

10-3529: Monoclonal Antibody to mouse Collagen II, CIIC 1(Discontinued)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	CIIC1
Application :	IHC-Fr,IHC
Reactivity :	Mouse
Gene :	Col2a1
Gene ID :	12824
Uniprot ID :	P28481
Alternative Name :	Alpha-1 type II collagen
Isotype :	Mouse IgG2a

Description

The monoclonal antibody CIIC1 reacts with the C1 epitope (triple helical position 358-364) of collagen type II. Collagen is a structural protein in bone, cartilage and connective tissue. Collagen type II (CII) is the major collagen of the nucleus pulposa (a component of spine), cartilage and vitreous (a component of the eye). The most commonly used animal model for rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is the collagen-induced arthritis (CIA). Transfer of collagen type II specific monoclonal antibodies induces an acute form of arthritis (collagen type II antibody induced arthritis, CAIA). The monoclonal antibody CIIC1 has been shown to induce CAIA in naïve mice after injection of lipopolysaccharide (LPS). However, in combination with the monoclonal antibody M2139, binding to the J1 epitope of CII, the pair of monoclonal antibodies induce arthritis in different strains of mice without any other stimulants. The presence of secondary stimulus, LPS, increases the disease incidence and severity. The monoclonal antibody CIIC1 is cross reactive with rat, bovine, chicken and human CII.

Product Info

Amount :	Monoclonal Antibody to mouse Collagen II, CIIC 1(Discontinued) / 500 µg
Content :	0.5 mg, 0.2 µm filtered antibody solution in PBS and 0.1% bovine serum albumin
Storage condition :	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.

Application Note

The monoclonal antibody CIIC1 can be used for functional studies and for immunohistology on frozen and paraffin embedded sections. Furthermore the monoclonal antibody CIIC1 is useful in immunoassays as coating and detection. For immunohistology dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:10.