

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human MMP-13 in direct ELISAs. In a sandwich immunoassay, detects human pro-MMP-13 when paired with an anti-human pro-MMP-13 detection antibody.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 87511
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human MMP-13 Leu20-Cys471 Accession # P45452
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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.

ELISA 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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