

Recombinant Human TIMP-2 Protein(hIgG1 Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100439



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

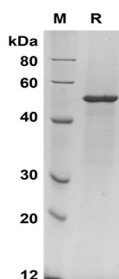
Description

Species	Human
Source	Mammalian-derived Human TIMP-2 protein Cys27-Pro220, with an C-terminal hIgG1 Fc
Mol_Mass	46.2 kDa
Accession	P16035
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human TIMP-2 proteins, 2µg/lane of

Recombinant Human TIMP-2 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 50

kDa

Background

Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMP) family are natural inhibitors of the matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), the zinc enzymes involved in extracellular matrix maintenance and remodeling. The TIMP family encompasses four members (TIMP1-4), and they inhibit most MMPs by forming non-covalent binary complex. TIMP2 is a 22 kDa non N-glycosylated protein expressed by a variety of cell types, and plays a unique role among TIMP family members owing to its functions to regulate cellular responses to growth factors. Findings establish an unexpected, MMP-independent mechanism for TIMP2 inhibition of endothelial cell proliferation in vitro and reveal an important component of the antiangiogenic effect of TIMP2 in vivo. TIMP-2 thus is critical to the maintenance of tissue homeostasis and is involved in the regulation of tumor microenvironment.

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