

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human EDA/Ectodysplasin (EDA-A1 and EDA-A2) in ELISAs. In sandwich immunoassays, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse EDA is observed, and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TNF-α, rhXEDAR, or rhEDAR is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 174806
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human EDA-A2/Ectodysplasin A2 Ala179-Ser389 Accession # NP_001005609
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

ELISA Capture (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA Detection (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The products of the Ectodysplasin A gene (EDA, also called Tabby) are type II transmembrane proteins that belong to the TNF superfamily. The EDA gene encodes two splice variants, designated EDA-A1 and EDA-A2, that differ only by the deletion of two amino acids in the extracellular domain of EDA-A2. Despite this minor difference, the EDA isoforms display strong receptor specificity. EDA-A1 only binds EDAR, a member of the TNF Receptor superfamily (TNFRSF), whereas EDA-A2 binds to XEDAR, an X-linked TNFRSF member with high homology to EDAR. The extracellular domains of human and mouse EDA-A2 share approximately 94% amino acid sequence identity.

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