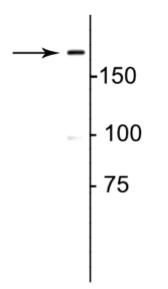


**Product Datasheet** 

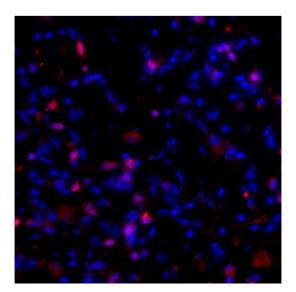
## Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide

Overview	
Catalog #	321-COLP
Host Species	Rabbit Polyclonal
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified
Applications	WB 1:1000 IHC 1:100
Species Tested	Human, Mouse, Rat
Expected Reactivity	Bovine, Canine, Chicken, Feline, Finch, Goat, Guinea Pig, Hamster, Horse, Non-Human Primate, Rabbit, Sheep, Vole <i>, Xenopus</i>
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues specific to the human collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide conjugated to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH).
Molecular Weight	180 kDa
Cite this Antibody	PhosphoSolutions Cat# 321-COLP, RRID:AB_2492060

Images



Western blot of rat lung lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~180 kDa collagen 1.



Immunostaining of fibrotic mouse lung tissue showing specific staining of collagen I molecules (Cat # 321-COLP, 1:100, red) that are still associated with the cells in which they were synthesized.

## Details

Target Description	Collagen is an extracellular matrix protein that serves as a scaffold defining the shape and mechanical properties of many tissues and organs including skin, tendon, artery walls, fibrocartilage, bone and teeth. Type 1 collagen is the most abundant protein in mammals. Collagens are synthesized with N-terminal and C-terminal propeptides that are cleaved during maturation and secretion. After cleavage of the propeptides, the most N-terminal and C-terminal remaining sequences are known as telopeptides. Mutations in the collagen 1, alpha 1 gene (COL1A1) are known to cause osteogenesis imperfecta (aka brittle bone disease) (Byers 1989). Furthermore, mutations found in the first 90 residues of the helical region of alpha 1 collagen have been implicated in the prevention or delayed removal of the procollagen N-propeptide leading to a combined osteogenesis imperfecta and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) phenotype (Cabral et al., 2005).
Specificity	Specific for endogenous levels of the propeptide portion of the ~180 kDa collagen I alpha 1 polypeptide in human lung fibroblast extract. The antibody also works well for immunohistochemistry on paraformaldehyde-fixed sections with a simple antigen-retrieval protocol (incubate slides for 20 minutes at 90° C in 10 mM sodium citrate (pH 6.0)/ 0.1 % Tween-20). Note that in paraffin sections of formaldehyde-fixed fibrotic mouse lung tissue, the antibody recognizes collagen I molecules that are still associated with the cells in which they were synthesized.
Production/Purification	Affinity purified rabbit serum.
Quality Control	Western blots performed on each lot.
Buffer	PBS
Storage	Recommended that the undiluted antibody be aliquoted into smaller working volumes (10-30 μL/vial depending on usage) upon arrival and stored long term at -20° C or -80° C, while keeping a working aliquot stored at 4° C for short term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.

## **Significant Citations**

Konkimalla, A., Konishi, S., Macadlo, L., Kobayashi, Y., Farino, Z.J., Miyashita, N., El Haddad, L., Morowitz, J., Barkauskas, C.E., Agarwal, P. and Souma, T., 2023. Transitional cell states sculpt tissue topology during lung regeneration. Cell Stem Cell, 30(11), pp.1486-1502.

Reese C, Lee R, Bonner M, Perry B, Heywood J, Silver RM, Tourkina E, Visconti RP, Hoffman S. (2014) Fibrocytes in the fibrotic lung: altered phenotype detected by flow cytometry. *Front Pharmacol*. 2014 Jun 16;5:141.

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