

# Anti-Collagen Type V (RABBIT) Antibody

Collagen Type V Antibody Catalog # ASR5150

### Specification

## Anti-Collagen Type V (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host Conjugate Target Species Reactivity Clonality Application Application Note	Rabbit Unconjugated Mammalian Human, Bovine Polyclonal WB, IHC, E, IP, I, LCI Anti-Collagen Type V has been tested by dot blot and IHC and is suitable by indirect trapping ELISA for quantitation of antigen in serum using a standard curve, immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemistry, native (non-denaturing, non-dissociating) PAGE, and western blotting for highly sensitive qualitative analysis.
Physical State Buffer	Liquid (sterile filtered) 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Collagen Type V from human and bovine placenta
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

## Anti-Collagen Type V (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1290

Other Names 50509

#### **Purity**

Anti-Collagen Type V has been prepared by immunoaffinity chromatography using immobilized antigens followed by extensive cross-adsorption against other collagens, human serum proteins and non-collagen extracellular matrix proteins to remove any unwanted specificities. Some class specific anti-collagens may be specific for three-dimensional epitopes which may result in diminished reactivity with denatured collagen or formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissues. This antibody reacts with most mammalian Type V collagens and has negligible cross-reactivity with Type I, II, III, IV or VI collagens. Non-specific cross reaction of anti-collagen antibodies with other human serum proteins or non-collagen extracellular matrix proteins is negligible.

### Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to opening. This product is stable at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. For extended storage, mix with an equal volume of glycerol, aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.



### **Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Anti-Collagen Type V (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

### Name COL5A2

Function

Type V collagen is a member of group I collagen (fibrillar forming collagen). It is a minor connective tissue component of nearly ubiquitous distribution. Type V collagen binds to DNA, heparan sulfate, thrombospondin, heparin, and insulin. Type V collagen is a key determinant in the assembly of tissue-specific matrices (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00793}

## Anti-Collagen Type V (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

### Anti-Collagen Type V (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

### Anti-Collagen Type V (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Rockland produces highly active antibodies and conjugates to collagens. Collagens are highly conserved throughout evolution and are characterized by an uninterrupted "Glycine-X-Y" triplet repeat that is a necessary part of the triple helical structure. For these reasons, it is often extremely difficult to generate antibodies with specificities to collagens. The development of 'type' specific antibodies is dependent on NON-DENATURED three-dimensional epitopes. Rockland extensively purifies collagens for immunization from human and bovine placenta and cartilage by limited pepsin digestion and selective salt precipitation. This preparation results in a native conformation of the protein. Antibodies are isolated from rabbit antiserum and are extensively cross-adsorbed by immunoaffinity purification to produce 'type' specific antibodies. Greatly diminished reactivity and selectivity of these antibodies will result if denaturing and reducing conditions are used for SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting.