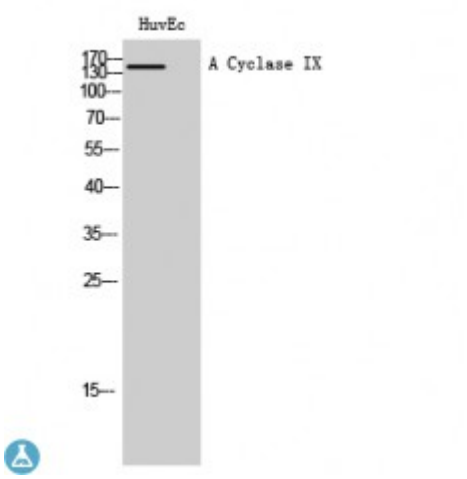
Anti-A Cyclase IX antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to A Cyclase IX.

Model	STJ91396
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human A Cyclase IX
Immunogen Region	110-190 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	115
Gene Symbol	ADCY9
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	A Cyclase IX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of A Cyclase IX protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in skeletal muscle, pancreas, lung, heart, kidney, liver, brain and placenta . Expressed in multiple cells of the lung, with expression highest in airway smooth muscle .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Adenylate cyclase type 9 ATP pyrophosphate-lyase 9 Adenylate cyclase type IX ACIX Adenylyl cyclase 9 AC9

Molecular Weight	150 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:240OMIM:603302
Alternative Names	Adenylate cyclase type 9 ATP pyrophosphate-lyase 9 Adenylate cyclase type IX ACIX Adenylyl cyclase 9 AC9
Function	Adenylyl cyclase that catalyzes the formation of the signaling molecule cAMP in response to activation of G protein-coupled receptors . Contributes to signaling cascades activated by CRH (corticotropin-releasing factor), corticosteroids and beta-adrenergic receptors .
Sequence and Domain Family	The protein contains two modules with six transmembrane helices each; both are required for catalytic activity. Isolated N-terminal or C-terminal guanylate cyclase domains have no catalytic activity, but when they are brought together, enzyme activity is restored. The active site is at the interface of the two domains. Both contribute substrate-binding residues, but the catalytic metal ions are bound exclusively via the N-terminal guanylate cyclase domain.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane