Anti-ADAM9 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to ADAM9

Model	STJ190515
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ADAM9 protein.
Immunogen Region	120-200aa
Gene ID	8754
Gene Symbol	ADAM9
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	ADAM9 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed. Expressed in chondrocytes. Isoform 2 is highly expressed in liver and heart.
Purification	ADAM9 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 9 ADAM 9 Cellular disintegrin-related protein Meltrin-gamma Metalloprotease/disintegrin/cysteine-rich protein 9 Myeloma cell metalloproteinase

Molecular Weight	90 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:216OMIM:602713
Alternative Names	Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 9 ADAM 9 Cellular disintegrin-related protein Meltrin-gamma Metalloprotease/disintegrin/cysteine-rich protein 9 Myeloma cell metalloproteinase
Function	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. Isoform 2: May act as alpha-secretase for amyloid precursor protein (APP).
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Cell membrane Isoform 2: Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	Proteolytically cleaved in the trans-Golgi network before it reaches the plasma membrane to generate a mature protein. The removal of the pro-domain occurs via cleavage at two different sites. Processed most likely by a pro-protein convertase such as furin, at the boundary between the pro-domain and the catalytic domain. An additional upstream cleavage pro-protein convertase site (Arg-56/Glu-57) has an important role in the activation of ADAM9. Phosphorylation is induced in vitro by phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate (PMA).