肿瘤坏死因子受体超家族成员 27 抗体

产品货号： mlR7111

英文名称： EDA2R

中文名称： 肿瘤坏死因子受体超家族成员 27 抗体

别　　名： X linked ectodysplasin receptor; Ectodysplasin A2 isoform receptor; Ectodysplasin A2 receptor; EDA-A2 receptor; EDA2R; TNFRSF27; TNR27_HUMAN; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 27; X linked ectodysplasin A2 receptor; X-linked ectodysplasin-A2 receptor; XEDAR.

研究领域： 细胞生物　信号转导　干细胞　细胞凋亡　细胞周期蛋白　转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应　： Human, Mouse, Rat,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 33kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EDA2R/TNFRSF27:51-150/297

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： 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).

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.

Subunit:

Associates with TRAF1, TRAF3 and TRAF6.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein.

Similarity:

Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.

SWISS:

Q9HAV5

Gene ID:

60401

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片：