ATXN10 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00025814-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ATXN10 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ATXN10 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ATXN10 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — ATXN10

Entrez GeneID	25814
GeneBank Accession#	ATXN10
Gene Name	ATXN10
Gene Alias	E46L, FLJ37990, SCA10
Gene Description	ataxin 10
Omim ID	603516 611150
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias (ADCAs) are a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of disorders characterized by ataxia, dysarthria, dysmetria, and intention tremor. All ADCAs involve some degree of cerebellar dysfunction and a varying degree of signs from other components of the nervous system. A commonly accepted clinical classification (Harding, 1993) divides ADCAs into 3 different groups based on the presence or absence of associated symptoms such as brainstem signs or retinopathy. The presence of pyramidal and extrapyramidal symptoms and ophthalmoplegia makes the diagnosis of ADCA I, the presence of retinopathy points to ADCA II, and the absence of associated signs to ADCA III. Genetic linkage and molecular analyses revealed that ADCAs are genetically heterogeneous even within the various subtypes.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	like mouse brain protein E46|spinocerebellar ataxia 10

Disease

- Cerebellar Ataxia
- Chronic Disease
- Spinocerebellar ataxia
- Spinocerebellar Ataxias
- Tobacco Use Disorder