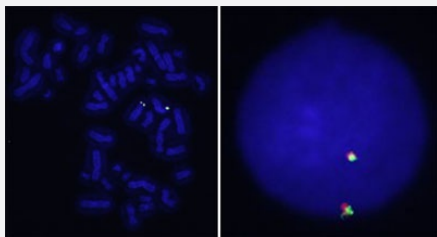


ATXN1 Split FISH Probe

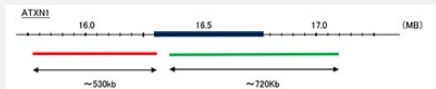
Catalog # FS0108 Size 100 uL

Applications



Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome.

Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome.



Specification

Product Description	Labeled FISH probes for identification of gene split using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Technique. (Technology).
Probe 1	Name: ATXN1 Size: Approximately 530kb Fluorophore: Texas Red Location: 6p223
Probe 2	Name: ATXN1 Size: Approximately 720kb Fluorophore: FITC Location: 6p223
Origin	Human

Source	Genomic DNA
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Notice	We strongly recommend the customer to use FFPE FISH PreTreatment Kit 1 (Catalog #: KA2375 or KA2691) for the pretreatment of Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue sections.
Regulatory Status	For research use only (RUO)
Quality Control Testing	Representative images of normal human cell (lymphocyte) stain with the dual color FISH probe. The left image is chromosomes at metaphase, and the right image is an interphase nucleus.
Supplied Product	DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL) 125 uL for each 100 uL FISH Probe
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C in the dark.
Note	Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome. Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome.

Applications

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

[Protocol Download](#)

Gene Info — ATXN1

Entrez GeneID	6310
Gene Name	ATXN1
Gene Alias	ATX1, D6S504E, SCA1
Gene Description	ataxin 1
Omim ID	164400 601556
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

The autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias (ADCA) are a heterogeneous group of neurodegenerative disorders characterized by progressive degeneration of the cerebellum, brain stem and spinal cord. Clinically, ADCA has been divided into three groups: ADCA types I-III. ADCA I is genetically heterogeneous, with five genetic loci, designated spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, being assigned to five different chromosomes. ADCA II, which always presents with retinal degeneration (SCA7), and ADCA III often referred to as the 'pure' cerebellar syndrome (SCA5), are most likely homogeneous disorders. Several SCA genes have been cloned and shown to contain CAG repeats in their coding regions. ADCA is caused by the expansion of the CAG repeats, producing an elongated polyglutamine tract in the corresponding protein. The expanded repeats are variable in size and unstable, usually increasing in size when transmitted to successive generations. The function of the ataxins is not known. This locus has been mapped to chromosome 6, and it has been determined that the diseased allele contains 41-81 CAG repeats, compared to 6-39 in the normal allele. At least two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

OTTHUMP00000016065|OTTHUMP00000039306|olivopontocerebellar ataxia 1, autosomal dominant|spinocerebellar ataxia 1 (olivopontocerebellar ataxia 1, autosomal dominant, ataxin 1)

Disease

- [Alzheimer Disease](#)
- [Bipolar Disorder](#)
- [Cerebellar Ataxia](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Dementia](#)
- [Diseases in Twins](#)
- [Epilepsy](#)
- [Fragile X syndrome](#)
- [Friedreich Ataxia](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Huntington disease](#)
- [Machado-Joseph Disease](#)
- [Muscular Atrophy](#)

- [Myoclonic Epilepsies](#)
- [Myotonic dystrophy](#)
- [Neurodegenerative Diseases](#)
- [Parkinson disease](#)
- [Restless Legs Syndrome](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Spinal muscular atrophy](#)
- [Spinocerebellar ataxia](#)
- [Spinocerebellar Ataxias](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)