

Product datasheet for **TP727374**

Edar Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Mouse Ectodysplasin Receptor/EDAR (C-Fc)
Species:	Mouse
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Glu27-Ile189
Tag:	C-Fc
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Mouse Ectodysplasin Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu27-Ile189 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	13608
UniProt ID:	Q9R187
Synonyms:	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member EDAR; Anhidrotic ectodysplasin receptor 1; Downless; Ectodermal dysplasia receptor; Ectodysplasin-A receptor



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Summary:

Ectodysplasin A receptor (EDAR) is a type I transmembrane protein of the TNF- β 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. 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 EDAR 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.