Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse EDA2R/TNFRSF27 Protein (Fc Tag)

RPES1831

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1831

Size: 10µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q8BX35

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 42.5 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 50-60 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20℃, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Ectodysplasin A2 receptor; EDA-A2 receptor; EDA-A2R; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member XEDAR; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 27; X-linked ectodysplasin-A2 receptor;EDAA2R; TNFRSF27; XEDAR;EDAR2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met1-Thr138

Background:

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 27, also known as XEDAR and EDA2R, is a type III transmembrane protein of the TNFR superfamily. EDA2R consists of extracellular domain (ECD) with 3 cysteine-rich repeats and a single transmembrane domain but lacks an N-terminal signal peptide. EDA2R is widely expressed, notably in embryonic basal epidermal cells and maturing hair follicles. Even though it does not contain a cytoplasmic death domain, EDA2R can associate with Fas and induce EDA-A2 dependent apoptosis. Its transcription is directly induced by p53, and it mediated cell death is p53 dependent. it is down-regulated in breast, colon, and lung cancers, particularly in cases with p53 mutations. It also plays a role in EDA-A2 induced skeletal muscle degeneration and osteoblast differentiation. 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.