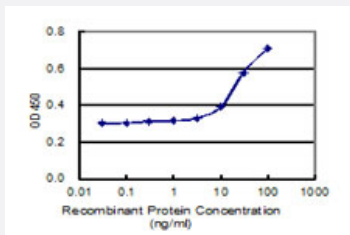


ATXN1 monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 4C5

Catalog # H00006310-M02

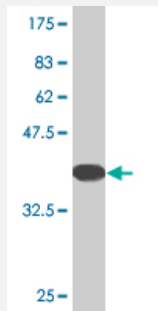
Size 100 ug

Applications



Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged ATXN1 is 3 ng/ml as a capture antibody.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .

Specification

Product Description

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant ATXN1.

Immunogen

ATXN1 (NP_000323, 576 a.a. ~ 675 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Sequence

KGSIIQLANGELKKVEDLKTEDFIQSAEISNDLKIDSSTVERIEDSHSPGVAVIQFAVGEHRAQVSVE
VLVEYPFFVFGQGWSSCCPERTSQLFDLPCK

Host

Mouse

Reactivity

Human

Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (92); Rat (100)
Isotype	IgG2b Kappa
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged ATXN1 is 3 ng/ml as a capture antibody.

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — ATXN1

Entrez GeneID	6310
GeneBank Accession#	NM_000332
Protein Accession#	NP_000323
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)

Publication Reference

- [The use of scaffold-free cell sheet technique to refine mesenchymal stromal cell-based therapy for heart failure.](#)

Takuya Narita, Yasunori Shintani, Chiho Ikebe, Masahiro Kaneko, Niall G Campbell, Steven R Coppen, Rakesh Uppal, Yoshiki Sawa, Kenta Yashiro, Ken Suzuki.

Molecular Therapy 2013 Jan; 21(4):860.

Application: Quant, Rat, Rat heart

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](#)