EDA Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT5703

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW
- 42kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC: 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:10000
IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human EDA. AA range:120-170
Specificity	EDA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EDA protein.

Target Information

Gene name EDA

Protein Name Ectodysplasin-A

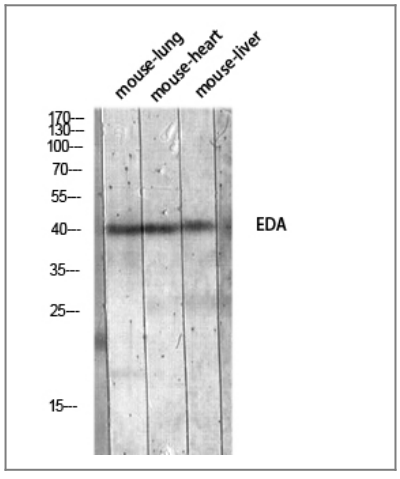
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	1896;	Q92838;
Mouse	13607;	O54693;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein .; [Ectodysplasin-A, secreted form]: Secreted .

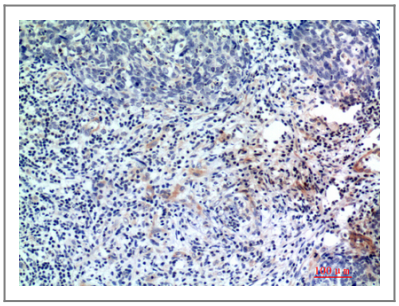
Tissue specificity Not abundant; expressed in specific cell types of ectodermal (but not mesodermal) origin of keratinocytes, hair follicles, sweat glands. Also in adult heart, liver, muscle, pancreas, prostate, fetal liver, uterus, small intestine and umbilical chord.

Function 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.,

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of mouse-lung mouse-heart mouse-liver lysis using EDA antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



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

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
EDA Rabbit pAb

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