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Anti-EDA Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11882

Specification

Anti-EDA Picoband Antibody - 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.

Anti-EDA Picoband 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

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 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.

Anti-EDA Picoband 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: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 chord {ECO:0000269|Ref.6}

Anti-EDA Picoband 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-EDA Picoband Antibody - Images

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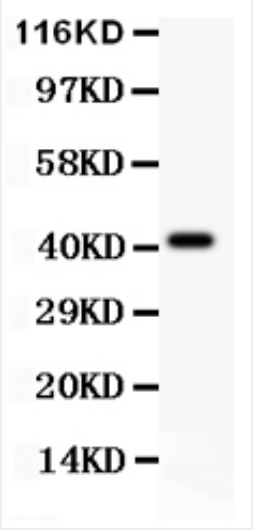
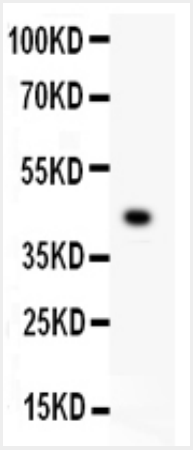


Anti- EDA antibody, ABO11882, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti EDA (ABO11882) at 0.5ug/mlWB: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 41KDObserved bind size: 41KD



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

Anti-EDA Picoband Antibody - 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.