

Monoclonal antibody S22.2

Antibody specifications

Immunogen	Recombinant human MMP-9, purified by gelatin-affinity chromatography.
Isotype	IgG1 subclass
Species reactivity	Reacts with human MMP-9, also reacts with rabbit and mouse MMP-9.
Cross reactivity	No cross reactivity was observed with human MMP-1, -2, -3, -8, TIMP-1, TIMP-2.
Intended use	ELISA Capture Ab (1), Western blot, Immuno histo chemistry.
Formulation	Each vial contains 100 microgram mAb S22.2 in PBS at 2.9 mg/ml. Bulk delivery in other formulations on request.
Clone nr	S22.2
Lot nr	0176
Product nr	QZBMMP9S22.2
Storage conditions	Store frozen at < -20°C Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles

MMP-9 Background

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are a family of enzymes that function in the remodeling of extracellular matrix proteins. They are essential for various normal physiological processes such as embryonic development, morphogenesis, reproduction tissue resorption and tissue remodeling. They also play a role in a number of pathological processes such as inflammation, arthritis, cardiovascular diseases, fibrosis and cancer. Regulation of MMPs occurs at various levels. Expression of latent MMPs is regulated at the level of transcription, whereas the proteolytic activity is controlled by specific activation of proMMPs, and by MMP-specific inhibitors, the tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs), or general circulatory inhibitors, such as α 2macroglobulin. The MMPs can be grouped according to their domain structure into collagenases, gelatinases, stromelysins, membrane type MMPs and matrilysins. MMP-9 (also known as type neutrophil gelatinase, IV collagenase, Gelatinase B; EC 3.4.24.35) has a broad range of substrate specificity for denatured collagens (gelatins), native collagens (types IV, V and XI), as well as elastin. Human MMP-9 has a Mw of 92 kDa (pro-form) and 82 kDa (active form). The activity is dependent on Zn²⁺ and Ca²⁺. MMP-9 is secreted as proMMP-9, and can be activated in vitro by organo mercurial compounds such as p-aminophenyl mercuric acetate (APMA). MMP-9 is produced by a variety of cell types including monocytes, macrophages, fibroblasts, neutrophils, osteoclasts, chondrocytes, keratinocytes, endothelial and epithelial cells.

References:

1. R. Hanemaaijer, H. Visser, Y.T. Konttinen, P. Koolwijk, J.H. Verheijen. Matrix Biology 17: 657-665 (1998)

QuickZyme BioSciences

P.O.Box 2215
2301CE Leiden
The Netherlands
T: +31 8886 66024 /8886 66134
F: +31 8886 60609

www.QuickZyme.com
E-mail: info@QuickZyme.com