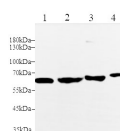


MMP-2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: D-AB-10399L

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

Description	
Reactivity	Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human MMP-2 Protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
Data	



Western blot with MMP-2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.lane 1:RAW264.7 whole cell lysate,lane 2:NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate,lane 3:Mouse uterus,lane 4:Rat liver

Observed-MW:69 kDa-72 kDa

Calculated-MW:74 kDa

Preparation & Storage	
Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Matrix Metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) is an enzyme that degrades components of the extracellular matrix and thus plays a pivotal role in cell migration during physiological and pathological processes. MMP-2 expression is dependent on extracellular matrix metalloproteinase inducer (EMMPRIN),Her2/neu,growth factors,cytokines,and hormones. Pro-MMP-2 activation needs MT1-MMP and TIMP-2 contribution. MMP-2 is changed in distribution and increased in amount in the ventral cochlear nucleus after unilateral cochlear ablation. A low level of MMP-2 is linked to favorable prognosis in patients with a hormone receptor-negative tumor,usually associated with high risk. As a zymogen requiring proteolytic activation for catalytic activity,MMP-2 has been implicated broadly in the invasion and metastasis of many cancer model systems,including human breast cancer (HBC). Blocking MMP-2 secretion and activation during breast carcinoma development may decrease metastasis. The detection of active MMP-2 alone or the rate of pro-MMP-2 and active MMP-2 is considered a very sensitive indicator of cancer metastasis. Modulation of MMP-2 expression and activation through specific inhibitors and activators may thus provide a new mechanism for breast cancer treatment.

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