



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Human MMP8/CLG1 Protein (Active)
RPES5040

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES5040

Size: 10 μ g

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_002415.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 52 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 65 kDa

Tag:

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to cleave the fluorogenic peptide substrate, Mca-PLGL-Dpa-AR-NH₂ (AnaSpec, Catalog # 27076) . The specific activity is > 250 pmoles/min/ μ g . (Activation description: The proenzyme needs to be activated by APMA for an activated form)

Purity: > 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per μ g 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°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

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

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

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

Application:

Synonyms: Neutrophil collagenase; Matrix metalloproteinase-8; MMP-8; PMNL collagenase; PMNL-CL;MMP8; CLG1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Phe 21-Gly 467

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.