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Product datasheet for TA328803

Ednra Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

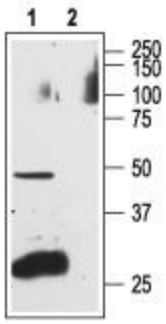
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)NHNTERSSHKDSMN, corresponding to amino acid residues 413-426 of rat ET-A. Intracellular, C-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN3.
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	endothelin receptor type A
Database Link:	NP_036682 Entrez Gene 13617 MouseEntrez Gene 24326 Rat P26684

View online »

Background: The endothelin system is comprised of three active peptides, ET-1, 2, and 3, which are considered to be very powerful vasoconstrictive substances. In humans, endothelins mediate their actions via two specific G-Protein Coupled Receptors, ETAR and ETBR. Both ETAR and ETBR are present in heart and in human myocardium at similar levels. The endothelin receptors differ in their ligand specificity. While ETAR has varying affinities for the endothelin isoforms (ET-1 >ET-2>ET-3), ETBR shows no selective affinity. Subsequent studies have demonstrated the presence of endothelins in vascular as well as in non-vascular cells and tissues, having multiple biological activities. Currently, there is increasing evidence that ET-1 may modulate mitogenesis, apoptosis, angiogenesis tumor invasion and the development of metastases. Overexpression of ET-1 and ETAR was reported in different malignancies including prostate cancer human Kaposiâ??s sarcoma, ovarian and breast carcinomas. In breast carcinomas overexpression of ET-1 and ETA receptors correlated with parameters that characterize aggressive types of breast cancer suggesting that analysis of ETAR expression might be used as a diagnostic marker for evaluating the progression of the disease and effectiveness of treatment. These and other findings have made ET receptors, and especially ETAR, promising therapeutic targets for pharmacological intervention.

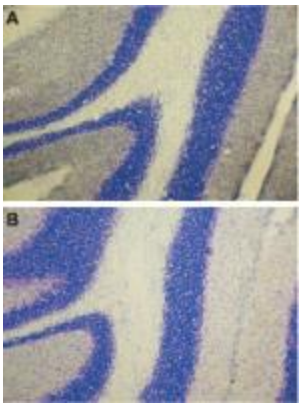
Synonyms: ET-A; ETA; ETA-R; ETAR; ETRA; hET-AR

Product images:



Western blot analysis of rat brain membranes: 1. Anti-Endothelin Receptor A antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-Endothelin Receptor A antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.

Expression of ET-A in rat lung. Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin embedded section of rat lung using Anti-Endothelin Receptor A antibody, (1:100). ET-A is expressed both in respiratory epithelium (black arrows) and in respiratory smooth muscle (red arrows). Hematoxilin is used as the counterstain.



Expression of ET-A in rat cerebellum
Immunohistochemical staining of rat cerebellum using Anti-Endothelin Receptor A antibody (A), and Anti-ET-A antibody preincubated with the control peptide antigen (B). Cresyl violet is used as the counterstain.