Anti-Human MMP-14 (#9E57)

20230310DS

FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no.:	**101-M806**
Size:	100 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

Preparation: This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse immunized with purified human recombinant human MMP-14).

Target Background

Synonyms (Target):	MMP14; 1; MMP-14; MMP-X1; MT-MMP; MT1MMP; MTMMP1; MT1-MMP; MT-MMP 1

As the first member of membrane type (MT) MMPs, MMP-14, also known as MT1MMP, plays an important role in extracellular matrix (ECM) remodeling by being able to degrade type I collagen, activate pro MMP2 and process cell adhesion molecules such as CD44 and integrin αV. MMP-14 is therefore a key enzyme in many physiological and pathological processes such as angiogenesis and tumor invasion. Structurally, MMP14 consists of the following domains: a pro domain containing the furin cleavage site, a catalytic domain containing the zinc binding site, a hinge region, a hemopexin-like domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplamasic tail. Recombinant Human MMP-14 consists of the pro and catalytic domains, which can be activated by treatment with furin.

Database References Target

Protein RefSeq:	NP_004986.1
Uniprot ID:	P50281
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_004995.2

Product Specifications

Host	Mouse
Reactivity against	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone	(#9E57)
Isotype	IgG2
Purification	Protein G chromatography
Antigen	recombinant human MMP-14
Formulation	lyophilized
Reconstitution buffer	PBS

Application/Handling

Reconstitution: Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute the antibody with 500 µl sterile PBS and the final concentration is 200 µg/ml.

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for 2 years from date of receipt when stored at -70°C. Reconstituted antibody can be aliquoted and stored frozen at < -20°C for at least for six months without detectable loss of activity.

AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!

Applications

The antibody can be used within the following applications:

WB, IHC (P), FC, Detection Ab

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!