

SAMD9 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP59097

Product Information

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| Application | IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E |
| Primary Accession | Q5K651 |
| Reactivity | Rat, Bovine |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Calculated MW | 184281 |
| Physical State | Liquid |
| Immunogen | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SAMD9 |
| Epitope Specificity | 1501-1589/1589 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purity | affinity purified by Protein A |
| Buffer | 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| SUBCELLULAR LOCATION | Cytoplasm |
| SIMILARITY | Contains 1 SAM (sterile alpha motif) domain. |
| SUBUNIT | Interacts with RGL2. |
| 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. |
| Important Note | This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. |
| Background Descriptions | 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. |

Additional Information

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| Gene ID | 54809 |
| Other Names | Sterile alpha motif domain-containing protein 9, SAM domain-containing protein 9, SAMD9, C7orf5, DRIF1, KIAA2004, OEF1 |
| Target/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. |

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| Dilution | IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000 |
| Format | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce |
| Storage | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |

Protein Information

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| Name | SAMD9 |
| Synonyms | C7orf5, DRIF1, KIAA2004, OEF1 |
| Function | Double-stranded nucleic acid binding that acts as an antiviral factor by playing an essential role in the formation of cytoplasmic antiviral granules (PubMed: 25428864 , PubMed: 28157624). 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. May be involved in endosome fusion. |
| Cellular Location | Cytoplasm |
| Tissue Location | Widely expressed. Very low levels are detected in skeletal muscle. Not detected in brain. Down-regulated in aggressive fibromatosis, as well as in breast and colon cancers. Up-regulated in fibroblasts from patients with normophosphatemic tumoral calcinosis (NFTC). |

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.