

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse ADAM9 Ectodomain in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots no cross-reactivity with the Ectodomain of recombinant mouse ADAM10 and rhADAM8, 15, and 17 (TACE) is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse ADAM9 Ala206-Asp697 Accession # Q61072
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

ADAM9, also known as MDC9 or meltrin γ, is a member of the ADAM family that contains a disintegrin and metalloprotease-like domain (1). Like other membrane-anchored ADAMs, ADAM9 consists of a pro domain with a cysteine switch and furin cleavage sequence, a catalytic domain with the zinc-binding site and Met-turn expected for reprotolysins, a disintegrin-like domain, a cysteine-rich domain, an EGF-like domain, a transmembrane domain, and the cytoplasmic domain. ADAM9 is able to cleave peptides corresponding to cleavage sites of tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), the p75-TNF receptor, the β-amyloid protein precursor, and the c-kit ligand-1, implying that it may participate in shedding of these membrane proteins (2). In fact, ADAM9 has been shown to shed membrane-anchored heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor (3). In addition, it also cleaves oxidized insulin B-chain and fibronectin (2, 4). Besides its catalytic activity, ADAM9 functions as an adhesion molecule through binding of its disintegrin domain to integrins such as α₅β₅ and α₆β₁ (5, 6). The cytoplasmic domain of ADAM9 interacts with Src homology 3 (SH3)-containing proteins and protein kinase C, and may mediate different signaling pathways (3, 7). ADAM9 is widely expressed in tissues (8).

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