



MMP-2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES2806

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	MMP-2 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MMP-2. AA range:611-660
Specificity	MMP-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MMP-2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	72 kDa type IV collagenase
Gene Name	MMP2
Cellular localization	[Isoform 1]: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix . Membrane. Nucleus. Colocalizes with integrin alphaV/beta3 at the membrane surface in angiogenic blood vessels and melanomas. Found in mitochondria, along microfibrils, and in nuclei of cardiomyocytes.; [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	74kD
Human Gene ID	4313
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P08253





Alternative Names

MMP2; CLG4A; 72 kDa type IV collagenase; 72 kDa gelatinase; Gelatinase A; Matrix metalloproteinase-2; MMP-2; TBE-1

Background

matrix metalloproteinase 2(MMP2) Homo sapiens
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, intracellularly 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 Win

