Store at -20°C

#4151

ADAM9 (D64B5) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Entrez-Gene ID #8754
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q13443

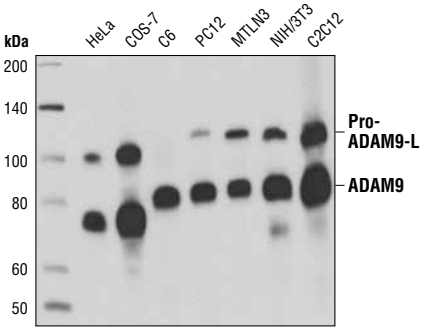
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
W Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk	100-115 kDa 75-80 kDa	Rabbit IgG**

Background: The ADAM (A Disintegrin and A Metalloprotease) family of multidomain membrane proteins influences cell signaling and adhesion by shedding cell surface proteins such as cytokines and growth factors, by influencing cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix (ECM), and by directly remodeling the ECM. Conserved domains in ADAM family members include a prodomain, a zinc-dependent metalloprotease domain, a disintegrin domain, a cysteine-rich domain, an EGF-like sequence and a short cytoplasmic tail (1,2).

The prodomain is thought to aid in protein folding. Disintegrin and cysteine-rich domains mediate adhesion at least in part through binding to integrins. Phosphorylation of the cytoplasmic tail as well as its interaction with other signaling proteins may influence intra- and extracellular signaling (1). ADAM9 is widely distributed and has been shown to affect migration in skin keratinocytes (3,4). ADAM9 is overexpressed in prostate cancer (5), pancreatic cancer (6), gastric cancer (7) and has been linked to invasion and metastasis in small cell lung cancer (8). An alternatively spliced short (50 kDa) form of ADAM9 containing protease activity is involved in tumor cell invasion (9).

Specificity/Sensitivity: ADAM9 (D64B5) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total ADAM9 protein.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human ADAM9.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell types using ADAM9 (D64B5) Rabbit mAb.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.*

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

(1) N. M. Hooper and U. Lendeckel. The Adam Family Of Proteases. The Netherlands: Springer, 2005

(2) Schlöndorff, J. and Blobel, C.P. (1999) *J Cell Sci* 112 (Pt 21), 3603-17.

(3) Franzke, C.W. et al. (2002) *EMBO J* 21, 5026-35.

(4) Zigrino, P. et al. (2007) *J Biol Chem* 282, 30785-93.

(5) Fritzsche, F.R. et al. (2007) *Eur Urol*, Epub ahead of print.

(6) Grützmann, R. et al. (2004) *Br J Cancer* 90, 1053-8.

(7) Carl-McGrath, S. et al. (2005) *Int J Oncol* 26, 17-24.

(8) Shintani, Y. et al. (2004) *Cancer Res* 64, 4190-6.

(9) Mazzocca, A. et al. (2005) *Cancer Res* 65, 4728-38.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: **W**—Western **IP**—Immunoprecipitation **IHC**—Immunohistochemistry **ChIP**—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **IF**—Immunofluorescence **F**—Flow cytometry **E-P**—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: **H**—human **M**—mouse **R**—rat **Hm**—hamster **Mk**—monkey **Mi**—mink **C**—chicken **Dm**—D. melanogaster **X**—Xenopus **Z**—zebrafish **B**—bovine **Dg**—dog **Pg**—pig **Sc**—S. cerevisiae **Ce**—C. elegans **Hr**—horse **All**—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.