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# EDA2R Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96581

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB |
| **Primary Accession** | Q8BX35 |
| **Other Accession** | Q8BX35 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Predicted** | Rat, Mouse |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Calculated MW** | 33066 |
| **Physical State** | Liquid |
| **Immunogen** | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse EDA2R |
| **Epitope Specificity** | 1-100/297 |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Purity** | affinity purified by Protein A |
| **Buffer** | 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| **SIMILARITY** | Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats. |
| **SUBUNIT** | Associates with TRAF1, TRAF3 and TRAF6. |
| **Important Note** | This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. |
| **Background Descriptions** | The tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily represents a growing family of type I transmembrane glycoproteins that are involved in various cellular functions, including proliferation, differentiation and programmed cell death (1–3). These proteins share homology for cysteine-rich repeats in the extracellular ligand binding domain and an intracellular death domain (1–3). Members of the TNFR superfamily transmit signals through protein-protein interactions, and these signals can lead to the activation of either the caspase and Jun kinase pathways, which promote cell death, or the NFkB pathway, which results in cell survival (1). The ectodermal dysplasia receptor (EDAR) promotes all three of these pathways and mediates ectodermal differentiation (4). EDAR is encoded by the downless gene and is mutated in ectodermal dysplasia syndromes, which are characterized by impaired hair, teeth and sweat gland development (5). Ectodysplasin A (EDA) is a type II membrane protein that is encoded by the Tabby gene and produces many splice variants, the longest of which, EDA-A1, serves as the ligand for EDAR (5–7). EDA-A2, which differs from EDA-A1 by the deletion of two amino acids, binds only the X-linked ectodysplasin-A2 receptor (XEDAR) (7). Both EDAR and XEDAR exhibit homology with TROY (8). |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 245527 |
| **Other Names** | EDA-A2R; EDAA2R; TNFRSF27; XEDAR; 9430060M22Rik; RGD1564025; TNR27_HUMAN; EDA2R; X-linked ectodysplasin-A2 receptor (EDA-A2 receptor); |

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|---|---|
| | TNR27_MOUSE; ectodysplasin A2 receptor; X-linked EDA receptor |
| **Dilution** | WB=1:500-2000 |
| **Storage** | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | Eda2r |
| **Synonyms** | Tnfrsf27, Xedar |
| **Function** | Receptor for EDA isoform A2, but not for EDA isoform A1. Mediates the activation of the NF-kappa-B and JNK pathways. Activation seems to be mediated by binding to TRAF3 and TRAF6 (By similarity). |
| **Cellular Location** | Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein |

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.