SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-SAMD9 antibody

SL9002R

Product Name:	SAMD9
Chinese Name:	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.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	184kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SAMD9:1501-1589/1589
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
Product Detail:	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. **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. **SWISS:** Q5K651 **Gene ID:** 54809 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 54809 Human Omim: 610456 Human SwissProt: Q5K651 Human Unigene: 65641 Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
