

Recombinant Human MMP-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100845

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

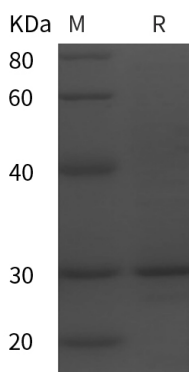
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human MMP-2 protein Tyr445-Cys660, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	23.7 kDa
Observed MW	30 kDa
Accession	P08253
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 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 MMP-2 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human MMP-2 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 30 kDa.

Background

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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.