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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	COL11A2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	COL11A2
<b>Alternative Names</b>	COL11A2; Collagen alpha-2(XI) chain
<b>Gene ID</b>	1302.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P13942.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Collagen XI alpha2. AA range:1211-1260

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000..
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	171kD

## Background

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**Product Name: COL11A2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab09164**



collagen type XI alpha 2 chain(COL11A2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes one of the two alpha chains of type XI collagen, a minor fibrillar collagen. It is located on chromosome 6 very close to but separate from the gene for retinoid X receptor beta. Type XI collagen is a heterotrimer but the third alpha chain is a post-translationally modified alpha 1 type II chain. Proteolytic processing of this type XI chain produces PARP, a proline/arginine-rich protein that is an amino terminal domain. Mutations in this gene are associated with type III Stickler syndrome, otospondylomegaepiphyseal dysplasia (OSMED syndrome), Weissenbacher-Zweymuller syndrome, autosomal dominant non-syndromic sensorineural type 13 deafness (DFNA13), and autosomal recessive non-syndromic sensorineural type 53 deafness (DFNB53). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene is located nearby on chromosome 6. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009],alternative products:Isoforms lack exons 6, 7 or 8 or a combination of these exons. Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of autosomal recessive otospondylomegaepiphyseal dysplasia (OSMED) [MIM:215150]. OSMED is a skeletal dysplasia accompanied by severe hearing loss. The phenotype overlaps that of autosomal dominant skeletal disorders (Stickler and Marshall syndromes) but can be distinguished by disproportionately short limbs and lack of ocular involvement.,disease:Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant type 13 (DFNA13) [MIM:601868]. DFNA13 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,disease:Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal recessive type 53 (DFNB53) [MIM:609706].,disease:Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of Stickler syndrome type 3 (STL3) [MIM:184840]. STL3 is an autosomal dominant non-ocular form of Stickler syndrome. Classical Stickler syndrome associates ocular signs with more or less complete forms of Pierre Robin sequence, bone disorders and sensorineural deafness. Ocular symptoms are absent in STL3. 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.,disease:Defects in COL11A2 are the cause of Weissenbacher-Zweymueller syndrome (WZS) [MIM:277610]. WZS is an autosomal dominant disorder allelic with STL3 and OSMED. WZS is also referred to as heterozygous OSMED.,function:May play an important role in fibrillogenesis by controlling lateral growth of collagen II fibrils.,online information:Gene page,PTM:A disulfide-bonded peptide called proline/arginine-rich protein or PARP is released from the N-terminus during extracellular processing and is subsequently retained in the cartilage matrix from which it can be isolated in significant amounts.,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),

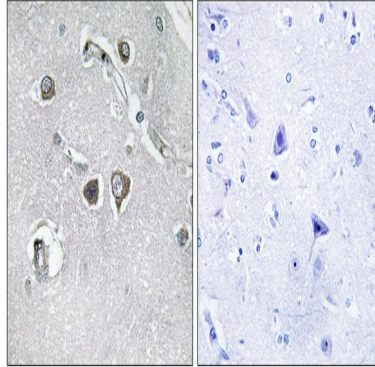
## Research Area

Focal adhesion;ECM-receptor interaction;

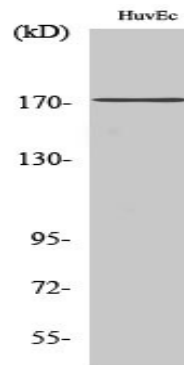
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## Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Collagen XI alpha2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using COL11A2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500

## Note

For research use only.