

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human MMP-13 in Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) MMP-3 and rhMMP-8 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human MMP-13 Leu20-Cys471 Accession # P45452
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Matrix metalloproteinases are a family of zinc and calcium dependent endopeptidases with the combined ability to degrade all the components of the extracellular matrix. MMP-13 (Collagenase-3) has been demonstrated to degrade a range of extracellular matrix proteins, including collagen types I, II, III, IV, IX, X and XIV, gelatin, aggrecan, perlecan and fibronectin. MMP-13 is distinguished from the other human collagenases by its efficient degradation of type II collagen. MMP-13 is expressed by fibroblasts, chondrocytes and squamous epithelial cells. Structurally, MMP-13 may be divided into several distinct domains; a pro-domain which is cleaved upon activation; a catalytic domain containing the zinc binding site; a short hinge region and a carboxyl terminal (hemopexin-like) domain.

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