



Rabbit Anti-CD9 antibody

SL2489R

Product Name:	CD9
Chinese Name:	CD9蛋白抗体
Alias:	Tetraspanin 29; 5H9; 5H9 antigen; Antigen defined by monoclonal; 602 29; Antigen defined by monoclonal; 60229; BA 2; BA2; BTCC 1; BTCC1; CD 9; CD9; CD9 antigen; CD9 antigen p24; CD9 molecule; CD9_HUMAN; Cell growth inhibiting gene 2 protein; Cell growth-inhibiting gene 2 protein; DRAP 27; DRAP27; GIG 2; GIG2; Growth inhibiting gene 2 protein; Leukocyte antigen MIC3; MIC 3; MIC3; Motility related protein; Motility-related protein; MRP 1; MRP-1; MRP1; p24; P24; p24 antigen; Tetraspanin 29; Tetraspanin-29; Tetraspanin29; Tspan 29; Tspan-29; Tspan29.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1μg/TestIF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	25kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD9:101-200/228<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% 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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed

CD9 antigen is a glycoprotein expressed on the surface of developing B lymphocytes, platelets, monocytes, eosinophils, basophil, stimulated T lymphocytes and by neurons and glial cells in the peripheral nervous system. It belongs to a family of membrane proteins termed tetraspanins which transverse the membrane four times. In pre B cells and platelets, CD9 antigen regulates cell activation and aggregation possibly through an association with the integrin CD41 / CD61 (GPIIb / GPIIIa). It also regulates cell motility in a variety of cell lines, and appears to be an important regulator of Schwann cell behaviour in peripheral nerve.

Function:

Involved in platelet activation and aggregation. Regulates paranodal junction formation. Involved in cell adhesion, cell motility and tumor metastasis. Required for sperm-egg fusion.

Subunit:

Forms both disulfide-linked homodimers and higher homooligomers as well as heterooligomers with other members of the tetraspanin family. Associates with CR2/CD21 and with PTGFRN/CD9P1. Interacts directly with IGSF8.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed by a variety of hematopoietic and epithelial cells.

Post-translational modifications:

Protein exists in three forms with molecular masses between 22 and 27 kDa, and is known to carry covalently linked fatty acids.

Similarity:

Belongs to the tetraspanin (TM4SF) family.

SWISS:

P21926

Gene ID:

928

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 928](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12527](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24936](#)Rat

[Omim: 143030](#)Human

Product Detail:

[SwissProt: P21926](#)Human

[SwissProt: P40240](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P40241](#)Rat

[Unigene: 114286](#)Human

[Unigene: 210676](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 404614](#)Mouse

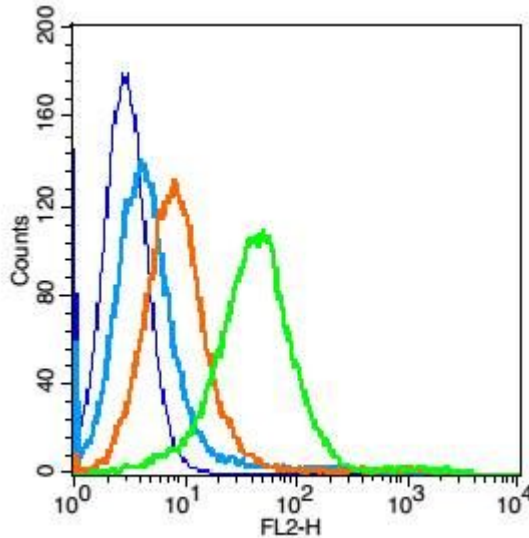
[Unigene: 2091](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

CD9是一种普遍存在于The cell membrane表面属于四跨膜超蛋白家族的细胞表面glycoprotein, 参与质膜的融合过程, 在The cell membrane生物学中发挥重要作用。近年来经研究发现, CD9与多种Tumour转移有关, 故称Tumour转移抑制基因亦称抗Tumour转移基因。是一个新的Tumour转移抑制基因膜运动相关蛋白-1(CD9/MRP-1), 其分子功能还有待于进一步研究。CD9主要在早B细胞、活化Tlymphocyte、嗜酸性粒细胞、嗜碱性粒细胞和血小板表达。

Picture:



Blank control: Mouse spleen cells(blue).

Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti-CD9 antibody(SL2489R), Dilution: 1µg in 100 µL

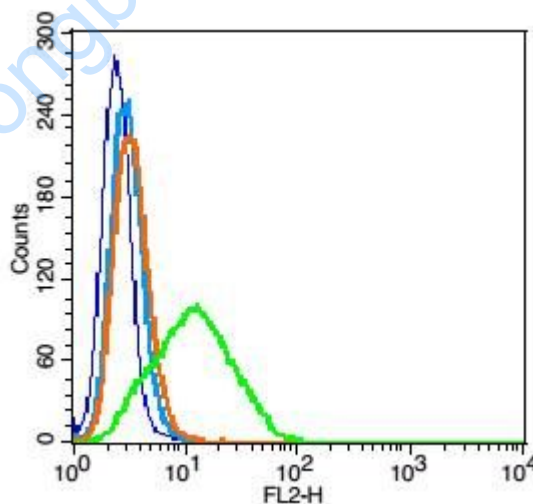
1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange), used under the same conditions);

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

Protocol

Primary antibody were incubated for 30 min on the ice, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/PE antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody at 1/200 dilution for 30 min on ice. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control: RSC96 cells (blue).

Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-CD9 antibody(SL2489R), Dilution: 1 μ g in 100 μ L

1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

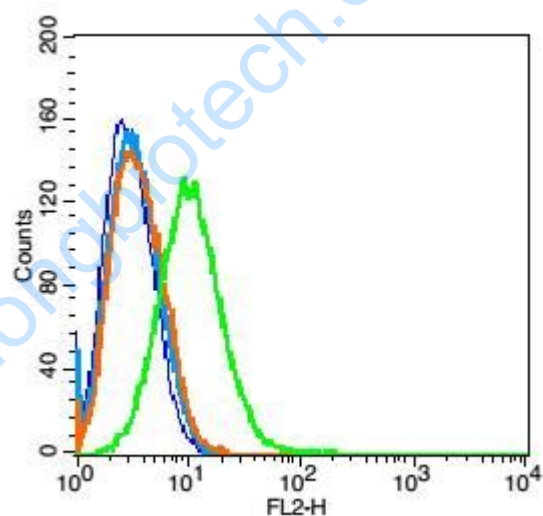
Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange), used under the same conditions);

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X

PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

Protocol

Primary antibody were incubated for 30 min on the ice, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 10% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/PE antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody at 1/200 dilution for 30 min on ice. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control: Raji(blue).

Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-CD9 antibody(SL2489R), Dilution: 5 μ g in 100 μ L
1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG (orange), used under the same conditions.

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X
PBS containing 0.5% BSA.