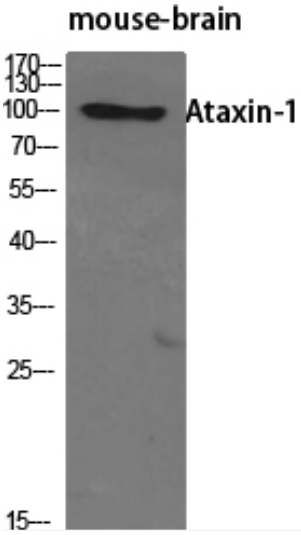
Ataxin-1 Polyclonal Antibody

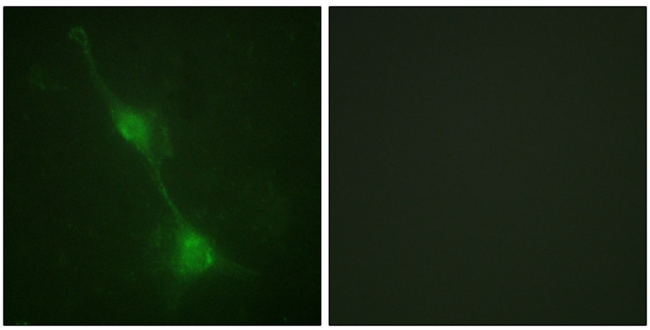
Catalog No	YP-Ab-03732
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	ATXN1
Protein Name	Ataxin-1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Ataxin 1. AA range:742-791
Specificity	Ataxin-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ataxin-1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ATXN1; ATX1; SCA1; Ataxin-1; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein
Observed Band	87kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Colocalizes with USP7 in the nucleus. .
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed throughout the body.
Function	alternative products:At least 2 isoforms are produced,disease:Defects in ATXN1 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1) [MIM:164400]; also known as olivopontocerebellar atrophy I (OPCA I or OPCA1). Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to cerebellum degeneration with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA1 belongs to the autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias type I (ADCA I) which are characterized by cerebellar ataxia in combination with additional clinical features like optic atrophy, ophthalmoplegia, bulbar and extrapyramidal signs, peripheral neuropathy and dementia. SCA1 is caused by expansion of a CAG repeat in the coding region of ATXN1. Longer expansions result in earlier
Background	ataxin 1(ATXN1) Homo sapiens 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
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

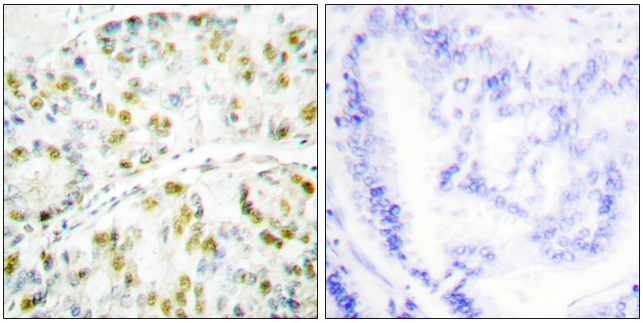
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Ataxin-1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using Ataxin 1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using Ataxin 1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.