Collagen IV α1 (Cleaved-Gly173) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16809
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB; ELISA
Gene Name	COL4A1
Protein Name	Collagen IV α1 (Cleaved-Gly173)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Collagen IV α1 (Cleaved-Gly173)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse Collagen IV α1 (Cleaved-Gly173, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 172-173)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Collagen alpha-1(IV) chain [Cleaved into: Arresten]
Observed Band	18 185kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane .
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in placenta.
Function	
Background	disease:Defects in COL4A1 are a cause of brain small vessel disease with hemorrhage [MIM:607595]. Brain small vessel diseases underlie 20 to 30 percent of ischemic strokes and a larger proportion of intracerebral hemorrhages. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.,disease:Defects in COL4A1 are a cause of porencephaly type 1 [MIM:175780]; also known as encephaloclastic porencephaly. Porencephaly is a term used for any cavitation or cerebrospinal fluid-filled cyst in the brain. Porencephaly type 1 is usually unilateral and results from focal destructive lesions such as fetal vascular occlusion or birth trauma. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.,disease:Defects in COL4A1 are the cause of hereditary angiopathy with nephropathy, aneurysms, and muscle cramps (HANAC) [MIM:611773]. The clinical renal manifestations include hematuria and bilateral large cysts. Histologic analysis revealed complex basement membrane defects in kidney and skin. The systemic angiopathy appears to affect both small

	vessels and large arteries.,domain:Alpha chains of type IV collagen have a non-collagenous domain (NC1) at their C-terminus, frequent interruptions of the G-X-Y repeats in the long central triple-helical domain (which may cause flexibility in the triple helix), and a short N-terminal triple-helical 7S domain.,function:Type IV collagen is the major structural component of glomerular basement membranes (GBM), forming a 'chicken-wire' meshwork together with laminins, proteoglycans and entactin/nidogen. Potently inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and angiogenesis. Inhibits angiogenesis potentially via mechanisms involving cell surface proteoglycans and the alpha and beta integrins of endothelial cells.,PTM:Lysines at the third position of the tripeptide repeating unit (G-X-Y) are hydroxylated in all cases and bind carbohydrates.,PTM:Prolines at the third position of the tripeptide repeating unit (G-X-Y) are hydroxylated in some or all of the chains.,PTM:The trimeric structure of the NC1 domains may be stabilized by covalent bonds between Lys and Met residues.,PTM:Type IV collagens contain numerous cysteine residues which are involved in inter- and intramolecular disulfide bonding. 12 of these, located in the NC1 domain, are conserved in all known type IV collagens.,similarity:Belongs to the type IV collagen family.,similarity:Contains 1 collagen IV NC1 (C-terminal non-collagenous) domain.,subunit:There are six type IV collagen isoforms, alpha 1(IV)-alpha 6(IV), each of which can form a triple helix structure with 2 other chains to generate type IV collagen network.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in placenta.,
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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