antibodies - online.com









Publications



0	1 /	-	K	/1	-	1 A
u	\/	\vdash	I \	/ I	\vdash	1/1

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	MMP2
Binding Specificity:	AA 242-396
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Purified recombinant fragment of human MMP2 (AA: 242-396) expressed in E. coli.		
Clone:	4D1E2		
Isotype:	lgG1		
Purification:	purified		

Target Details

Target:	MMP2
Alternative Name:	MMP2 (MMP2 Products)
Background:	Description: Proteins of the matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family are involved in the
	breakdown of extracellular matrix in normal physiological processes, such as embryonic
	development, reproduction, and tissue remodeling, as well as in disease processes, such as
	arthritis and metastasis. Most MMP's are secreted as inactive proproteins which are activated

when cleaved by extracellular proteinases. This gene encodes an enzyme which degrades type IV collagen, the major structural component of basement membranes. The enzyme plays a role in endometrial menstrual breakdown, regulation of vascularization and the inflammatory response. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Winchester syndrome and Nodulosis-Arthropathy-Osteolysis (NAO) syndrome. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. , , Aliases: CLG4, MONA, CLG4A, TBE-1, MMP-II

Molecular Weight: 73.8 kDa

Gene ID: 4313

Pathways: Activation of Innate immune Response

4313

Application Details

Application Notes: ELISA: 1:10000, WB: 1:500 - 1:2000

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

HGNC:

Format:

Buffer:

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05 % sodium azide

Preservative:

Sodium azide

Precaution of Use:

This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage:

4 °C/-20 °C

Storage Comment:

4°C, -20°C for long term storage

Publications

Product cited in:

Xie, Chupina Estrada, Nelson, Feng, Pothoulakis, Chesnel, Koon: "ADS024, a Bacillus velezensis strain, protects human colonic epithelial cells against C. difficile toxin-mediated apoptosis." in: **Frontiers in microbiology**, Vol. 13, pp. 1072534, (2022) (PubMed).

Zhang, Shaikh, Ferey, Wankhade, Chintapalli, Higgins, Crowley, Heitmeier, Stothard, Mihi, Good,

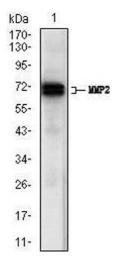
Higashiyama, Swarts, Hruz, Shankar, Tarr, DeBosch: "Lactotrehalose, an Analog of Trehalose, Increases Energy Metabolism Without Promoting Clostridioides difficile Infection in Mice." in: **Gastroenterology**, Vol. 158, Issue 5, pp. 1402-1416.e2, (2020) (PubMed).

Thabit, Alam, Khaleduzzaman, Garey, Nicolau: "A pilot study to assess bacterial and toxin reduction in patients with Clostridium difficile infection given fidaxomicin or vancomycin." in: **Annals of clinical microbiology and antimicrobials**, Vol. 15, pp. 22, (2016) (PubMed).

Endres, Bassères, Khaleduzzaman, Alam, Chesnel, Garey: "Evaluating the Effects of Surotomycin Treatment on Clostridium difficile Toxin A and B Production, Immune Response, and Morphological Changes." in: **Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy**, Vol. 60, Issue 6, pp. 3519-23, (2016) (PubMed).

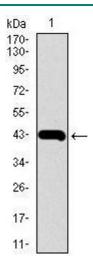
Bassères, Endres, Khaleduzzaman, Miraftabi, Alam, Vickers, Garey: "Impact on toxin production and cell morphology in Clostridium difficile by ridinilazole (SMT19969), a novel treatment for C. difficile infection." in: **The Journal of antimicrobial chemotherapy**, Vol. 71, Issue 5, pp. 1245-51, (2016) (PubMed).

Images



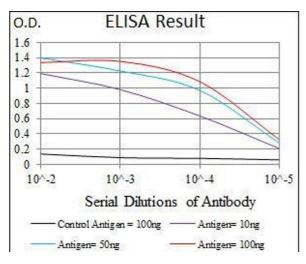
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis using MMP2 mouse mAb against A431 (1) cell lysate.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis using MMP2 mAb against human MMP2 recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 42.8 kDa)



ELISA

Image 3. Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng), Purple line: Antigen(10 ng), Blue line: Antigen (50 ng), Red line: Antigen (100 ng),