

Rabbit anti-Human ATXN1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ATXN1 antibody

ATXN1 Antibody - N-terminal region

CATALOG # AAA201590	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Western Blot
-------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

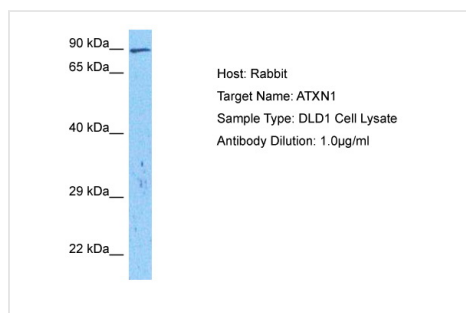
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ATXN1; Polyclonal Antibody; ATXN1 Antibody - N-terminal region; anti-ATXN1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Affinity purified
Form/Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Concentration	Batch dependent within range: 100 ul at 0.5- 1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence	Synthetic peptide located within the following region: TA WLPGNPGGRG HGGGRHGPAG TSVELGLQQG IGLHKALSTG LDYSPPSA
Sequence Length	815
Applicable Applications for anti-ATXN1 antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human ATXN1.
Protein Size	815 amino acids
Preparation and Storage	For short term use, store at 2-8 degree C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

Host: Rabbit Target Name: ATXN1 Sample Tissue: Human DLD1 Whole Cell lysates Antibody Dilution: 1 µg/ml

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ATXN1 antibody	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, and is associated with spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1). At least two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ATXN1 antibody	Polyclonal; Chromatin & Nuclear Signaling; Developmental Biology; Disease Related

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	51479158
NCBI GeneID	6310
NCBI Accession #	NP_000323.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000332.3
UniProt Accession #	P54253
Molecular Weight	87 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	ataxin-1 ATXN1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ataxin 1
NCBI Official Symbol	ATXN1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ATX1; SCA1; D6S504E
NCBI Protein Information	ataxin-1
UniProt Protein Name	Ataxin-1
UniProt Gene Name	ATXN1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ATX1; SCA1
UniProt Entry Name	ATX1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/atxn1-antibody-western-blot-elisa/201590>