RecomAb™

ATXN1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R01-8H1

Catalog # RAB06034 Size 100 uL

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human ATXN1.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to human ATXN1.
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 87 kD
Reactivity	Mouse
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunoprecipitation (1/20) Western Blot (1/500-1/1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 50mM Tris-Glycine, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (40% glycerol, 0.05% BSA and 0.01% 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
- Immunoprecipitation

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 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
- 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