

Anti- α 2Ct Neutralizing Antibody (V3S-0522-YC2802)

Cat. No.: V3S-0522-YC2802

Summary

Description	This product is a monoclonal antibody derived from Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>), which can specifically recognize Collagen I α 2(I) C-telopeptide. The antibody is expressed with mammalian cell transient expression system, serum-free and purified by affinity chromatography. The purity and integrity are tested via SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. Given an antigen, additional QC measures are also desired such as affinity testing and binding validation. Specifically, the antibody is provided in multiple formats for in vivo and in vitro assays. The <i>In vivo</i> version features greater than 95% purity, ultra-low endotoxin levels (<1 EU/mg or 0.1 EU/mg), and is preservative, stabilizer, and carrier protein-free.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Mouse
Target Species	Human
Isotype	IgA
Secondary Antibody	C26432; C71377

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO
Conjugation	None
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and/or SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Sterility	0.2 μ M filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within a week. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

Applications

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Application	Block
Application Notes	The antibody is recommended for detection of a2Ct by Block assay.

Target

Target	a2Ct
Alternative Name	Collagen I a2(I) C-telopeptide
Introduction	Collagen I is the most abundant structural protein of connective tissues such as skin, bone, and tendon. This protein is first synthesized as a precursor molecule, procollagen I, that is characterized by the presence of a rod-like central triple-helical domain flanked by short linear telopeptides and globular N-terminal and C-terminal propeptides. In bone physiology, the C-terminal telopeptide (or more formally, carboxy-terminal collagen crosslinks, and known by the acronym CTX) is a telopeptide that can be used as a biomarker in the serum to measure the rate of bone turnover. It can be useful in assisting clinicians to determine a patient's nonsurgical treatment response as well as evaluate a patient's risk of developing complications during healing following surgical intervention.
Research Area	Developmental Biology

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