

Rabbit Anti-Collagen I [MD44R]: RM0406, RM0406RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The extensive family of COL gene products (collagens) is composed of several chain types, including fibril-forming interstitial collagens (types I, II, III and V) and basement membrane collagens (type IV), each type containing multiple isoforms. Collagens are fibrous, extracellular matrix proteins with high tensile strength and are the major components of connective tissue, such as tendons and cartilage. All collagens contain a triple helix domain and frequently show lateral self-association in order to form complex connective tissues. Several collagens also play a role in cell adhesion, important for maintaining normal tissue architecture and function. This clone reacts collagen I.

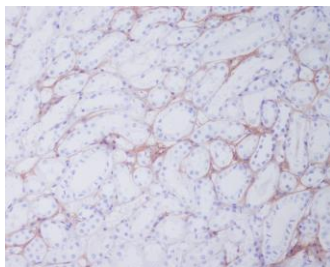
Specifications:

Clone: MD44R
Source: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Reactivity: Human
Immunogen: A synthesized peptide derived from human Collagen I
Localization: Secreted, membrane, cytoplasm
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC, WB
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Collagen I Concentrated	RM0406	1 ml
Collagen I Prediluted	RM0406RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Breast carcinoma, colon, placenta and stomach tissues
Concentrated Dilution: 25-100
Pretreatment: Tris EDTA p9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp: Overnight @ 4°C
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human kidney stained with anti-Collagen I using DAB

References:

1. Tissue Engineering Whole Bones Through Endochondral Ossification: Regenerating the Distal Phalanx. Sheehy EJ, et al. Biores Open Access 4:229-41, 2015.
2. Harnessing endogenous stem/progenitor cells for tendon regeneration. Lee CH, et al. J Clin Invest 125:2690-701, 2015.
3. Arseni L, et al. TFIID-dependent MMP-1 overexpression in trichothiodystrophy leads to extracellular matrix alterations in patient skin. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 112:1499-504, 2015.