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ARG62551
anti-MMP2 antibody [CA-4001/CA719E3C]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [CA-4001/CA719E3C] recognizes MMP2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	CA-4001/CA719E3C
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	MMP2
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide APSPIIKFPGD-VAPKTDK corresponding to amino acids 30-47 of MMP2.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CLG4A; MMP-2; TBE-1; MONA; CLG4; EC 3.4.24.24; Gelatinase A; Matrix metalloproteinase-2; MMP-II; 72 kDa gelatinase; 72 kDa type IV collagenase

Application Instructions

Application Note	FACS: 1-2µg for 106 cells WB: 1: 200-1: 400 IHC-P: 10 µg/ml or 1: 20 dilution * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purified
Buffer	10mM PBS (pH 7.4), 0.2% BSA and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.2% BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 4313 Human Swiss-port # P08253 Human
Gene Symbol	MMP2
Gene Full Name	matrix metallopeptidase 2
Background	This gene is a member of the matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) gene family, that are zinc-dependent enzymes capable of cleaving components of the extracellular matrix and molecules involved in signal transduction. The protein encoded by this gene is a gelatinase A, type IV collagenase, that contains three fibronectin type II repeats in its catalytic site that allow binding of denatured type IV and V collagen and elastin. Unlike most MMP family members, activation of this protein can occur on the cell membrane. This enzyme can be activated extracellularly by proteases, or, intracellulary by its S-glutathiolation with no requirement for proteolytical removal of the pro-domain. This protein is thought to be involved in multiple pathways including roles in the nervous system, endometrial menstrual breakdown, regulation of vascularization, and metastasis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Winchester syndrome and Nodulosis-Arthropathy-Osteolysis (NAO) syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]
Function	Ubiquitinous metalloproteinase that is involved in diverse functions such as remodeling of the vasculature, angiogenesis, tissue repair, tumor invasion, inflammation, and atherosclerotic plaque rupture. As well as degrading extracellular matrix proteins, can also act on several nonmatrix proteins such as big endothelial 1 and beta-type CGRP promoting vasoconstriction. Also cleaves KISS at a Gly-|-Leu bond. Appears to have a role in myocardial cell death pathways. Contributes to myocardial oxidative stress by regulating the activity of GSK3beta. Cleaves GSK3beta in vitro. Involved in the formation of the fibrovascular tissues in association with MMP14. PEX, the C-terminal non-catalytic fragment of MMP2, posseses anti-angiogenic and anti-tumor properties and inhibits cell migration and cell adhesion to FGF2 and vitronectin. Ligand for integrinv/beta3 on the surface of blood vessels. Isoform 2: Mediates the proteolysis of CHUK/IKKA and initiates a primary innate immune response by inducing mitochondrial-nuclear stress signaling with activation of the pro-inflammatory NF-kappaB, NFAT and IRF transcriptional pathways. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Metabolism antibody
Calculated Mw	74 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation on multiple sites modulates enzymatic activity. Phosphorylated by PKC in vitro. The propeptide is processed by MMP14 (MT-MMP1) and MMP16 (MT-MMP3). Autocatalytic cleavage in the C-terminal produces the anti-angiogenic peptide, PEX. This processing appears to be facilitated by binding integrinv/beta3.
Cellular Localization	Secreted