EDAR Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN0303

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 49kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
ELISA 1:5000-20000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130
Specificity	EDAR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Target Information

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)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	10913;	Q9UNE0;
Mouse		Q9R187;

Cellular Localization 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.,Function:Receptor for EDA isoform A1, but not for EDA isoform A2. Mediates the activation of NF-kappa-B and JNK. May promote caspase-independent cell death.,polymorphism:Genetic variation in EDAR is associated with hair morphology type 1 (HRM1) [MIM:612630]; also called variation in hair thickness. Besides skin color and facial features, hair morphology is one of the most distinctive traits among human populations, and classical classification of human population is based on such visible traits.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Binds to EDARADD. Associates with TRAF1, TRAF2, TRAF3 and NIK.,tissue specificity:Detected in fetal kidney, lung, skin and cultured neonatal epidermal keratinocytes. Not detected in lymphoblast and fibroblast cell lines.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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