EDAR Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-05177
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	EDAR DL
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member EDAR (Anhidrotic ectodysplasin receptor 1) (Downless homolog) (EDA-A1 receptor) (Ectodermal dysplasia receptor) (Ectodysplasin-A receptor)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130
Specificity	EDAR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	49kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in fetal kidney, lung, skin and cultured neonatal epidermal keratinocytes. Not detected in lymphoblast and fibroblast cell lines.
Function	developmental stage:Found in craniofacial tissues from embryonic day 42-53. Expressed in fetal skin 11 and 15 weeks after gestation.,disease:Defects in EDAR are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic (EDA) [MIM:224900]; also known ectodermal dysplasia hypohidrotic autosomal recessive (HED). Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. EDA is characterized by sparse hair (atrichosis or hypotrichosis), abnormal or missing teeth and the inability to sweat due to the absence of sweat glands.,disease:Defects in EDAR are the cause of ectodermal dysplasia type 3 (ED3) [MIM:129490]; also known as ectodermal dysplasia hypohidrotic autosomal dominant or EDA3. ED3 is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by hypotrichosis, abnormal or missing teeth, and hypohidrosis due to the absence of sweat glands.,fu
Background	This gene encodes a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family. The encoded transmembrane protein is a receptor for the soluble ligand ectodysplasin

	A, and can activate the nuclear factor-kappaB, JNK, and caspase-independent cell death pathways. It is required for the development of hair, teeth, and other ectodermal derivatives. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal dominant and recessive forms of hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images