Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on Apr 22, 2025

Collagen I Monoclonal Antibody (COL-1)

RRID:AB_2081889
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# MA1-26771, RRID:AB_2081889)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2081889

Proper Citation: (Thermo Fisher Scientific Cat# MA1-26771, RRID:AB_2081889)

Target Antigen: Collagen I

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: DB (Assay-dependent), ELISA (Assay-dependent), IHC (F) (1:2,000), ICC/IF (Assay-dependent), IHC (P) (Assay-dependent), IP (Assay-dependent), WB (Assay-dependent)

Antibody Name: Collagen I Monoclonal Antibody (COL-1)

Description: This monoclonal targets Collagen I

Target Organism: deer, rat, porcine, mouse, rabbit, bovine, human

Clone ID: Clone COL-1

Defining Citation: PMID:20404079, PMID:27177214, PMID:15905566

Antibody ID: AB_2081889

Vendor: Thermo Fisher Scientific

Catalog Number: MA1-26771

Record Creation Time: 20241016T221016+0000

Record Last Update: 20241130T060511+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Collagen I Monoclonal Antibody (COL-1).

No alerts have been found for Collagen I Monoclonal Antibody (COL-1).

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

Milara J, et al. (2024) Targeting IL-11 to reduce fibrocyte circulation and lung accumulation in animal models of pulmonary hypertension-associated lung fibrosis. British journal of pharmacology, 181(16), 2991.

Anvari G, et al. (2021) Hypoxia induces stress fiber formation in adipocytes in the early stage of obesity. Scientific reports, 11(1), 21473.

Nerger BA, et al. (2021) Local accumulation of extracellular matrix regulates global morphogenetic patterning in the developing mammary gland. Current biology : CB, 31(9), 1903.

Bersini S, et al. (2020) Direct reprogramming of human smooth muscle and vascular endothelial cells reveals defects associated with aging and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. eLife, 9.