SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-EDARADD antibody

Catalog Number: SL14498R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	EDARADD
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EDARADD: 1-100/215
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Rat(predicted:Mouse,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Predicted MW.:	25kDa
Subcellular Location:	cytoplasmic
Background:	This gene was identified by its association with ectodermal dysplasia, a genetic disorder characterized by defective development of hair, teeth, and eccrine sweat glands. The protein encoded by this gene is a death domain-containing protein, and is found to interact with EDAR, a death domain receptor known to be required for the development of hair, teeth and other ectodermal derivatives. This protein and EDAR are coexpressed in epithelial cells during the formation of hair follicles and teeth. Through its interaction with EDAR, this protein acts as an adaptor, and links the receptor to downstream signaling pathways. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] **Function:** Adapter protein that interacts with EDAR DEATH domain and couples the receptor to EDA signaling pathway during morphogenesis of

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	ectodermal organs. Mediates the activation of NF-kappa-B. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. **Tissue Specificity:** Detected in adult pancreas, placenta and fetal skin, and at lower levels in lung, thymus, prostate and testis. DISEASE: Defects in EDARADD are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic (EDA) [MIM:224900]; 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 (atrichosis or hypotrichosis), abnormal or missing teeth and the inability to sweat due to the absence of sweat glands. **Similarity:** Contains 1 death domain. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 128178 Human **Entrez Gene:** 171211 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 498769 Rat Omim: 606603 Human **SwissProt:** Q8WWZ3 Human **SwissProt:** Q8VHX2 Mouse **Unigene:** 352224 Human **Unigene:** 159671 Mouse

[VALIDATION IMAGES]

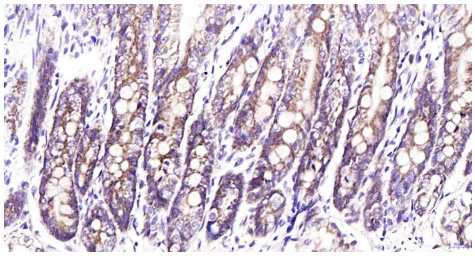


Figure 1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Rat Duodenum; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with EDARADD Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL14498R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Rabbit, SP-0023) and DAB (C-0010) staining

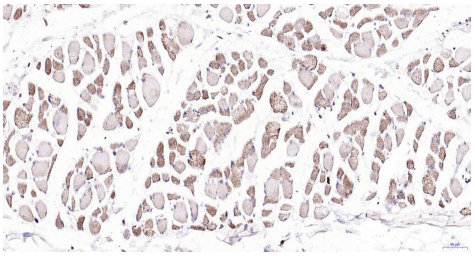


Figure 2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Skeletal muscle; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with EDARADD Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL14498R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Rabbit, SP-0023) and DAB (C-0010) staining

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