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Anti-EDA Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11882

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q92838
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Ectodysplasin-A(EDA) detection. Tested with WB in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1896
Other Names	Ectodysplasin-A, Ectodermal dysplasia protein, EDA protein, Ectodysplasin-A, membrane form, Ectodysplasin-A, secreted form, EDA, ED1, EDA2
Calculated MW	41294
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Not abundant; expressed in specific cell types of ectodermal (but not mesodermal) origin of keratinocytes, hair follicles, sweat glands. Also in adult heart, liver, muscle, pancreas, prostate, fetal liver, uterus, small intestine and umbilical chord. .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Ectodysplasin-A
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human EDA recombinant protein (Position: A30-S391). Human EDA shares 95% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse EDA.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also

	be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.

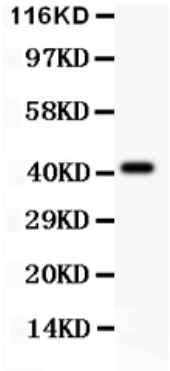
Protein Information

Name	EDA
Synonyms	ED1, EDA2
Function	Cytokine which is involved in epithelial-mesenchymal signaling during morphogenesis of ectodermal organs. Functions as a ligand activating the DEATH-domain containing receptors EDAR and EDA2R (PubMed:11039935, PubMed:27144394, PubMed:34582123, PubMed:8696334). May also play a role in cell adhesion (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54693}; Single-pass type II membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54693}
Tissue Location	Not abundant; expressed in specific cell types of ectodermal (but not mesodermal) origin of keratinocytes, hair follicles, sweat glands. Also in adult heart, liver, muscle, pancreas, prostate, fetal liver, uterus, small intestine and umbilical cord {ECO:0000269|Ref.6}

Background

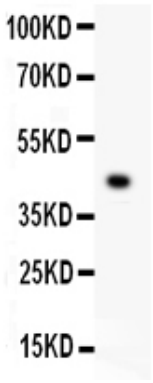
Ectodysplasin-A is a protein that in humans is encoded by the EDA gene. It is mapped to Xq13.1. The protein encoded by this gene is a type II membrane protein that can be cleaved by furin to produce a secreted form. The encoded protein, which belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family, acts as a homotrimer and may be involved in cell-cell signaling during the development of ectodermal organs. Defects in this gene are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia, anhidrotic, which is also known as X-linked hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia.

Images



Anti- EDA antibody, ABO11882, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti EDA (ABO11882) at 0.5ug/mlWB: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 41KDObserved bind size: 41KD

Anti- EDA antibody, ABO11882, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti EDA (ABO11882) at 0.5ug/mlWB : Recombinant Human EDA Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 43KDObserved bind size: 43KD



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.