

产品名称: COL11A2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

产品货号: APRab09164

产品概述 (Summary)

描述(Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主(Host)	Rabbit
应用(Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应(Reactivity)	Human,Mouse
偶联物(Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰(Modification)	Unmodified
同种型(Isotype)	IgG
克隆(Clonality)	Polyclonal
剂型(Form)	Liquid
保存条件(Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液(Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化 (Purification)	Affinity purification

产品应用(Application)

稀释比(Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
分子量(Molecular Weight)	171kDa

抗原信息(Antigen Information)

基因名(Gene Name)	COL11A2
别名(Alternative Names)	COL11A2; Collagen alpha-2(XI) chain
基因 ID(Gene ID)	1302.0
SwissProt ID	P13942
免疫原(Immunogen)	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Collagen XI alpha2. AA range:1211-1260

研究背景 (Background)

collagen type XI alpha 2 chain(COL11A2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes one of the two alpha chains of type XI collagen, a minor fibrillar collagen. It is located on chromosome 6 very close to but separate from the gene for retinoid X receptor beta.

Type XI collagen is a heterotrimer but the third alpha chain is a post-translationally modified alpha 1 type II chain. Proteolytic processing of this type XI chain produces PARP, a proline/arginine-rich protein that is an amino terminal domain. Mutations in this gene are associated with type III Stickler syndrome, otospondylomegapiphyseal dysplasia (OSMED syndrome), Weissenbacher-Zweymueller syndrome, autosomal dominant non-syndromic sensorineural type 13 deafness (DFNA13), and autosomal recessive non-syndromic sensorineural type 53 deafness (DFNB53). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene is located nearby on chromosome 6. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009],alternative products:Isoforms lack exons 6, 7 or 8 or a combination of these exons. Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of autosomal recessive otospondylomegapiphyseal 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.,disease:Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural 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.,disease:Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal recessive type 53 (DFNB53) [MIM:609706],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 platyspondylis 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.,disease: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.,function:May play an important role in fibrillogenesis by controlling lateral growth of collagen II fibrils.,online information:Gene page,PTM: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.,PTM:Prolines 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 TSP N-terminal (TSPN) domain.,subunit:Trimers composed of three different chains: alpha 1(XI), alpha 2(XI), and alpha 3(XI). Alpha 3(XI) is a post-translational modification of alpha 1(II). Alpha 1(V) can also be found instead of alpha 3(XI)=1(II),

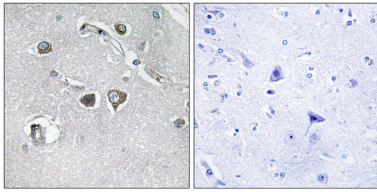
研究领域 (Research Area)

Focal adhesion;ECM-receptor interaction;

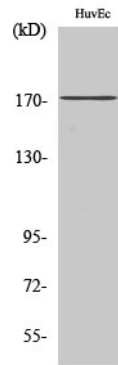
注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.

图片 (Image Data)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Collagen XI alpha2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using COL11A2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500

EnkiLife 优势产品推荐

产品类别	产品货号	产品名称
WB 解决方案	RA10020	2h 极速 WB 即用型全流程试剂盒
	RA10021	4h 快速 WB 即用型全流程试剂盒
	RA10042	5h 畅享版 WB 全流程试剂盒
	RA10037	校准级彩色预染蛋白 Marker (8-180kDa)
	RA10038	校准级彩色预染蛋白 Marker (10-250kDa)
	RA10039	校准级高分子彩色预染蛋白 Marker (25-400kDa)
TSA 多重荧光染色试剂盒	RA10008	TSA 双标三色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10009	TSA 三标四色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10010	TSA 四标五色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10011	TSA 五标六色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10012	TSA 六标七色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
IHC 检测试剂盒	RA10006	HRP Anti-Mouse/Rabbit IHC Detection System
	RA10007	Polymer-HRP Anti-Mouse/Rabbit IHC Detection System
抗体标记试剂盒	RE80004p	辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)抗体标记试剂盒
	RE80002q	Sulfo-NHS-生物素标记试剂盒
	RE80007p	Cy3 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80011p	Fluor488 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80017p	Fluor750 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80005p	藻红蛋白(R-PE) 抗体快速标记试剂盒
	RE80040	PE-Cy7 串联染料抗体快速标记试剂盒
稳转细胞系构建服务 (免费赠送全膜 WB 验证)	TS-0001	过表达稳转细胞系构建
	TS-0002	敲低稳转细胞系构建
	TS-0003	敲除细胞系构建

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