

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-CD9 Antibody	
Gene Name	CD9	
Source	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human	
Tested Application	WB, IHC, IF, FCM, ELISA	
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN ₃ , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human CD9 recombinant protein (Position: Q139-K192).	
Concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.	
Observed MW	25 kDa	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-400 Immunofluorescence (IF): 1:50-400 Flow Cytometry (Fixed): 1:50-200 Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA): 1:100-1000 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

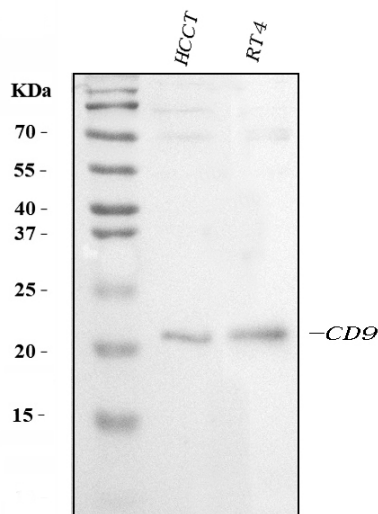
Background Information

CD9 antigen is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CD9 gene. CD9 is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins and other transmembrane 4 superfamily proteins. It is found on the surface of exosomes. It can modulate cell adhesion and migration and also trigger platelet activation and aggregation. In addition, the protein appears to promote muscle cell fusion and support myotube maintenance. This protein also seems to be a key part in the egg-sperm fusion during mammalian fertilization. While oocytes are ovulated, CD9-deficient oocytes are not properly fused with sperm upon fertilization. CD9 is located in the microvillar membrane of the oocytes and also appears to intervene in maintaining the normal shape of oocyte microvilli.

Reference

Anti-CD9 Antibody 被引用在5文献中。

Selected Validation Data

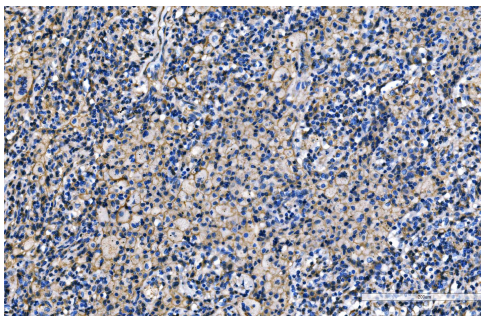


Western blot analysis of CD9 using anti-CD9 antibody (A01202-2). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: HCCT tissue lysates,

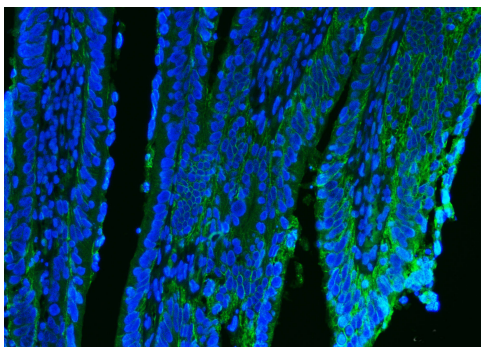
Lane 2: RT4 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane. Then the membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-CD9 antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (A01202-2) at a dilution of 1:1000 and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody (Catalog # BA1054). The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1197). A specific band was detected for CD9 at approximately 25 kDa. The expected band size for CD9 is at 25 kDa.

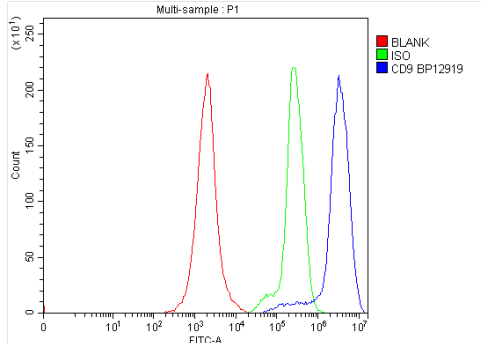


IHC analysis of CD9 using anti-CD9 antibody (A01202-2).

CD9 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human lung cancer tissue. The tissue section was incubated with rabbit anti-CD9 Antibody (A01202-2) at a dilution of 1:200 and developed using HRP Conjugated Rabbit IgG Super Vision Assay Kit (Catalog # SV0002) with DAB (Catalog # AR1027) as the chromogen.



IF analysis using anti-CD9 Antibody (A01202-2). detected in paraffin-embedded section of human intestine cancer tissue. The tissue section were stained using the cy3-conjugated Anti-rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (red)(Catalog # BA1032). Dylight488-conjugated Anti-rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (green) (Catalog # BA1127) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).



Flow Cytometry analysis of Jurkat cells using anti-CD9 antibody (A01202-2).

Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with A01202-2 (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-CD9 Antibody (A01202-2) at 1:100 dilution for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (BA1127) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG at 1:100 dilution used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Red line) was used as a blank control.