abcam

Product datasheet

Endothelin B Receptor peptide ab170241

Description

Product name	Endothelin B Receptor peptide
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab170241** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Blocking
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	*- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.* *- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.* *- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.* *- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.* *- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.*

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

General Info

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.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in placental stem villi vessels, but not in cultured placental villi smooth muscle cells.
Involvement in disease	Defects in EDNRB are a cause of Waardenburg syndrome type 4A (WS4A) [MIM:277580]; also known as Waardenburg-Shah syndrome. WS4A 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). Defects in EDNRB are the cause of Hirschsprung disease type 2 (HSCR2) [MIM:600155]; also known as aganglionic megacolon (MGC). HSCR2 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. 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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Endothelin receptor subfamily. EDNRB sub-subfamily.
Post-translational modifications	Palmitoylation of Cys-402 was confirmed by the palmitoylation of Cys-402 in a deletion mutant lacking both Cys-403 and Cys-405.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane.

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