

Recombinant Human MMP-7 protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100835

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

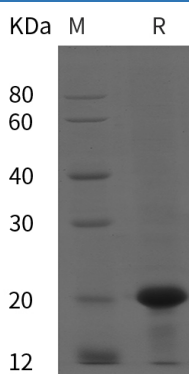
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human MMP-7 protein Tyr95-Lys267, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	18.9 kDa
Observed MW	20 kDa
Accession	P09237
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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are a family of zinc and calcium dependent endopeptidases with the combined ability to degrade all the components of the extracellular matrix. MMP-7 (matrilysin) is expressed in epithelial cells of normal and diseased tissues, and is capable of digesting a large series of proteins of the extracellular matrix including collagen IV and X, gelatin, casein, laminin, aggrecan, entactin, elastin and versican. MMP-7 is implicated in the activation of other proteinases such as plasminogen, MMP-1, MMP-2, and MMP-9. In addition to its roles in connective tissue remodeling and cancer, MMP-7 also regulates intestinal alpha-defensin activation in innate host defense, releases tumor necrosis factor-alpha in a model of herniated disc resorption, and cleaves FasL to generate a soluble form in a model of prostate involution. Structurally, MMP-7 is the smallest of the MMPs and consists of two domains: a pro-domain that is cleaved upon activation and a catalytic domain containing the zinc-binding site.

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