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| Product name: | ETBR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Cat number: | ABN10644 |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |
| Size: | 100µL |
| Clone: | Polyclonal |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Immunogen: | Synthesized peptide derived from ETBR at AA range: 31-80 |
| Reactivity: | Human,Rat,Mouse |
| Applications: | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000 |
| Molecular Weight: | 50kDa |
| Purification: | Affinity purification |
| Form: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Storage: | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

Background:

The protein encoded by this gene is a G protein-coupled receptor which activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Its ligand, endothelin, consists of a family of three potent vasoactive peptides: ET1, ET2, and ET3. Studies suggest that the multigenic disorder, Hirschsprung disease type 2, is due to mutations in the endothelin receptor type B gene. Alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2016],disease:Defects in EDNRB are a cause of Waardenburg syndrome type IV (WS4) [MIM:277580]; also known as Waardenburg-Shah syndrome. WS4 is characterized by the association of Waardenburg features (depigmentation and deafness) and the absence of enteric ganglia in the distal part of the intestine (Hirschsprung disease).,disease:Defects in EDNRB are the cause of ABCD syndrome (ABCDs) [MIM:600501]. ABCD syndrome is an autosomal recessive syndrome characterized by albinism, black lock at temporal occipital region, bilateral deafness, aganglionosis of the large intestine and total absence of neurocytes and nerve fibers in the small intestine.,disease:Defects in EDNRB are the cause of Hirschsprung disease type 2 (HSCR2) [MIM:600155]; also known as aganglionic megacolon (MGC). It is a congenital disorder characterized by absence of enteric ganglia along a variable length of the intestine. It is the most common cause of congenital intestinal obstruction. Early symptoms range from complete acute neonatal obstruction, characterized by vomiting, abdominal distention and failure to pass stool, to chronic constipation in the older child.,function:Non-specific receptor for endothelin 1, 2, and 3. Mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.,PTM:Palmitoylation of Cys-402 was confirmed by the palmitoylation of Cys-402 in a deletion mutant lacking both Cys-403 and Cys-405.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in placental stem villi vessels, but not in cultured placental villi smooth muscle cells.,