

Human MMP-9 Fluorescein-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 56129

Catalog Number: IC9111F

100 Tests

DESCRIPTION		
Species Reactivity	Human	
Specificity	Detects human MMP-9 in Flow Cytometry.	
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 56129	
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites	
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human MMP-9	
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)	
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.	
	*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.	

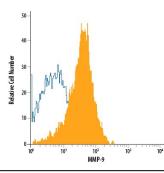
APPLICATIONS

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA

Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry



Detection of MMP-9 in NS0 Mouse Cell Line Transfected with Human MMP-9 by Flow Cytometry. NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human MMP-9 was stained with Mouse Anti-Human MMP-9 Fluorescein-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # IC9111F, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC0041F, open histogram). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with Flow Cytometry Fixation Buffer (Catalog # FC004) and permeabilized with Flow Cytometry Permeabilization/Wash Buffer I (Catalog # FC005). View our protocol for Staining Intracellular Molecules.

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-9 (Gelatinase B) can degrade a broad range of substrates including gelatin, collagen types IV and V, elastin and proteoglycan core protein. It is believed to act synergistically with interstitial collagenase (MMP-1) in the degradation of fibrillar collagens as it degrades their denatured gelatin forms. MMP-9 is produced by keratinocytes, monocytes, macrophages and PMN leukocytes. MMP-9 is present in most cases of inflammatory responses. Structurally, MMP-9 maybe be divided into five distinct domains: a pro-domain which is cleaved upon activation, a gelatin-binding domain consisting of three contiguous fibronectin type II units, a catalytic domain containing the zinc binding site, a proline-rich linker region, and a carboxyl terminal hemopexin-like domain.

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