

COL4A3/COL4A5/COL4A2/COL4A1 (AB3125) Rabbit mAb

M2390

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- IF/ICC, ELISA

MW

- 162 kDa (calculated)
- Refer to figures kDa (observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Application

IF/ICC, ELISA

Dilution

IF/ICC, 1:100-1:400 | ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 μ g/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

Storage

Storage Conditions

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer

The antibody is provided in liquid form in phosphate - buffered saline with 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.09% Sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number AB3125

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1555 - 1669 of human Collagen IV.

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of COL4A3/COL4A5/COL4A2/COL4A1 protein.

Purification Affinity purification Protein A

Concentration Product concentration may vary by batch. Please refer to the product COA for details.

Target Information

Gene name COL4A3

Protein Name COL4A3/COL4A5/COL4A2/COL4A1

Database Link	Organism	Swiss Prot.	Gene ID
	Human	Q01955	1285

Background

Type IV collagen, the major structural component of basement membranes, is a multimeric protein composed of 3 alpha subunits. These subunits are encoded by 6 different genes, alpha 1 through alpha 6, each of which can form a triple helix structure with 2 other subunits to form type IV collagen. This gene encodes alpha 3. In the Goodpasture syndrome, autoantibodies bind to the collagen molecules in the basement membranes of alveoli and glomeruli. The epitopes that elicit these autoantibodies are localized largely to the non-collagenous C-terminal domain of the protein. A specific kinase phosphorylates amino acids in this same C-terminal region and the expression of this kinase is upregulated during pathogenesis. This gene is also linked to an autosomal recessive form of Alport syndrome. The mutations contributing to this syndrome are also located within the exons that encode this C-terminal

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region. Like the other members of the type IV collagen gene family, this gene is organized in a head-to-head conformation with another type IV collagen gene so that each gene pair shares a common promoter.