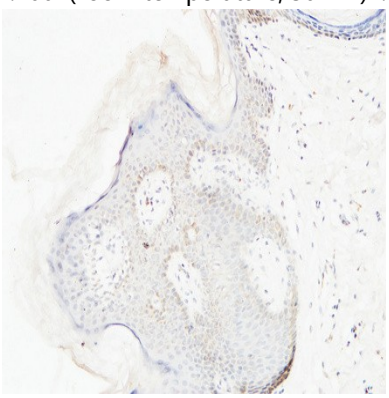


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1,Collagen I Mouse Monoclonal Antibody（4H10）

was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval（>98°C,20min）. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room tempeRature, 30min）. Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human skin. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200（4°,overnight）. 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room temperature, 30min）.



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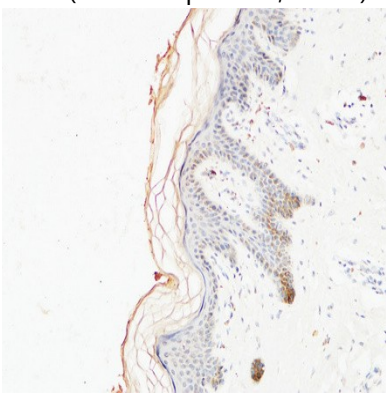

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1:200（room temperature, 30min）.

Note

For research use only.