

Rabbit anti-Human EDAR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-EDAR antibody

Anti-EDAR Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

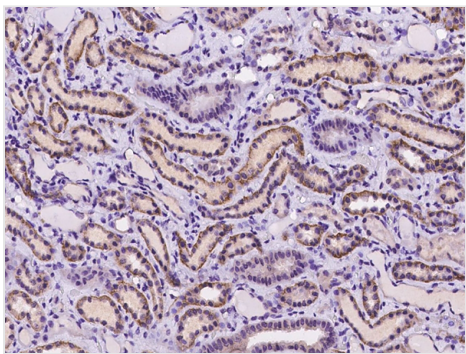
CATALOG # AAA255884	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

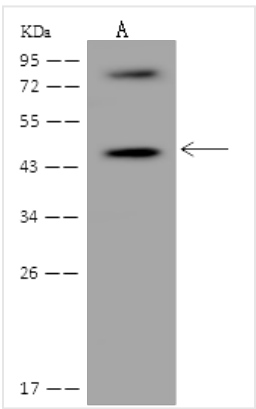
EDAR; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-EDAR Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; EDAR Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; ectodysplasin A receptor; Anti-DL Antibody; Anti-ECTD10A Antibody; Anti-ECTD10B Antibody; Anti-ED1R Antibody; Anti-ED3 Antibody; Anti-ED5 Antibody; Anti-EDA-A1R Antibody; Anti-EDA1R Antibody; Anti-EDA3 Antibody; Anti-HRM1 Antibody; anti-EDAR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human EDAR
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-EDAR antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human EDAR fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human EDAR fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human EDAR in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-EDAR rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilutionLane A: A431 Whole Cell LysateLysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane.SecondaryGoat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.Developed using the ECL technique.Performed under reducing conditions.Predicted band size:49 kDaObserved band size:49 kDa(We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-EDAR antibody	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member EDAR is a Single-pass type I membrane protein. Edar was expressed reiteratively in signaling centers regulating key steps in morphogenesis. activin signaling from mesenchyme induces the expression of the TNF receptor edar in the epithelial signaling centers, thus making them responsive to Wnt-induced ectodysplasin from the nearby ectoderm. This is the first demonstration of integration of the Wnt, activin, and TNF signaling pathways. Defects in EDAR are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic (EDA), 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 (atrachosis or hypotrichosis), abnormal or missing teeth and the inability to sweat due to the absence of sweat glands.
References	Elomaa O, et al. (2001) Ectodysplasin is released by proteolytic shedding and binds to the EDAR protein. Hum Mol Genet. 10 (9): 953-62.Koppinen P, et al. (2001) Signaling and subcellular localization of the TNF receptor Edar. Exp Cell Res. 269 (2): 180-92.Chassaing N, et al. (2006) Mutations in EDAR account for one-quarter of non-ED1-related hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia. Hu. Mutat. 27 (3): 255-9.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.