



## **ANTI-MATRIX METALLOPROTEINASE-14 (MMP-14, MT1-MMP), PROPEPTIDE REGION**

Developed in Rabbit, Affinity Isolated Antibody

Product Number **M 9933**

### **Product Description**

Anti-Matrix Metalloproteinase-14 (MMP-14, MT1-MMP) is developed in rabbit using a synthetic peptide corresponding to the propeptide region of human MMP-14 (membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase-1) as immunogen. Affinity isolated antigen specific antibody is obtained from rabbit anti-MMP-14 antiserum by immuno-specific purification which removes essentially all rabbit serum proteins, including immunoglobulins, which do not specifically bind to the peptide.

Rabbit Anti-MMP-14, Propeptide Region may be used for the detection and localization of MMP-14 by various immunochemical techniques including immunoblotting, immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemistry, cell sorting, and ELISA.

Rabbit Anti-MMP-14, Propeptide Region specifically binds to MMP-14 and does not cross-react with the other MMP family members (MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3, MMP-9, etc). The propeptide region of MMP-14 is shed during enzymatic activation; thus the antibody does not recognize the activated forms of MMP-14 and can be used to differentiate between the zymogen (proenzyme) and the activated enzyme. By immunoblotting against the reduced protein, the antibody reacts with a band at 65 kDa (proenzyme). Anti-MMP-14, propeptide region, also recognizes native MMP-14 (MT1MMP).

The matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are a family of at least eighteen secreted and membrane-bound zinc-endopeptidases. Collectively, these enzymes can degrade all the components of the extracellular matrix, including fibrillar and non-fibrillar collagens, fibronectin, laminin and basement membrane glycoproteins. In general, a signal peptide, a propeptide, and a catalytic domain containing the highly conserved zinc-binding site characterizes the structure of the MMPs. In addition, fibronectin-like repeats, a hinge region, and a C-terminal hemopexin-like domain allow categorization of MMPs into the collagenase, gelatinase, stomelysin and membrane-type MMP subfamilies.<sup>1-3</sup> MMPs contain the motif His-Glu-X-X-His (X represents any amino acid) that binds zinc in the catalytic site, as well as another zinc molecule and two calcium molecules structurally. They fall within the matrixin subfamily and are EC designated 3.4.24.x. This group also contains

## **Product Information**

astacin, reprolysin, and serralyisin, as well as other more divergent metalloproteinases. All MMPs are synthesized as proenzymes, and most of them are secreted from the cells as proenzymes. Thus, the activation of these proenzymes is a critical step that leads to extracellular matrix breakdown.

MMPs are considered to play an important role in wound healing, apoptosis, bone elongation, embryo development, uterine involution, angiogenesis,<sup>4</sup> and tissue remodeling, and in diseases such as multiple sclerosis,<sup>2,5</sup> Alzheimer's,<sup>2</sup> malignant gliomas,<sup>2</sup> lupus, arthritis, periodontitis, glomerulonephritis, atherosclerosis, tissue ulceration, and in cancer cell invasion and metastasis.<sup>6</sup> Numerous studies have shown that there is a close association between expression of various members of the MMP family by tumors and their proliferative and invasive behavior and metastatic potential.

The tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are naturally occurring proteins that specifically inhibit matrix metalloproteinases and regulate extracellular matrix turnover and tissue remodeling by forming tight-binding inhibitory complexes with the MMPs. Thus, TIMPs maintain the balance between matrix destruction and formation. An imbalance between MMPs and the associated TIMPs may play a significant role in the invasive phenotype of malignant tumors. MMPs and TIMPs can be divided into two groups with respect to gene expression: the majority exhibit inducible expression and a small number are produced constitutively or are expressed at very low levels and are not inducible. Among agents that induce MMP and TIMP production are the inflammatory cytokines TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$ . A marked cell type specificity is a hallmark of both MMP and TIMP gene expression (i.e., a limited number of cell types can be induced to make these proteins).

MMP-14, also known as membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MT1-MMP) activates gelatinase-A (MMP-2).<sup>8</sup> The expression of MMP-14 appears to be constant in all fibroblastic cells. MMP-14 degrades collagens types I, II, III, gelatin, aggrecan, fibronectin, laminin and vitronectin and proteoglycans.<sup>9</sup> MT-MMPs contain a cleavage site for furin proteinases between

the propeptide and the catalytic domain, providing basis for furin-dependent activation of latent MT-MMPs prior to secretion. However, it appears that cleavage at the furin site is not required for activation of MT1-MMP.<sup>10</sup> Interestingly, proMMP-14 is secreted in complex with TIMP-2 and it is activated by plasmin.<sup>11</sup>

MMP-14 is associated with tumor cells and by activating MMP-2, it promotes tissue invasion and metastasis. MMP-14 (MT1-MMP) also serves as a membrane receptor for TIMP-2, allowing it to bind with high affinity to the C-terminal of MMP-2. The human MMP-14 (MT1-MMP) gene has the chromosomal location of 14q12.2.

### Reagent

Rabbit Anti-MMP-14, Propeptide Region, is supplied in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 50 % glycerol and 0.1 % sodium azide. Protein concentration is approximately 1 mg/ml.

### Precautions and Disclaimer

Due to the sodium azide content a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

### Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2 °C to 8 °C for up to six months. For extended storage, the solution may be stored 0 °C to -20 °C. The antibody is supplied with 50 % glycerol to prevent freezing. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

### Product Profile

A working dilution of 1:2,000 is determined by immunoblotting using a concentrated cell culture media from a stimulated human cell line, an alkaline phosphatase conjugated secondary antibody and BCIP/NBT as the substrate. Higher antibody concentrations may be necessary for non-human samples.

Note: MMP-14 (MT1-MMP) is elevated in several tumor cell lines and is constitutively produced by some normal cell lines. Treatment of cells with concanavalin-A or the phorbol ester TPA stimulates production of MT1-MMP in some cell types. The enzyme can be recovered in cell lysates.

In order to obtain best results and assay sensitivity in different techniques and preparations we recommend determining optimum working dilutions by titration assay.

### References

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