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SPATA9 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96496

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9BWV2
Other Accession	Q9BWV2
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Human, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	28740
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SPATA9
Epitope Specificity	121-200/254
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	SPATA9 is a 254 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that is highly expressed in testis and pancreas with low expression in heart, lung, and brain. A component of the sperm acrosome, SPATA9 may participate in sperm capacitation and acrosome reaction, and is therefore necessary for fertilization. SPATA9 is also suggested to be involved in testicular development/spermatogenesis and may be an important factor in male infertility. No expression of SPATA9 was found in patients affected by Sertoli-cell-only syndrome, also known as Del Castillo syndrome or germ cell aplasia, which is characterized by male sterility without sexual abnormality. SPATA9 is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 5, which consists of about 181 million base pairs, encodes around 1,000 genes and represents about 6% of human genomic DNA.

Additional Information

Gene ID	83890
Other Names	NYD-SP16; SPAT9_HUMAN; SPATA9; Testis development protein NYD-SP16; spermatogenesis associated 9
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
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

Name	SPATA9
Function	May play a role in testicular development/spermatogenesis and may be an important factor in male infertility.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in testes and pancreas. Low levels found in the heart, lungs, and brain. Very low expression detected in the placenta. No expression seen in skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, thymus, small intestine, colons, spleen, leukocytes, prostate gland, and ovary. In the adult testes, expression was about 6.44-fold higher than in the embryo testes. No expression in testes of patients with Sertoli-cell-only syndrome. In patients with arrest at spermatogonium and primary spermatocyte stages, no expression was detected. In patients with arrest at the spermatid stage, expression level was weak or absent. Variable expression was seen in patients with spermatogenic arrest.

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