

## Collagen XI α1 (Cleaved-Ala1563) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YC0140
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Collagen XI α1
Fields :	>>Protein digestion and absorption
Gene Name :	COL11A1 COLL6
Protein Name :	Collagen XI α1 (Cleaved-Ala1563)
Human Gene Id :	1301
Human Swiss Prot No :	P12107
Mouse Gene Id :	12814
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q61245
Rat Gene Id :	25654
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P20909
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Collagen XI α1 (Cleaved-Ala1563)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse Collagen XI α1 (Cleaved-Ala1563, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 1563-1564 )
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

**Purification :** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml

**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Observed Band :** 165 200kD

**Background :** alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist. There is alternative usage of exon IIA or exon IIB. Transcripts containing exon IIA or IIB are present in cartilage, but exon IIB is preferentially utilized in transcripts from tendon.,disease:Defects in COL11A1 are the cause of Marshall syndrome [MIM:154780]. It is an autosomal dominant disorder with ocular, orofacial, auditory and skeletal manifestations. It shares several features with Stickler syndrome, such as midfacial hypoplasia, high myopia, and sensorineural-hearing deficit.,disease:Defects in COL11A1 are the cause of Stickler syndrome type 2 (STL2) [MIM:604841]; also known as Stickler syndrome vitreous type 2. STL2 is an autosomal dominant form of Stickler syndrome, an inherited disorder that associates ocular signs with more or less complete forms of Pierre Robin sequence, bone disorders and sensorineural deafness. Ocular disorders may include juvenile cataract, myopia, strabismus, vitreoretinal or chorioretinal degeneration, retinal detachment, and chronic uveitis. 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 platyspondylisis 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.,function:May play an important role in fibrillogenesis by controlling lateral growth of collagen II fibrils.,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).,tissue specificity:Cartilage, placenta and some tumor or virally transformed cell lines. Isoforms using exon IIA or IIB are found in the cartilage while isoforms using only exon IIB are found in the tendon.,

**Function :** skeletal system development, cartilage condensation, chondrocyte differentiation, chondrocyte development, heart morphogenesis, proteoglycan metabolic process, cell adhesion, sensory organ development, heart development,muscle organ development, sensory perception, visual perception, sensory perception of sound, glycoprotein metabolic process, detection of external stimulus, detection of abiotic stimulus, response to mechanical stimulus,response to abiotic stimulus, embryonic development ending in birth or egg hatching, striated muscle tissue development, cell-cell adhesion, biological adhesion, extracellular matrix organization, collagen fibril organization, ear morphogenesis, inner ear morphogenesis, chordate embryonic



development, extracellular structure organization, ear development, embryonic organ morphogenesis, embryonic organ development, embryonic morphogenesis, embryonic skelet

**Subcellular  
Location :**

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix .

**Expression :**

Cartilage, placenta and some tumor or virally transformed cell lines. Isoforms using exon IIA or IIB are found in the cartilage while isoforms using only exon IIB are found in the tendon.

## Products Images