Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00111)

TargetMol

CD9 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	CD9 molecule;TSPAN29;BTCC1;CD9 antigen;CD9;MIC3;MRP1;DRAP-27;Cell growth-inhibiting gene 2 protein
Protein Construction:	Ser112-Ile195
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P21926
Molecular Weight:	34-38 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ser112-Ile195

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

CD9, also known as Tspan29, 5H9 antigen, Leukocyte antigen MIC3 (MIC3), Motility-related protein, is a multi-pass membrane protein which belongs to the tetraspanin (TM4SF) family or the transmembrane 4 superfamily. CD9 is a cell surface glycoprotein with 4 hydrophobic domains that is described to complex with integrins and other transmembrane 4 superfamily members. The protein takes part in cellular signal transduction events and thus play a role in the regulation of cell development and activation, growth and motility. Besides, CD9 seems to be a

key role in the egg-sperm fusion during the mammalian fertilization processes. CD9 also seems to be a key part in the egg-sperm fusion during mammalian fertilization.

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