

DESCRIPTION

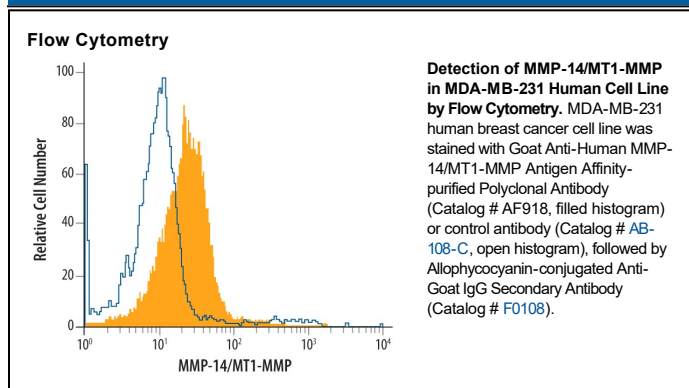
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human MMP-14/MT1-MMP in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human MMP-1, -2, -3, -7, -8, -9, -10, -12, -13, -15, and -16 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human MMP-14/MT1-MMP
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human MMP-14/MT1-MMP (Catalog # 918-MP)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human kidney cancer tissue
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

As the first member of membrane type (MT) MMPs, MMP-14, also known as MT1-MMP, plays an important role in extracellular matrix (ECM) remodeling by being able to degrade type I collagen, activate pro-MMP-2 and process cell adhesion molecules such as CD44 and integrin α_v (1). MMP-14 is therefore a key enzyme in many physiological and pathological processes such as angiogenesis and tumor invasion. Structurally, MMP-14 consists of the following domains: a pro domain containing the furin cleavage site, a catalytic domain containing the zinc-binding site, a hinge region, a hemopexin-like domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail (2). Recombinant Human MMP-14 consists of the pro and catalytic domains.

References:

1. Seike, M. (2003) Cancer Lett. **194**:1.
2. Sato, H. *et al.* (1994) Nature **370**:61.