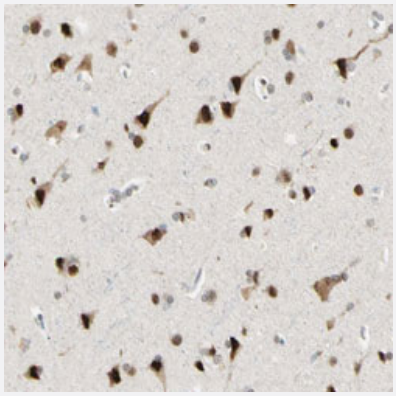
ATXN1 polyclonal antibody

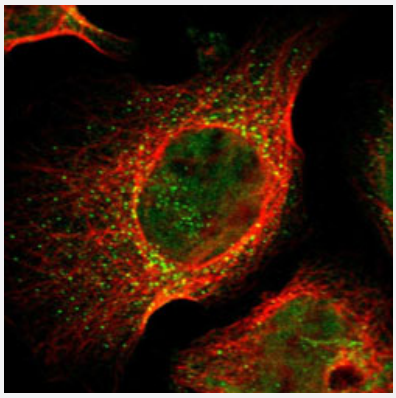
Catalog # PAB29341 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human cerebral cortex with ATXN1 polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29341) shows strong nuclear and cytoplasmic positivity in neuronal cells.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of human cell line A-431 with ATXN1 polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29341) under 1-4 ug/mL working concentration shows positivity in vesicles & nucleus but excluded from the nucleoli.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against recombinant human ATXN1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids of human ATXN1.
Sequence	RAPGLITPGSPPPAQQNQYVHISSSPQNTGRTASPPAIPVHLHPHQTMIPHTLTLGPPSQVVMQYA DSGSHFVPREATKKAESSRLQQAIQAKEVLNGEMEKSRRYGAPSSADLGLGKAGGKSVPHP
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human

Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:500) Immunofluorescence (1-4 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% 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

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

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- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescent staining of human cell line A-431 with ATXN1 polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29341) under 1-4 ug/mL working concentration shows positivity in vesicles & nucleus but excluded from the nucleoli.

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