

Datasheet for ABIN965912  
**anti-COL15A1 antibody (C-Term)**



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## 2 Publications

### Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	COL15A1
Binding Specificity:	C-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This COL15A1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

### Product Details

Immunogen:	Polyclonal antibody produced in rabbits immunizing with a synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminal residues of human COL15A1(Collagen alpha1(XV) chain precursor)
Purification:	Purified by antigen-specific affinity chromatography.

### Target Details

Target:	COL15A1
Alternative Name:	COL15A1 ( <a href="#">COL15A1 Products</a> )
Background:	COL15A1(Collagen alpha-1(XV) is a structural protein that stabilizes microvessels and muscle cells, both in heart and in skeletal muscle. Endostatin potently inhibits angiogenesis. COL15A1 is expressed predominantly in internal organs such as adrenal gland, pancreas and kidney. It belongs to the fibril-associated collagens with interrupted helices (FACIT) family. It contains 1

## Target Details

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TSP N-terminal (TSPN) domain.

## Application Details

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Application Notes: ELISA, Western blotting: 1µg/ml for 2hrs.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Liquid

Buffer: This antibody is stored in PBS, 50% glycerol

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: -20 °C

## Publications

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Product cited in: Ramchandran, Dhanabal, Volk, Waterman, Segal, Lu, Knebelmann, Sukhatme: "Antiangiogenic activity of restin, NC10 domain of human collagen XV: comparison to endostatin." in: **Biochemical and biophysical research communications**, Vol. 255, Issue 3, pp. 735-9, (1999) ([PubMed](#)).

Myers, Kivirikko, Gordon, Dion, Pihlajaniemi: "Identification of a previously unknown human collagen chain, alpha 1(XV), characterized by extensive interruptions in the triple-helical region." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 89, Issue 21, pp. 10144-8, (1992) ([PubMed](#)).