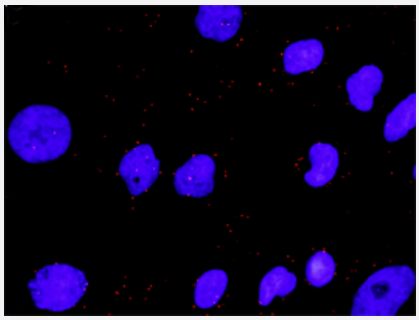
ATXN1(phospho T236) & ATXN1 Protein Phosphorylation Antibody Pair

Catalog # DP0081 Size 1 Set

Applications



Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein phosphorylation. HeLa cells were stained with dual recognition antibody pair set, rabbit polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents one single phosphorylated protein. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.

Specification

Product Description	This protein phosphorylation antibody pair set comes with two antibodies, one against the ATXN1 protein, and the other against the specific T236 phosphorylated site of ATXN1 for use in *in situ* Proximity Ligation Assay. See Publication Reference below.
Reactivity	Human
Quality Control Testing	Dual recognition immunofluorescence result. Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein phosphorylation. HeLa cells were stained with dual recognition antibody pair set, rabbit polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents one single phosphorylated protein. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.
Supplied Products	Antibody pair set content: 1. Phospho-ATXN1 T236 rabbit polyclonal antibody (20 ul) In PBS (0.09% (w/v) sodium azide) 2. ATXN1 mouse monoclonal antibody (40 ug) In 1x PBS, pH 7.2 *Reagents are sufficient for at least 30-50 assays using recommended protocols.
Storage Instruction	Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

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Applications

- *In situ* Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

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 neurodegener ative disorders characterized by progressive degeneration of the cerebellum, brain stem and spin al cord. Clinically, ADCA has been divided into three groups: ADCA types I-III. ADCAI is genetical ly 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 degen eration (SCA7), and ADCAIII often referred to as the `pure' cerebellar syndrome (SCA5), are mos t likely homogeneous disorders. Several SCA genes have been cloned and shown to contain CA G repeats in their coding regions. ADCA is caused by the expansion of the CAG repeats, produci ng an elongated polyglutamine tract in the corresponding protein. The expanded repeats are varia ble in size and unstable, usually increasing in size when transmitted to successive generations. Th e function of the ataxins is not known. This locus has been mapped to chromosome 6, and it has b een determined that the diseased allele contains 41-81 CAG repeats, compared to 6-39 in the no rmal allele. At least two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gen e. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000016065|OTTHUMP00000039306|olivopontocerebellar ataxia 1, autosomal dom inant|spinocerebellar ataxia 1 (olivopontocerebellar ataxia 1, autosomal dominant, ataxin 1)

Disease

- Alzheimer Disease
- Bipolar Disorder
- Cerebellar Ataxia
- Chronic Disease

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- 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

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