BOSTER BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY Co.,Ltd.
3942 B Valley Ave, Pleasanton, CA, 94566
Phone: 888-466-3604 Fax: 925-215-2184 Email: boster@bosterbio.com Web: www.bosterbio.com

Polyclonal Anti- EDA Picoband™ Antibody

Catalog Number: PB9191

Description

Gene Name	ectodysplasin A
Recommended Protein Name	Ectodysplasin-A
Lot No.	0911412Da8391120
Size	100μg/vial
Form	lyophilized
Ig type	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Species	**Reacts with:** human
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human EDA recombinant protein (Position: A30-S391). Human EDA shares 95% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse EDA.
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Application

	Concentration	Tested Species	Antigen Retrieval
Western blot	0.1-0.5μg/ml	Hu	-

WB: The detection limit for EDA is approximately 0.25ng/lane under reducing conditions.

Tested Species: In-house tested species with positive results.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end users.

Preparation and storage

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

Storage: 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.

Relevant detection systems

Boster provides a series of assays reacted with primary antibodies. Antibody can be supported by chemiluminescence kit EK1002 in WB.

Background

Ectodysplasin-A is a protein that in humans is encoded by the EDA gene. It is mapped to Xq13.1. 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.

Reference

1. Bayes, M., Hartung, A. J., Ezer, S., Pispa, J., Thesleff, I., Srivastava, A. K., Kere, J. The anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia gene (EDA) undergoes alternative splicing and encodes ectodysplasin-A with deletion mutations in collagenous repeats. Hum. Molec. Genet. 7: 1661-1669, 1998.
2. Kere J, Srivastava AK, Montonen O, Zonana J, Thomas N, Ferguson B, Munoz F, Morgan D, Clarke A, Baybayan P, Chen EY, Ezer S, Saarialho-Kere U, de la Chapelle A, Schlessinger D (Sep 1996). "X-linked anhidrotic (hypohidrotic) ectodermal dysplasia is caused by mutation in a novel transmembrane protein". Nat Genet 13 (4): 409–16.