



## EDA2R Recombinant Protein

CATALOG NUMBER: 92-635

### Specifications

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>SPECIES:</b>        | Mouse  |
| <b>SOURCE SPECIES:</b> | Human Cells  |
| <b>SEQUENCE:</b>       | Met1-Thr138  |
| <b>FUSION TAG:</b>     | C-Fc tag   |
| <b>APPLICATIONS:</b>   | This recombinant protein can be used for biological assays. For research use only. |

### Properties

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>PURITY:</b>                     | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.<br>Endotoxin level less than 0.1 ng/ug (1 IEU/ug) as determined by LAL test.   |
| <b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b> | 42.5 kD   |
| <b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>             | Lyophilized   |
| <b>BUFFER:</b>                     | Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 ug/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.  |
| <b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>         | Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.<br>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.<br>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -20°C for 3 months. |

### Additional Info

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b> | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 27, X-linked ectodysplasin-A2 receptor, EDA-A2 receptor, Eda2r, TNFRSF27, XEDAR |
| <b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>   | Q8BX35  |

### Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 27, also known as XEDAR and EDA2R, is a type III transmembrane protein of the TNFR (tumor necrosis factor receptor) superfamily, and contains 3 cysteine-rich repeats and a single transmembrane domain but lacks an N-terminal signal peptide. EDA2R, as well as its paralog, EDAR, binds the ectodysplasin ligands EDA-A2 and EDA-A1, which are two alternatively spliced forms of the EDA gene. 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.

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

December 14, 2016