

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7437b

Specification

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC-P, FC,E |
| Primary Accession | Q13443 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 90556 |
| Antigen Region | 704-733 |

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8754

Other Names

Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 9, ADAM 9, 3424-, Cellular disintegrin-related protein, Meltrin-gamma, Metalloprotease/disintegrin/cysteine-rich protein 9, Myeloma cell metalloproteinase, ADAM9, KIAA0021, MCMP, MDC9, MLTNG

Target/Specificity

This ADAM9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 704-733 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ADAM9.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name ADAM9

Synonyms KIAA0021, MCMP, MDC9, MLTNG

Function Metalloprotease that cleaves and releases a number of molecules with important roles in tumorigenesis and angiogenesis, such as TEK, KDR, EPHB4, CD40, VCAM1 and CDH5. May mediate cell-cell, cell- matrix interactions and regulate the motility of cells via interactions with integrins.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

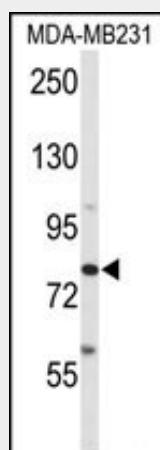
Widely expressed. Expressed in chondrocytes. Isoform 2 is highly expressed in liver and heart

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

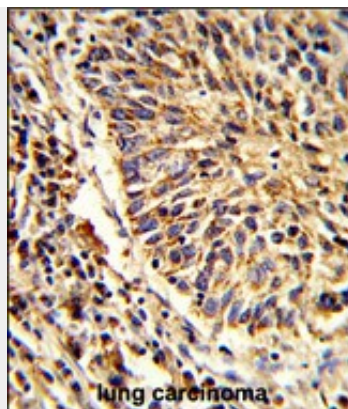
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

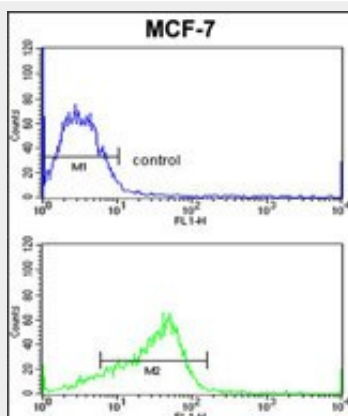
ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP7437b) in MDA-MB231 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ADAM9 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma reacted with ADAM9 Antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP7437b) flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) - Background

ADAM9 is a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloprotease domain) family. Members of this family are membrane-anchored proteins structurally related to snake venom disintegrins, and have been implicated in a variety of biological processes involving cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, including fertilization, muscle development, and neurogenesis. This protein interacts with SH3 domain-containing proteins, binds mitotic arrest deficient 2 beta protein, and is also involved in TPA-induced ectodomain shedding of membrane-anchored heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor.

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) - References

Weskamp G., Kraetzschmar J., Reid M.S.J. Cell Biol. 132:717-726(1996)
Hotoda N., Koike H. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 293:800-805(2002)
McKie N., Edwards T., Dallas D.J. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 230:335-339(1997)

ADAM9 Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [Loss of tumor suppressor miR-126 contributes to the development of hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma metastasis through the upregulation of ADAM9.](#)