

## MMP9

**Reactivity:** Human Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC ICC FC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:1000 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 ICC 1:100 - 1:200 FC 1:500 - 1:1000

**Calculated MW:** 92/82/67kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human MMP9

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

MMP9; CLG4B; GELB; MANDP2; MMP-9;

**Catalog #:** A0311

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 4318

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P14780

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are a family of proteases that target many extracellular proteins including other proteases, growth factors, cell surface receptors and adhesion molecules (1). Among the family members, MMP-2, MMP-3, MMP-7 and MMP9 have been characterized as important factors for normal tissue remodeling during embryonic development, wound healing, tumor invasion, angiogenesis, carcinogenesis and apoptosis (2-4). MMP activity correlates with cancer development (2). One mechanism of MMP regulation is transcriptional (5). Once synthesized, MMP exists as a latent proenzyme. Maximum MMP activity requires proteolytic cleavage to generate active MMPs by releasing the inhibitory propeptide domain from the full length protein (5).

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