

## ETBR Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT5786

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human,Rat,Mouse,

#### Applications

- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

#### MW

- 50kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC: 100-300

WB 1:500-2000

ELISA 1:10000-20000

IF 1:50-200

### 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 ETBR at AA range: 31-80

#### Specificity

ETBR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ETBR

### Target Information

Gene name EDNRB

Protein Name ETBR

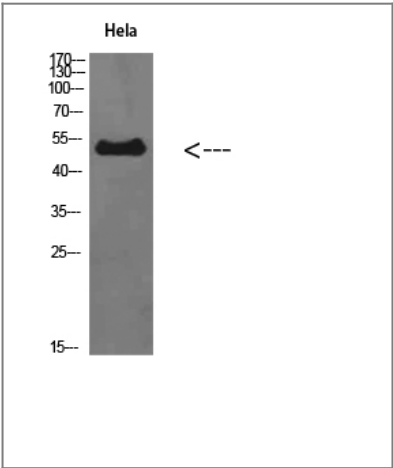
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">1910</a> ;	<a href="#">P24530</a> ;
Mouse	<a href="#">13618</a> ;	<a href="#">P48302</a> ;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein. internalized after activation by endothelins. .

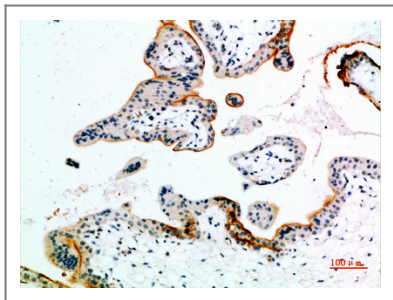
Tissue specificity Expressed in placental stem villi vessels, but not in cultured placental villi smooth muscle cells.

Function Disease:Defects in EDNRB are a cause of Waardenburg syndrome type IV (WS4) [MIM:277580]; also known as Waardenburg-Shah syndrome. WS4 is characterized by the association of Waardenburg features (depigmentation and deafness) and the absence of enteric ganglia in the distal part of the intestine (Hirschsprung disease).,Disease:Defects in EDNRB are the cause of ABCD syndrome (ABCDs) [MIM:600501]. ABCD syndrome is an autosomal recessive syndrome characterized by albinism, black lock at temporal occipital region, bilateral deafness, aganglionosis of the large intestine and total absence of neurocytes and nerve fibers in the small intestine.,Disease:Defects in EDNRB are the cause of Hirschsprung disease type 2 (HSCR2) [MIM:600155]; also known as aganglionic megacolon (MGC). It is a congenital disorder characterized by absence of enteric ganglia along a variable length of the intestine. It is the most common cause of congenital intestinal obstruction. Early symptoms range from complete acute neonatal obstruction, characterized by vomiting, abdominal distention and failure to pass stool, to chronic constipation in the older child.,Function:Non-specific receptor for endothelin 1, 2, and 3. Mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.,PTM:Palmitoylation of Cys-402 was confirmed by the palmitoylation of Cys-402 in a deletion mutant lacking both Cys-403 and Cys-405.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in placental stem villi vessels, but not in cultured placental villi smooth muscle cells.,

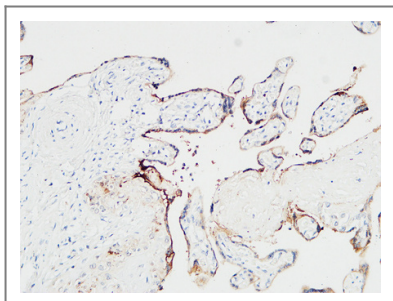
## Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using ETBR Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-placenta, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human placenta. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).

## Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**ETBR Rabbit pAb**

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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