Product Name: Recombinant Mouse EDA2R (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHM0551

Summary

Name	Ectodysplasin A2 Receptor/EDA2R/TNFRSF27
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Ectodysplasin A2 Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Thr138 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	BAC28879
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	42.5 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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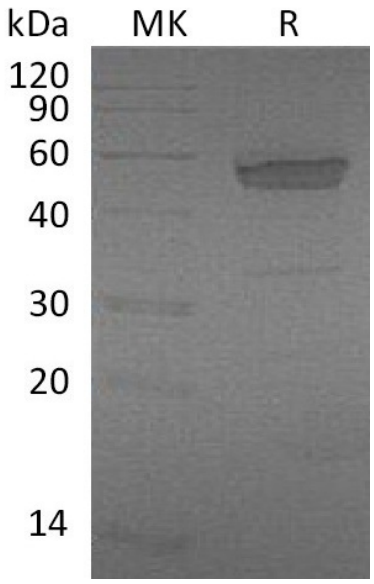

Alternative Names

Ectodysplasin A2 receptor; EDA-A2 receptor; EDA-A2R; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member XEDAR; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 27; X-linked ectodysplasin-A2 receptor;EDAA2R; TNFRSF27; XEDAR;EDAR2

Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 27, also known as XEDAR and EDA2R, is a type III transmembrane protein of the TNFR superfamily. EDA2R consists of extracellular domain (ECD) with 3 cysteine-rich repeats and a single transmembrane domain but lacks an N-terminal signal peptide. EDA2R is widely expressed, notably in embryonic basal epidermal cells and maturing hair follicles. Even though it does not contain a cytoplasmic death domain, EDA2R can associate with Fas and induce EDA-A2 dependent apoptosis. Its transcription is directly induced by p53, and it mediated cell death is p53 dependent. it is down-regulated in breast, colon, and lung cancers, particularly in cases with p53 mutations. It also plays a role in EDA-A2 induced skeletal muscle degeneration and osteoblast differentiation. Mutations in the EDA gene are associated with the X-linked form of Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia (HED), a disease typically characterized by abnormal hair, teeth and sweat glands.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.