

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 cord {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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-EDA Picoband Antibody - Images



116KD
97KD
58KD
40KD
29KD
20KD
14KD

Anti- EDA antibody, ABO11882, Western blotting
All lanes: Anti EDA (ABO11882) at 0.5ug/mlWB:
COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 41KD
Observed bind size: 41KD



100KD
70KD
55KD
35KD
25KD
15KD

Anti- EDA antibody, ABO11882, Western blotting
All lanes: Anti EDA (ABO11882) at 0.5ug/mlWB :
Recombinant Human EDA Protein 0.5ng
Predicted bind size: 43KD
Observed 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.