Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse MMP8/CLG1 Protein

RPES1758

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1758

Size: 10µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_032637.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 52 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 65 kDa

Tag:

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM CaCl2, 0.05% Brig35, pH 7.5.

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: BB138268

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Phe 21-Ser 465

Background:

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are a family of zinc-dependent endopeptidases that degrade components of the extracellular matrix (ECM) and play essential roles in various physiological processes such as morphogenesis, differentiation, angiogenesis and tissue remodeling, as well as pathological processes including inflammation, arthritis, cardiovascular diseases, pulmonary diseases and tumor invasion. Neutrophil collagenase, also known as Matrix metalloproteinase-8, MMP-8, and CLG1, is a member of the peptidase M10A family. MMP-8 may affect the metastatic behaviour of breast cancer cells through protection against lymph node metastasis, underlining the importance of anti-target identification in drug development. MMP-8 in the tumour may have a protective effect against lymph node metastasis. MMP-8 may affect the metastatic behaviour of breast cancer cells through protection against lymph node metastasis, underlining the importance of anti-target identification in drug development. MMP-8 participates in wound repair by contributing to the resolution of inflammation and open the possibility to develop new strategies for treating wound healing defects.