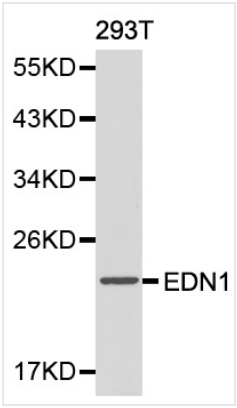
EDN1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	EDN1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	EDN1 antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-EDN1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	EDN1; ET1; HDLCQ7
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total EDN1 antibody.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C
Molecular Weight	24,425 Da
OMIM	131240
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P05305
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human EDN1.
Target Name	EDN1
Product Categories/Family for anti-EDN1 antibody	Total protein Ab
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-EDN1 antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-EDN1 antibody	Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:2000
Related Product Information for anti-EDN1 antibody	EDN1, also named as Endothelin-1, PPET1 and ET-1, belongs to the endothelin/sarafotoxin family. Endothelins are endothelium-derived vasoconstrictor peptides. Emerging basic science, and animal and human data all suggest that EDN1 is a potentially important contributor in the pathobiology of fibrosing disorders, including those that affect the lung(PMID:20055532).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-EDN1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for EDN1 purchase	MBS9414461 is an antibody targeting EDN1. Also known as EDN1 antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-EDN1 antibody
Western blot analysis of 293T cell lysate using EDN1 antibody.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for EDN1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	269995983
NCBI GeneID	1906
NCBI Accession #	NP_001161791.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P05305
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q96DA1
UniProt Related Accession #	P05305
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001168319.1
NCBI Official Full Name	endothelin-1 isoform 2 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	endothelin 1
NCBI Official Symbol	EDN1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ET1; QME; PPET1; ARCND3; HDLCQ7
UniProt Protein Name	Endothelin-1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Preproendothelin-1; PPET1
Protein Family	Endothelin
UniProt Gene Name	EDN1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PPET1; ET-1
UniProt Entry Name	EDN1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	endothelin-1
NCBI Summary for EDN1	The protein encoded by this gene is proteolytically processed to release a secreted peptide termed endothelin 1. This peptide is a potent vasoconstrictor and is produced by vascular endothelial cells. Endothelin 1 also can affect the central nervous system. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2009]

UniProt Comments for EDN1	EDN1: Endothelins are endothelium-derived vasoconstrictor peptides. Belongs to the endothelin/sarafotoxin family. Protein type: Secreted; Secreted, signal peptide Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 6p24.1 Cellular Component: extracellular space; cytoplasm; extracellular region Molecular Function: protein binding; hormone activity; endothelin B receptor binding; cytokine activity; endothelin A receptor binding Biological Process: response to nicotine; positive regulation of JNK activity; elevation of cytosolic calcium ion concentration during G-protein signaling, coupled to IP3 second messenger (phospholipase C activating); positive regulation of nitric oxide biosynthetic process; regulation of systemic arterial blood pressure by endothelin; heart development; response to lipopolysaccharide; middle ear morphogenesis; sensory perception of pain; prostaglandin biosynthetic process; positive regulation of MAP kinase activity; negative regulation of cAMP biosynthetic process; elevation of cytosolic calcium ion concentration; cell surface receptor linked signal transduction; cell-cell signaling; negative regulation of nitric-oxide synthase biosynthetic process; protein kinase C activation; cell growth; neutrophil chemotaxis; rhythmic excitation; positive regulation of mitosis; negative regulation of blood coagulation; positive regulation of heart rate; respiratory gaseous exchange; response to testosterone stimulus; peptide hormone secretion; response to amino acid stimulus; leukocyte activation; patterning of blood vessels; membrane depolarization; protein kinase C deactivation; regulation of vasoconstriction; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; response to activity; superoxide release; positive regulation of odontogenesis; epithelial fluid transport; phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; neural crest cell development; G-protein signaling, phospholipase D activating pathway; positive regulation of cell size; positive regulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation; negative regulation of hormone secretion; negative regulation of cellular protein metabolic process; glucose transport; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; vein smooth muscle contraction; histamine secretion; nitric oxide transport; positive regulation of cell proliferation; regulation of pH; positive regulation of smooth muscle contraction; artery smooth muscle contraction; vasoconstriction; inositol phosphate-mediated signaling; in utero embryonic development; calcium-mediated signaling; positive regulation of hormone secretion; multicellular organismal aging; body fluid secretion; G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway; dorsal/ventral pattern formation; response to ozone; cartilage development; maternal process involved in parturition; positive regulation of prostaglandin secretion; regulation of sensory perception of pain; positive regulation of cell migration Disease: Question Mark Ears, Isolated; Auriculocondylar Syndrome 3
Research Articles on EDN1	**1.** An imbalance in the apelin and endothelin systems may contribute to an increasing number of vaso-occlusive episodes and baseline pain in children with sickle cell disease.
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