

**Anti-EDA Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO10879**Specification**

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**Anti-EDA Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q92838</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Ectodysplasin-A(EDA) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-EDA Antibody - 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 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>

**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. .

**Protein Name**

Ectodysplasin-A

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human EDA(254-269aa HLQGQGSIAIQVKNDLS), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

### 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.

## Anti-EDA Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11039935" target="\_blank">11039935</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27144394" target="\_blank">27144394</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34582123" target="\_blank">34582123</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8696334" target="\_blank">8696334</a>). 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

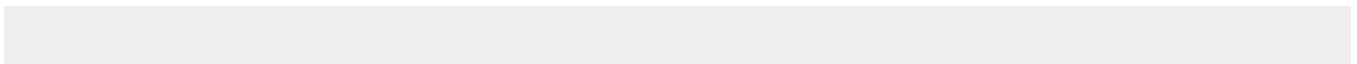
Not abundant; expressed in specific cell types of ectodermal (but not mesodermal) origin of keratinocytes, hair follicles, sweat glands. Also in adult heart, liver, muscle, pancreas, prostate, fetal liver, uterus, small intestine and umbilical chord {ECO:0000269|Ref.6}

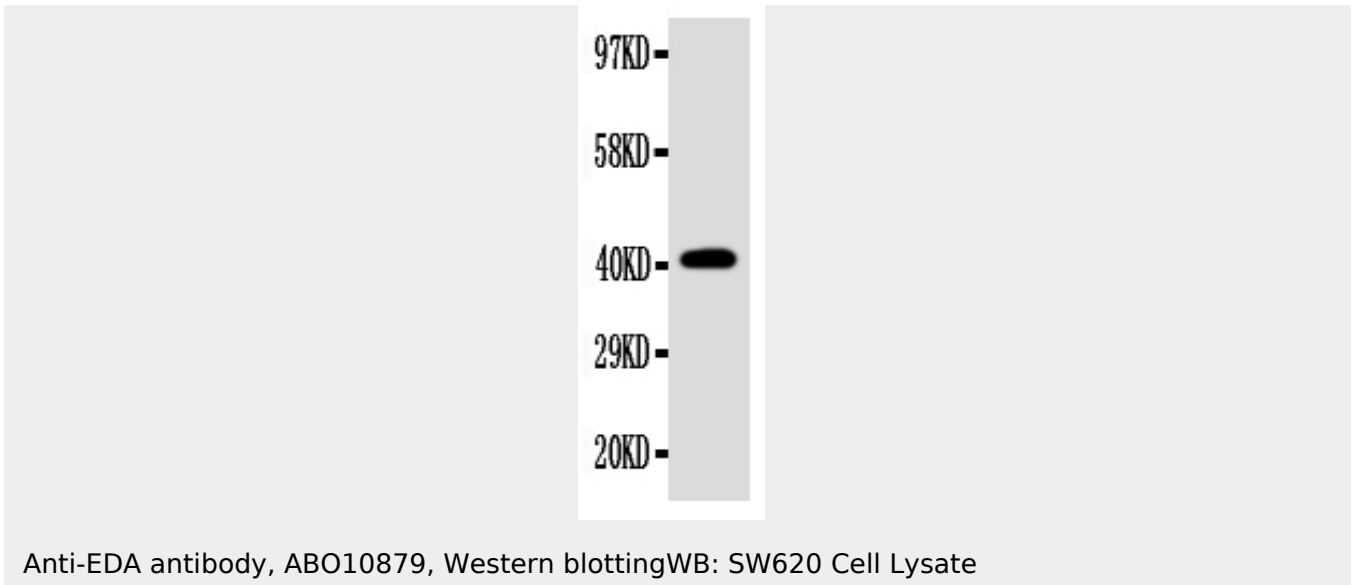
## Anti-EDA Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-EDA Antibody - Images





Anti-EDA antibody, ABO10879, Western blottingWB: SW620 Cell Lysate

### **Anti-EDA Antibody - Background**

Anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia(EDA) is an X-linked recessive disorder which affects ectodermal structures. Ectodysplasin-A, the protein encoded by the EDA gene, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily that forms a collagen triple helix, suggesting functions in signal transduction and cell adhesion. Wnt signaling does control EDA gene expression, but ectodysplasin-A does not feedback on the Wnt pathway.