CRT is pleased to introduce 1 new polyclonal and 11 new monoclonal antibodies. Hybridomas are available for licensing and purified antibodies are available for sale.

For licensing enquiries please contact Pritesh Mistry and for sales enquiries please contact Jaya Shrivastava.

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June 2013

Senataxin

*Anti Senataxin*
Polyclonal: OY11

Defects in Senataxin are the cause of neurodegenerative diseases AOA-2 and ALS4. Senataxin play vital roles in DNA repair and transcription termination.

**FMS Interacting Protein FMIP**

*Anti FMS Interacting Protein Monoclonal*
Clone: F6D/11

FMIP is a member of the THO (suppressors of the transcriptional defects of hpr1delta by over expression) complex (THOC), also known as THOC5. FMIP/THOC5 is part of a highly evolutionarily conserved transcription/export (TREX) complex that is required for coupled transcription elongation and nuclear export of mRNAs. Knockout of the gene in mice yields an embryonic lethal phenotype as FMIP is essential for hematopoietic primitive stem cell survival.

**Codanin-1**

*Anti Codanin-1Monoclonal*
Clone: COD177

Study using this antibody has shown that the absence of highly conserved ubiquitously expressed Codanin-1 protein is embryonic lethal and that mutations responsible for the erythroid specific phenotype act via the abnormal cellular trafficking of the heterochromatin protein HP1α.
New Antibodies

**MMP-1 3B6**

*Anti Human Matrix Metalloproteinase 1*

*Clone: 3B6*

Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix (ECM) in normal physiological processes as well as in disease processes. Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are the main physiological regulators of the MMPs. The TIMPs are secreted proteins that complex with individual MMPs and regulate the activity of specific MMPs. Together, the MMPs and TIMPs form a complex biological system strictly controlling degradation of ECM. The MMPs and TIMPs have a significant role in facilitating tumour invasion and metastasis. Expression of MMP1 has been identified in individual studies as prognostic biomarkers in established and locally advanced colorectal cancer.

**MMP-2 4D3**

*Anti Human Matrix Metalloproteinase 2*

*Clone: 4D3*

Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix (ECM) in normal physiological processes as well as in disease processes. Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are the main physiological regulators of the MMPs. The TIMPs are secreted proteins that complex with individual MMPs and regulate the activity of specific MMPs. Together, the MMPs and TIMPs form a complex biological system strictly controlling degradation of ECM. The MMPs and TIMPs have a significant role in facilitating tumour invasion and metastasis. MMP2 is up regulated in number of tumors including melanoma, breast and prostate. The increased expression is associated with worse survival.

**MMP3-1B4**

*Anti Human Matrix Metalloproteinase 3*

*Clone: 1B4*

Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix (ECM) in normal physiological processes as well as in disease processes. Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are the main physiological regulators of the MMPs. The TIMPs are secreted proteins that complex with individual MMPs and regulate the activity of specific MMPs. Together, the MMPs and TIMPs form a complex biological system strictly controlling degradation of ECM. The MMPs and TIMPs have a significant role in facilitating tumour invasion and metastasis. MMP3 is also up regulated in many types of tumours and is used as an indicative for the invasion, metastasis and prognosis of several cancers (e.g. gastric cancer).

**MMP9-2C3**

*Anti Human Matrix Metalloproteinase 9*

*Clone: 2C3*

Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix (ECM) in normal physiological processes as well as in disease processes. Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are the main physiological regulators of the MMPs. The TIMPs are secreted proteins that complex with individual MMPs and regulate the activity of specific MMPs. Together, the MMPs and TIMPs form a complex biological system strictly controlling degradation of ECM. The MMPs and TIMPs have a significant role in facilitating tumour invasion and metastasis. Expression of MMP9 has been identified in individual studies as prognostic biomarkers in established and locally advanced colorectal cancer.
New Antibodies

**aMMP9-4A3**

*Anti Activated Human Matrix Metalloproteinase 9*
Clone: **4A3**

Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix (ECM) in normal physiological processes as well as in disease processes. Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are the main physiological regulators of the MMPs. The TIMPs are secreted proteins that complex with individual MMPs and regulate the activity of specific MMPs. Together, the MMPs and TIMPs form a complex biological system strictly controlling degradation of ECM. The MMPs and TIMPs have a significant role in facilitating tumour invasion and metastasis.

**TIMP-1 2A5**

*Anti Human Tissue Inhibitor of Matrix Metalloproteinase 1*
Clone: **2A5**

Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix (ECM) in normal physiological processes as well as in disease processes. Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are the main physiological regulators of the MMPs. The TIMPs are secreted proteins that complex with individual MMPs and regulate the activity of specific MMPs. Together, the MMPs and TIMPs form a complex biological system strictly controlling degradation of ECM. The MMPs and TIMPs have a significant role in facilitating tumour invasion and metastasis. Expression of TIMP1 has been identified in individual studies as prognostic biomarkers in established and locally advanced colorectal cancer.

**TIMP2-3A4**

*Anti Human Tissue Inhibitor of Matrix Metalloproteinase 2*
Clone: **3A4**

Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix (ECM) in normal physiological processes as well as in disease processes. Tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) are the main physiological regulators of the MMPs. The TIMPs are secreted proteins that complex with individual MMPs and regulate the activity of specific MMPs. Together, the MMPs and TIMPs form a complex biological system strictly controlling degradation of ECM. The MMPs and TIMPs have a significant role in facilitating tumour invasion and metastasis. Expression of TIMP2 has been identified in individual studies as prognostic biomarkers in established and locally advanced colorectal cancer.

**TAO1**

*Anti Thousand and One Amino Acid Protein 1*
Clone: **1.2**

TAO1 is a microtubule affinity-regulating kinase kinase (also known as MARKK) and an important regulator of mitotic progression, required for proper attachment of chromosomes to microtubules. The kinase is also important for the orientation of the mitotic spindle. TAO1 is thought to be the upstream activating kinase of MARK1, a Par family protein.

There is one other clone available for this target called clone 2.2.
New Antibodies

**S100A4**

*Anti S100A4*
*Clone: 11F8.3*

S100A4 is a member of the S100 family of EF-hand Ca-binding proteins. It plays a regulatory role in a variety of cellular processes, such as cell motility and differentiation. S100A4 is up regulated in different types of human cancers, which has been correlated to bad prognosis. S100A4 is a tumour metastasis-promoting protein. There are also clear links between S100A4 and a number of inflammatory conditions (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis.)

Technical datasheets for our entire antibody portfolio, for sales and licensing, can be found online at [www.cancertechnology.com/tools](http://www.cancertechnology.com/tools)

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About Cancer Research Technology

Cancer Research Technology (CRT) is a specialist commercialisation and development company. CRT is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cancer Research UK, the world's leading cancer charity dedicated to saving lives through research.

Our life science reagents portfolio consists of over 800 monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies as well as cell lines, mouse models and small molecules. The research tools commercialised by CRT represent a diverse range of research interests and are not all oncology-focused.

For more information visit [www.cancertechnology.com/tools](http://www.cancertechnology.com/tools)