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EDA Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6281a

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, FC, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q92838
Other Accession	Q9BEG5
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	41294
Antigen Region	47-76

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
Target/Specificity	This EDA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 47-76 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human EDA.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	EDA Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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}

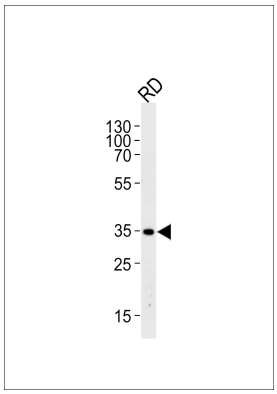
Background

EDA is a type II membrane protein that can be cleaved by furin to produce a secreted form. This 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 the gene for EDA are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia, anhidrotic, which is also known as X-linked hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia.

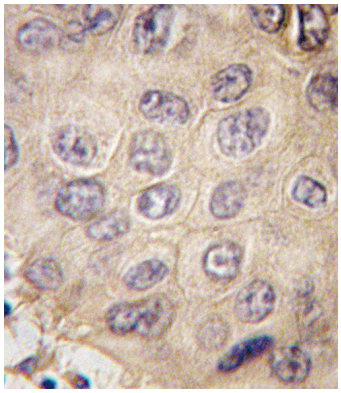
References

Tariq,M., Eur J Dermatol 17 (3), 209-212 (2007)
Tarpey,P., Am. J. Med. Genet. A 143 (4), 390-394 (2007)

Images

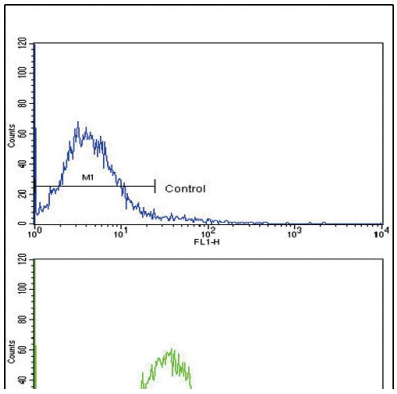


Western blot analysis of lysate from RD cell line,using EDA Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP6281a).AP6281a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.Lysate at 35ug per lane.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with EDA antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP6281a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Flow cytometric analysis of hela cells using EDA Antibody (N-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated



goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.