

DATA SHEET

# MMP-10 (Stromelysin-2) Ab-2 (Clone IVC5)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #DLN-11106, DLN-11107, or DLN-11105 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-11108 or DLN-11109 (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide) Cat. #DLN-11110 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

**Description:** Matrix metalloproteinases (MMP) are proteolytic enzymes capable of degrading extracellular matrix. Stromelysin, a member of the matrix metalloproteinase family, demonstrates wide substrate specificity with the ability to degrade proteoglycan, fibronectin, laminin, casein, and the nonhelical region of collagen. The two forms of stromelysin (SL), types 1 (MMP-3) and 2 (MMP-10), share 82% sequence homology, but exhibit differences in cellular synthesis and inducibility by cytokines and growth factors in vitro.

*Comments:* Ab-2 recognizes pro (latent) and active forms of MMP-10.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: ~57kDa (pro form) and ~44kDa (active form)

*Epitope:* Not determined

Species Reactivity: Human. Others-not known.

**Clone Designation:** IVC5

Ig Isotype: IgG<sub>2b</sub>

Immunogen: Human recombinant MMP-10 (stromelysin-2 protein).

### **Applications and Suggested Dilutions:**

- Immunoprecipitation (Native verified) (Use Protein A) (Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab 1-2µg/ml for 2 hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)
- (Use Ab at  $1-2\mu g/ml$  for 30 min at RT)
- \* [No special pretreatment is required for the staining of routine formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

*Positive Control:* Conditioned, serum-free medium from (TPA-treated) human large cell lymphoma U937 cells. Placenta. Bladder, breast, and ovarian carcinomas.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic



DATA SHEET

# MMP-10 (Stromelysin-2) Ab-2 (Clone IVC5)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #DLN-11106, DLN-11107, or DLN-11105 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-11108 or DLN-11109 (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide) Cat. #DLN-11110 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

## Supplied As:

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein A chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml,

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

### Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

#### Suggested References:

- **1.** Bord S, et al. Bone 1998;23(1):7-12.
- 2. Saarialho-Kere UK: Arch Dermatol Res 1998;290 Suppl:S47-S54.

#### Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Dianova is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

### Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

For Research Use Only