

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

Anti-EDA Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q92838
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

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 Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human EDA(254-269aa HLQGQGSALQVKNDLS), 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 reconstitution, 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: [11039935](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11039935), PubMed: [27144394](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27144394), PubMed: [34582123](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34582123), PubMed: [8696334](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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}

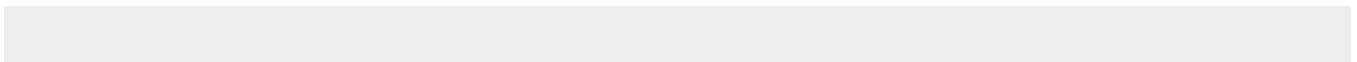
Tissue Location

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}

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.