

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human EDA2R/TNFRSF27/XEDAR in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human EDA2R/TNFRSF27/XEDAR Met1-Glu136 Accession # Q9HAV5
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

X-linked ectodysplasin receptor (XEDAR) is a type III transmembrane that lacks an N-terminal signal peptide. It is an X-linked member of the TNF Receptor Superfamily (TNFRSF). Human XEDAR is a 297 amino acid (aa) protein with a 136 aa extracellular domain, a 21 aa transmembrane domain, and a 140 aa cytoplasmic domain. Within the TNFRSF, XEDAR shares the highest homologies with EDAR and TNFRSF19/TROY. EDA-A2 is the XEDAR ligand. XEDAR expression is principally found in embryonic hair follicles. XEDAR, EDAR, EDA-A1 and EDA-A2 have been associated with hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (HED). HED is characterized by abnormalities in hair, teeth, and eccrine sweat gland morphogenesis. HED was initially found to associate with two gene loci, *tabby* and *downless*. *Tabby* was later identified as the gene for EDA and *downless* as the autosomal EDAR gene. EDA has two splice variants, EDA-A1 and EDA-A2 which differ by only two amino acids. Despite this minor difference, the EDA isoforms display strong receptor specificity. EDA-A1 only binds EDAR, whereas EDA-A2 only binds to XEDAR. Mutations in EDA, EDAR and XEDAR have been associated with HED.

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