General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
AW743869; B/MMP9; Clg4b; MMP-9; pro-MMP-9

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the mouse MMP9 (P41245-1) (Met 1-Pro 730) was expressed and purified.

Source:   Mouse
Expression Host:   HEK293 Cells

QC Testing
Purity:   > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:
< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal:   Pro 20

Molecular Mass:
The secreted pro form of recombinant mouse MMP9 consists of 710 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 78.4 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 100 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannnitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are neutral proteinases that are involved in the breakdown and remodeling of the extracellular matrix (ECM) under a variety of physiological and pathological conditions, such as morphogenesis, differentiation, angiogenesis and tissue remodeling, as well as pathological processes including inflammation, arthritis, cardiovascular diseases, pulmonary diseases and tumor invasion. MMP9, also known as 92-kDa gelatinase B/type IV collagenase, is secreted from neutrophils, macrophages, and a number of transformed cells, and is the most complex family member in terms of domain structure and regulation of its activity. It plays an important role in tissue remodelling in normal and pathological inflammatory processes. MMP-9 is a major secretory product of macrophages and a component of cytoplasmic granules of neutrophils, and is particularly important in the pathogenesis of inflammatory, infectious, and neoplastic diseases in many organs including the lung. This enzyme is also secreted by lymphocytes and stromal cells upon stimulation by inflammatory cytokines, or upon delivery of bi-directional activation signals following integrin-mediated cell-cell or cell-extracellular matrix (ECM) contacts. Since the integrity of the tissue architecture is closely dependent on the delicate balance between MMPs and their inhibitors, excessive production of MMP-9 is linked to tissue damage and degenerative inflammatory disorders. As a consequence, regulation of gene transcription and tissue-specific expression of MMP-9 in normal and diseased states are being actively investigated to pave the way for new therapeutic targets. In addition, the dramatic overexpression of MMP-9 in cancer and various inflammatory conditions clearly points to the molecular mechanisms controlling its expression as a potential target for eventual rational therapeutic intervention.

References