Product Name: EDA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab10288

Summary

Production Name	EDA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	EDA
Alternative Names	EDA; ED1; EDA2; Ectodysplasin-A; Ectodermal dysplasia protein; EDA protein
Gene ID	1896.0
SwissProt ID	Q92838.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human EDA. AA range:120-170

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:10000..
Molecular Weight	42kD

Background

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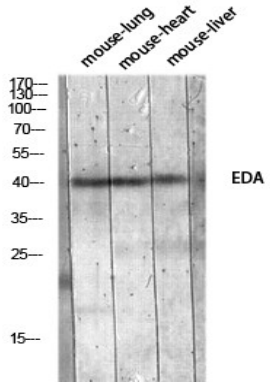
The protein encoded by this gene is a type II membrane protein that can be cleaved by furin to produce a secreted form. The encoded protein, which belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family, acts as a homotrimer and may be involved in cell-cell signaling during the development of ectodermal organs. Defects in this gene are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia, anhidrotic, which is also known as X-linked hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia. Several transcript variants encoding many different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in EDA are a cause of hypodontia [MIM:300606]. Hypodontia is agenesis of two or more permanent teeth without associated systemic disorders. Hypodontia due to EDA defects is an X-linked recessive disorder. Affected individuals have normal hair, skin, and nails, but lack primary and permanent teeth.,disease:Defects in EDA are the cause of ectodermal dysplasia, type 1 (ED1) [MIM:305100]; also known as Christ-Siemens-Touraine syndrome or X-linked hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (XLHED). Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. ED1 is a disease characterized by sparse hair (atrichosis or hypotrichosis), abnormal or missing teeth and the inability to sweat due to the absence of sweat glands. ED1 is the most common form of over 150 clinically distinct ectodermal dysplasias.,function:Seems to be involved in epithelial-mesenchymal signaling during morphogenesis of ectodermal organs. Isoform A1 binds only to the receptor EDAR, while isoform A2 binds exclusively to the receptor XEDAR.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,PTM:Processing by furin produces a secreted form.,similarity:Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.,similarity:Contains 1 collagen-like domain.,subunit:Homotrimer. The homotrimers may then dimerize and form higher order oligomers.,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.,

Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of mouse-lung mouse-heart mouse-liver lysis using EDA antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

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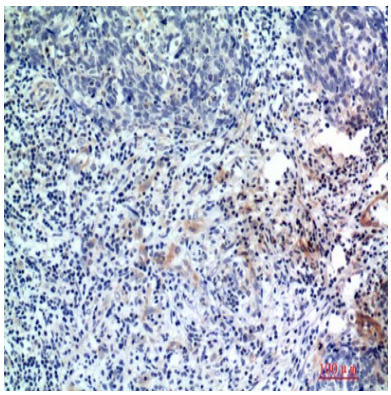

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-breast-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:200

Note

For research use only.