SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-EDA antibody

SL1149R

Product Name:	EDA
Chinese Name:	外胚层发育不良蛋白抗体
Alias:	Ectodysplasin-A; Ectodermal dysplasia 1, anhidrotic; Ectodermal dysplasia protein; Ectodermal dysplasia, anhidrotic (hypohydrotic); Ectodysplasin A; Ectodysplasin A, membrane form; Ectodysplasin A, secreted form; ECTODYSPLASIN A1 ISOFORM; ECTODYSPLASIN A2 ISOFORM; ECTODYSPLASIN; ED1 A1; ED1 A2; ED1; ED1 GENE; Eda A1; Eda A2; EDA protein; EDA_HUMAN; ODT1; Oligodontia 1; secreted form; STHAGX1; Ta; Tabby; Tabby protein; X linked anhidroitic ectodermal dysplasia protein; XHED; XLHED; EDA protein homolog; EDA1; EDA1 GENE; EDA2; HED; Ta; Tabby; Tabby protein; XHED; XLHED.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	24/41kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Ectodysplasin-A, secreted form:131-230/391<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by the EDA 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 the EDA gene are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia, anhidrotic, (this is also known as X-linked hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia). Several transcript variants encoding many different isoforms have been found for this gene. AltName: ectodermal dysplasia protein; Ectodysplasin-A; EDA protein homolog; Tabby protein; Ectodysplasin-A, membrane form; secreted form EDA-A5. **Function:** Seems to be involved in epithelial-mesenchymal signaling during morphogenesis of ectodermal organs. Isoform 1 binds only to the receptor EDAR, while isoform 3 binds exclusively to the receptor XEDAR. **Subunit:** Homotrimer. The homotrimers may then dimerize and form higher-order oligomers. **Subcellular Location:** 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. **Post-translational modifications:** N-glycosylated. Processing by furin produces a secreted form. **DISEASE:** Ectodermal dysplasia 1, hypohidrotic, X-linked (XHED) [MIM:305100]: A form of ectodermal dysplasia, a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. Characterized by sparse hair (atrichosis or hypotrichosis), abnormal or missing teeth and the inability to sweat due to the absence of sweat glands. It is the most common form of over 150 clinically distinct ectodermal dysplasias. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Tooth agenesis selective X-linked 1 (STHAGX1) [MIM:313500]: A form of selective tooth agenesis, a common anomaly characterized by the congenital absence of one or more teeth. Selective tooth agenesis without associated systemic disorders has sometimes been divided into 2 types: oligodontia, defined as agenesis of 6 or more permanent teeth, and hypodontia, defined as agenesis of less than 6 teeth. The number in both cases does not include absence of third molars (wisdom teeth). Note=The disease is

caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:
Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.
Contains 1 collagen-like domain.

SWISS:
Q92838

Gene ID:
1896

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 1896Human

Entrez Gene: 13607Mouse

Entrez Gene: 302424Rat

Omim: 300451Human

SwissProt: Q92838Human

SwissProt: O54693Mouse

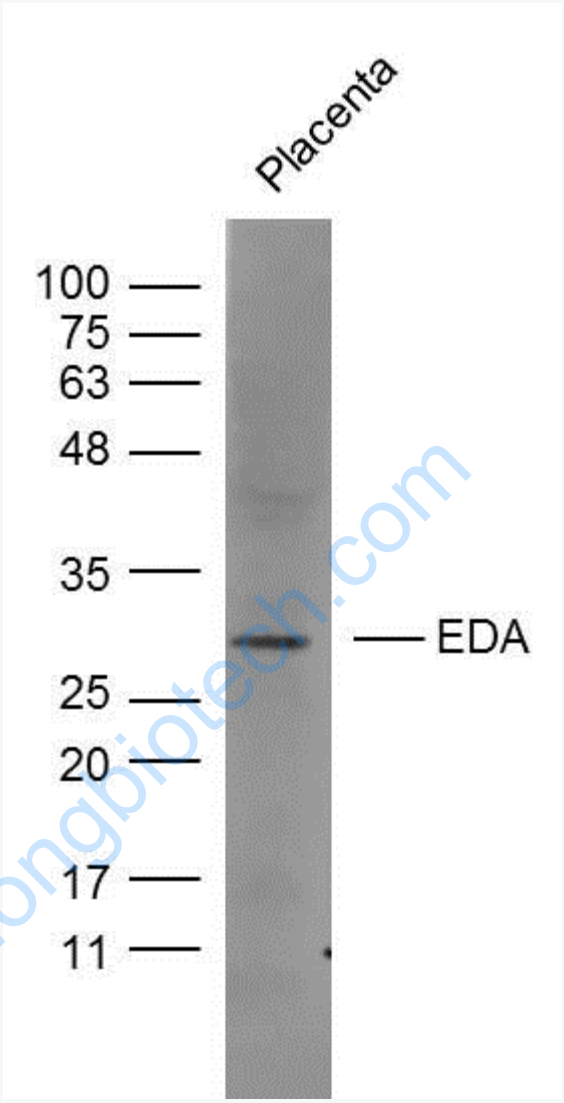
Unigene: 105407Human

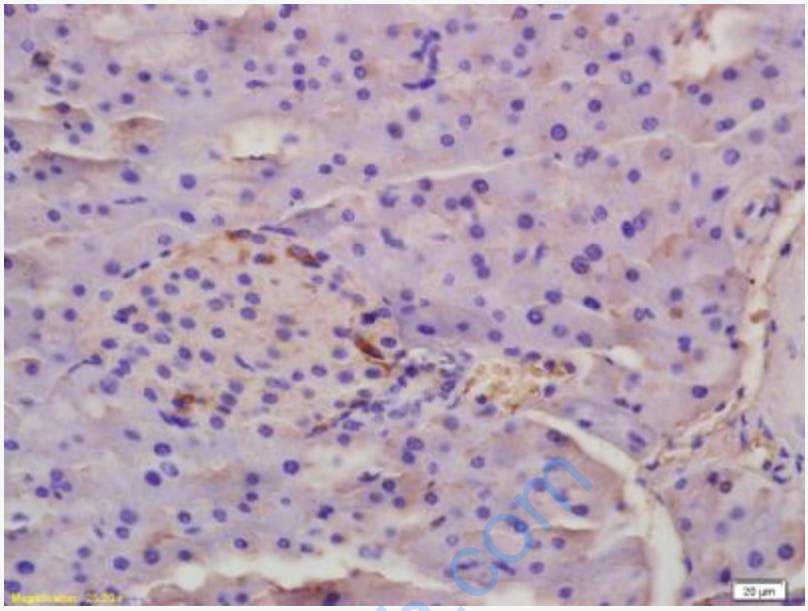
Unigene: 328086Mouse

Unigene: 211298Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Ectodermal dysplasia 1属于TNF家族成员，为常染色体隐性遗传病。

Picture:	 Sample: Placenta (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-EDA (SL1149R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 24/41 kD Observed band size: 30 kD



Tissue/cell: rat placenta tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-ED-1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL1149R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining