

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human EDAR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) 4-1BB, rhCD27, rhCD30, rhCD40, rhDR6, rhTAJ, rhTNF RI, rhTNF RII, rhFas, rhGITR, rhHVEM, rhLTR β, rhNGFR, rhOPG an
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human EDAR Glu27-Ile189 Accession # Q9UNE0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

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

EDAR is a type I transmembrane protein which is a member of the TNF Receptor Superfamily (TNFRSF). The extracellular domain contains 14 cysteine residues, six of which approximate the TNFRSF cysteine-rich region; the cytoplasmic domain contains a region with homology to the death domains found in other TNFRSF members. Human EDAR is a 488 amino acid (aa) protein with a predicted 26 aa signal, a 163 aa extracellular domain, a 22 aa transmembrane domain, and a 277 aa cytoplasmic domain. The human and mouse EDAR homologs share 91% identity. Within the TNFRSF, EDAR shares the highest homologies with XEDAR and TNFRSF19/TROY. EDA-A1 is the EDAR ligand. EDA and EDAR 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 binds to XEDAR, an X-linked TNFRSF member with high homology to EDAR. Mutations in EDA, EDAR and XEDAR have been associated with HED.

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