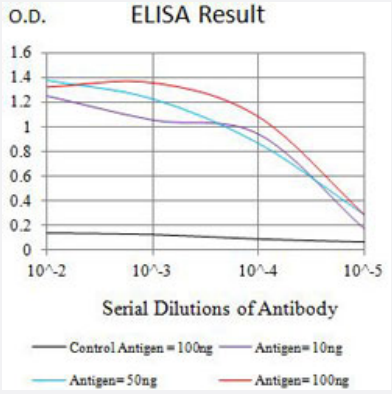
ATXN1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2B8A2

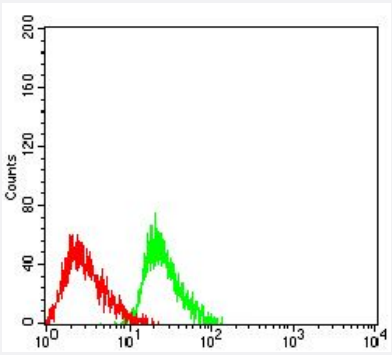
Catalog # MAB21431 Size 100 ug

Applications



Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis with ATXN1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2B8A2 (Cat # MAB21431).



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells with ATXN1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2B8A2 (Cat # MAB21431) (Green). Red: Negative Control.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human ATXN1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 645-815 of human ATXN1.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	86.9
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid

Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

  ELISA analysis with ATXN1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2B8A2 (Cat # MAB21431).
- Flow Cytometry

  Flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells with ATXN1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2B8A2 (Cat # MAB21431) (Green). Red: Negative Control.

Gene Info — ATXN1

Entrez GeneID	6310
Protein Accession#	P54253
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. ADCAI is genetically heterogeneous, with five genetic loci, designated spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, being assigned to five different chromosomes. ADCAII, which always presents with retinal degeneration (SCA7), and ADCAIII 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