

**EDARADD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP16194b****Specification**

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**EDARADD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q8WWZ3](#)**EDARADD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 128178**Other Names**

Ectodysplasin-A receptor-associated adapter protein, EDAR-associated death domain protein, Protein crinkled homolog, EDARADD

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**EDARADD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** EDARADD**Function**

Adapter protein that interacts with EDAR DEATH domain and couples the receptor to EDA signaling pathway during morphogenesis of ectodermal organs. Mediates the activation of NF-kappa-B.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location**

Detected in adult pancreas, placenta and fetal skin, and at lower levels in lung, thymus, prostate and testis

**EDARADD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**EDARADD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****EDARADD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene was identified by its association with ectodermal dysplasia, a genetic disorder characterized by defective development of hair, teeth, and eccrine sweat glands. The protein encoded by this gene is a death domain-containing protein, and is found to interact with EDAR, a death domain receptor known to be required for the development of hair, teeth and other ectodermal derivatives. This protein and EDAR are coexpressed in epithelial cells during the formation of hair follicles and teeth. Through its interaction with EDAR, this protein acts as an adaptor, and links the receptor to downstream signaling pathways. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

**EDARADD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Chassaing, N., et al. Br. J. Dermatol. 162(5):1044-1048(2010) Thesleff, I., et al. Sci. STKE 2002 (131), PE22 (2002) :Yan, M., et al. Curr. Biol. 12(5):409-413(2002) Headon, D.J., et al. Nature 414(6866):913-916(2001) Kumar, A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 276(4):2668-2677(2001)