

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TIMP-3 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TIMP-1, rhTIMP-2, and rhTIMP-4 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TIMP-3 Cys24-Pro211 Accession # P35625
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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.
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

Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are a family of proteins that regulate the activation and proteolytic activity of the zinc enzymes known as matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). There are four members of the family, TIMP-1, TIMP-2, TIMP-3, and TIMP-4. TIMP-3 is a glycoprotein with a molecular mass of 30 kDa produced by a wide range of cell types. TIMP-3 inhibits active MMP-mediated proteolysis by forming a non-covalent binary complex with the MMP active site through its N-terminal domain. In addition, TIMP-3 is the only known member of the TIMP family that is an effective inhibitor of ADAMs such as TACE (1). TIMP-3 is unique among the TIMPs because of its high affinity for binding to the extracellular matrix (2). Point mutations in the TIMP-3 C-terminal domain have been reported to result in Sorsby's fundus dystrophy, a disease leading to macular degeneration and loss of vision.

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