

## EDAR Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (hFc)

### General Information

Synonyms:	Ectodysplasin-A receptor;Anhidrotic ectodysplasin receptor 1;Downless;Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member EDAR;Ectodermal dysplasia receptor
Protein Construction:	Glu27-Ile189
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9R187
Molecular Weight:	58-88 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Glu27-Ile189

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

#### Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Ectodysplasin A receptor (EDAR) is a type I transmembrane protein of the TNF-α receptor superfamily which plays a key role in ectodermal differentiation. EDAR was encoded by the mouse downless gene and defective in human dominant and recessive forms of autosomal hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (EDA) syndrome. The extracellular domain of EDAR contains 14 cysteine residues, six of which approximate the TNFRSF cysteine-rich region, the cytoplasmic domain contains a region with homology to the death domains found in other TNFRSF members.

## A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

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EDAR has been suggested to be an early and important promoter of placode development in all ectodermal organs, such as hair follicles, teeth and sweat glands. EDA-A1, the A1 isoform of EDA, is the EDAR ligand. EDA and EDA are implicated in appendage development by the cloning of a gene underlying hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (HED) in mouse and human. HED is characterized by agenesis or malformation of ectoderm-derived appendages, such as teeth, sweat glands and hair follicles, while the skin itself develops normally.

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