SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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Rabbit Anti-SAMD9/Biotin Conjugated antibody

SL9002R-Bio

Product Name	Anti-SAMD9/Biotin
Chinese Name	生物素标记的 SAMD9 蛋白抗体
Alias	SAM domain-containing protein 9; SAMD9; SAMD9_HUMAN; sterile alpha motif domain containing 9; Sterile alpha motif domain-containing protein 9; C7orf5.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology immunology
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Applications	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	184kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SAMD9
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** Defects in SAMD9 are the cause of normophosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (NFTC). NFTC is an uncommon life-threatening disorder characterized by massive periarticular, and seldom visceral, deposition of calcified tumors.

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Function:
May play a role in the inflammatory response to tissue injury and the control of extra-osseous calcification, acting as a downstream target of TNF-alpha signaling. Involved in the regulation of EGR1, in coordination with RGL2.

Subunit:
Interacts with RGL2.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm

Tissue Specificity:
Widely expressed. Very low levels in skeletal muscle. Not detected in fetal brain. Down-regulated in aggressive fibromatosis, as well as in breast and colon cancers.

DISEASE:
Defects in SAMD9 are the cause of tumoral calcinosis, normophosphatemic, familial (NFTC) [MIM:610455]. An uncommon disorder characterized by progressive deposition of calcified masses in cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues. Serum phosphate levels are normal. Clinical features include painful calcified ulcerative lesions, massive calcium deposition in the mid- and lower dermis, severe skin and bone infections, erythematous papular skin eruption in infancy, conjunctivitis, and gingivitis. NFTC shows a striking resemblance to acquired dystrophic calcinosis, in which tissue calcification occurs as a consequence of tissue injury/inflammation.

Similarity:
Contains 1 SAM (sterile alpha motif) domain.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 54809 Human

Omim: 610456 Human

SwissProt: Q5K651 Human

Unigene: 65641 Human

Important Note:

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