abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Collagen XI alpha 2/COL11A2 antibody ab196613

1 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Collagen XI alpha 2/COL11A2 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Collagen XI alpha 2/COL11A2
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-P
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human **Predicted to work with:** Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within Human Collagen XI alpha 2/COL11A2 (internal sequence). The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: **P13942**
Positive control	Human brain tissue.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.87% Sodium chloride, 49% PBS PBS without Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab196613 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		1/50 - 1/100.

Target

Function May play an important role in fibrillogenesis by controlling lateral growth of collagen II fibrils.

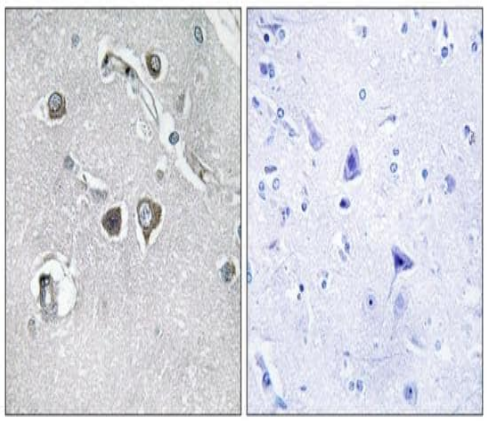
Involvement in disease Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of Stickler syndrome type 3 (STL3) [MIM:184840]. STL3 is an autosomal dominant non-ocular form of Stickler syndrome. Classical Stickler syndrome associates ocular signs with more or less complete forms of Pierre Robin sequence, bone disorders and sensorineural deafness. Ocular symptoms are absent in STL3. Robin sequence includes an opening in the roof of the mouth (a cleft palate), a large tongue (macroglossia), and a small lower jaw (micrognathia). Bones are affected by slight platyspondylisis and large, often defective epiphyses. Juvenile joint laxity is followed by early signs of arthrosis. The degree of hearing loss varies among affected individuals and may become more severe over time. Syndrome expressivity is variable.
Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of autosomal recessive otospondylomegaepiphyseal dysplasia (OSMED) [MIM:215150]. OSMED is a skeletal dysplasia accompanied by severe hearing loss. The phenotype overlaps that of autosomal dominant skeletal disorders (Stickler and Marshall syndromes) but can be distinguished by disproportionately short limbs and lack of ocular involvement.
Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of Weissenbacher-Zweymueller syndrome (WZS) [MIM:277610]. WZS is an autosomal dominant disorder allelic with STL3 and OSMED. WZS is also referred to as heterozygous OSMED.
Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of deafness autosomal dominant type 13 (DFNA13) [MIM:601868]. DFNA13 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.
Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of deafness autosomal recessive type 53 (DFNB53) [MIM:609706].

Sequence similarities Belongs to the fibrillar collagen family.
Contains 1 fibrillar collagen NC1 domain.
Contains 1 TSP N-terminal (TSPN) domain.

Post-translational modifications Prolines at the third position of the tripeptide repeating unit (G-X-Y) are hydroxylated in some or all of the chains.
A disulfide-bonded peptide called proline/arginine-rich protein or PARP is released from the N-terminus during extracellular processing and is subsequently retained in the cartilage matrix from which it can be isolated in significant amounts.

Cellular localization Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Collagen XI alpha 2/COL11A2 antibody (ab196613)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue labeling Collagen XI alpha 2/COL11A2 using ab196613 at a 1/50 dilution.

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