

Datasheet for ABIN3042668

**anti-Ectodysplasin A antibody (Middle Region)**[1 Image](#)[1 Publication](#)[Go to Product page](#)

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	Ectodysplasin A (EDA)
Binding Specificity:	AA 254-269, Middle Region
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Ectodysplasin A antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

## Product Details

Purpose:	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Ectodysplasin-A(EDA) detection. Tested with WB in Human,Mouse,Rat.
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human EDA(254-269aa HLQGQGSAIQVKNDLS), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.
Sequence:	HLQGQGSAIQ VKNDLS
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	<p>Predicted Cross Reactivity: mouse, rat</p> <p>No cross reactivity with other proteins.</p> <p>Predicted Cross Reactivity: Species predicted to be fit for the product based on sequence similarities.</p>
Characteristics:	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Ectodysplasin-A(EDA) detection. Tested with WB in

## Product Details

Human,Mouse,Rat.

Gene Name: ectodysplasin A

Protein Name: Ectodysplasin-A

Purification: Immunogen affinity purified.

## Target Details

Target: Ectodysplasin A (EDA)

Alternative Name: EDA ([EDA Products](#))

Background: Anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia(EDA) is an X-linked recessive disorder which affects ectodermal structures. Ectodysplasin-A, the protein encoded by the EDA gene, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily that forms a collagen triple helix, suggesting functions in signal transduction and cell adhesion. Wnt signaling does control EDA gene expression, but ectodysplasin-A does not feedback on the Wnt pathway.

Synonyms: Ectodermal dysplasia 1, anhidrotic antibody|Ectodermal dysplasia protein antibody|Ectodermal dysplasia, anhidrotic(hypohydrotic) antibody|Ectodysplasin A antibody|Ectodysplasin A, membrane form antibody|Ectodysplasin A, secreted form antibody|ECTODYSPLASIN A1 ISOFORM antibody|ECTODYSPLASIN A2 ISOFORM antibody|ECTODYSPLASIN antibody|Ectodysplasin-A antibody|ED1 A1 antibody|ED1 A2 antibody|ED1 antibody|ED1 GENE antibody|Eda A1 antibody|Eda A2 antibody|eda antibody|EDA protein antibody|EDA protein homolog antibody|EDA\_HUMAN antibody|EDA1 antibody|EDA1 GENE antibody|EDA2 antibody|HED antibody|ODT1 antibody|Oligodontia 1 antibody|secreted form antibody|STHAGX1 antibody|Ta antibody|Tabby antibody|Tabby protein antibody|X linked anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia protein antibody|XHED antibody|XLHED antibody

UniProt: [Q92838](#)

Pathways: [Tube Formation](#)

## Application Details

Application Notes: WB: Concentration: 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, Tested Species: Human, Predicted Species: Mouse, Rat  
Notes: Tested Species: Species with positive results. Predicted Species: Species predicted to be fit for the product based on sequence similarities.

Other applications have not been tested. Optimal dilutions should be determined by end users.

Comment: Antibody can be supported by chemiluminescence kit ABIN921124 in WB.

## Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Reconstitution: Add 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.

Concentration: 500 µg/mL

Buffer: Each vial contains 5 mg BSA, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05 mg Thimerosal, 0.05 mg Sodium azide.

Preservative: Thimerosal (Merthiolate), Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide and Thimerosal (Merthiolate): POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Storage: 4 °C/-20 °C

Storage Comment: At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, 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.

Expiry Date: 12 months

## Publications

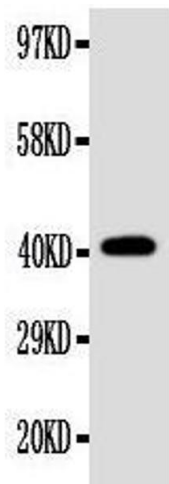
Product cited in: Jia, Ma, Lv, Ma, Xu, Yang, Tian, Wang, Sun, Xu, Fu, Zhao: "Oestrogen and parathyroid hormone alleviate lumbar intervertebral disc degeneration in ovariectomized rats and enhance Wnt/β-catenin pathway activity." in: **Scientific reports**, Vol. 6, pp. 27521, (2018) ([PubMed](#)).

Jia, Jiang, Liu, Wang, Zhu, Zhu, Liu, Zhong, Xie, Huang, Jia, Li, Liu, Zuo, Cheng, Dai, Ren: "Effects of three-dimensional collagen scaffolds on the expression profiles and biological functions of glioma cells." in: **International journal of oncology**, Vol. 52, Issue 6, pp. 1787-1800, (2018) ([PubMed](#)).

Ding, Teng, Fan, Zhao: "The Association Between Modic Changes of Lumbar Endplates and Spontaneous Absorption of Herniated Intervertebral Discs." in: **Cell biochemistry and biophysics**, Vol. 71, Issue 3, pp. 1357-63, (2016) ([PubMed](#)).

Yan, Tian, Wang, Cheng, Xu, Song, Zhang, Zhang: "Age dependent changes in cartilage matrix, subchondral bone mass, and estradiol levels in blood serum, in naturally occurring osteoarthritis in Guinea pigs." in: **International journal of molecular sciences**, Vol. 15, Issue 8, pp. 13578-95, (2015) ([PubMed](#)).

Xu, Zhang, Xu, Guo, Wang, Wu, Wang, Luo, Zhou: "Antiphototoaging effect of conditioned medium of dedifferentiated adipocytes on skin in vivo and in vitro: a mechanistic study." in: **Stem cells and development**, Vol. 24, Issue 9, pp. 1096-111, (2015) ([PubMed](#)).



**Western Blotting**

**Image 1.** Anti-EDA antibody, Western blotting WB: SW620 Cell Lysate