

产品名称: EDA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab10288



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	EDA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

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

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	42kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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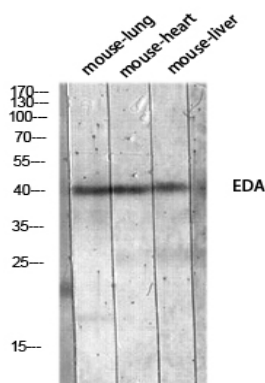


The protein encoded by this gene is a type II membrane protein that can be cleaved by furin to produce a secreted form. The encoded protein, which belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family, acts as a homotrimer and may be involved in cell-cell signaling during the development of ectodermal organs. 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 (atrachosis 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.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;

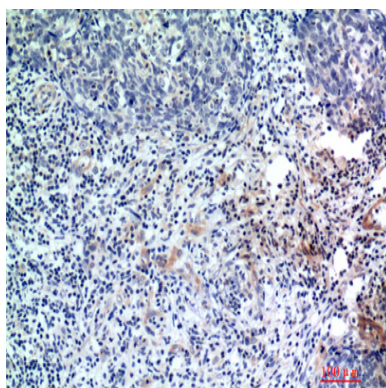
图片 (Image Data)



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

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .