Datasheet for ABIN968970

anti-Ataxin 1 antibody

4 Images | 1 Publication

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Ataxin 1 (ATXN1)
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA, Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Purified recombinant fragment of human ATXN1 expressed in E. coli.
Clone:	2F5
Isotype:	IgG1
Purification:	purified

Target Details

Target:	Ataxin 1 (ATXN1)
Alternative Name:	ATXN1 (ATXN1 Products)
Background:	Description: 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

Target Details

	(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.Tissue specificity: Widely expressed throughout the body. Aliases: ATX1, SCA1, D6S504E, ATXN1
Molecular Weight:	87 kDa
Gene ID:	6310
HGNC:	6310
Pathways:	Synaptic Membrane

Application Details

Application Notes:	ELISA: 1:10000, WB: 1:500 - 1:2000, IHC: 1:200 - 1:1000, ICC: 1:200 - 1:1000, FCM: 1:200 - 1:400
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	4°C, -20°C for long term storage

Publications

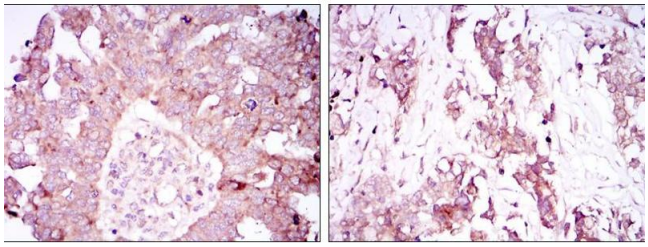
Product cited in:

Leitinger, Kwan: "The discoidin domain receptor DDR2 is a receptor for type X collagen." in: **Matrix biology : journal of the International Society for Matrix Biology**, Vol. 25, Issue 6, pp. 355-64, (2006) (PubMed).

Shyu, Chao, Wang, Kuan: "Regulation of discoidin domain receptor 2 by cyclic mechanical stretch in cultured rat vascular smooth muscle cells." in: **Hypertension**, Vol. 46, Issue 3, pp. 614-21, (2005) (PubMed).

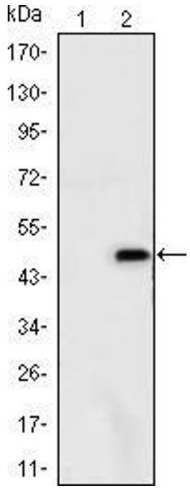
Neale, Kenny, Gershwin: "Cloning and sequencing of protein kinase cDNA from harbor seal (Phoca vitulina) lymphocytes." in: **Clinical & developmental immunology**, Vol. 11, Issue 2, pp. 157-63, (2004) (PubMed).

Images



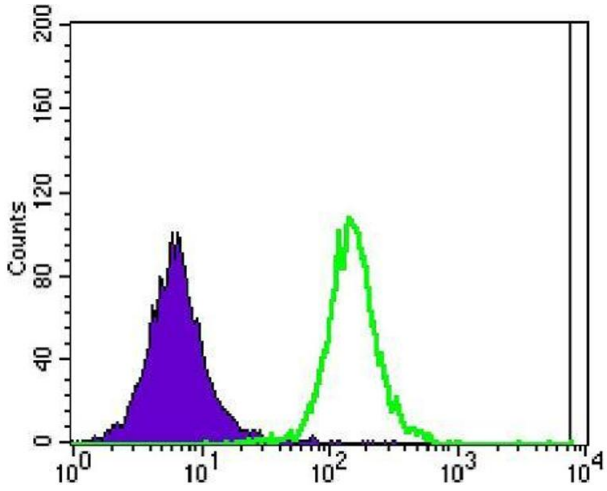
Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded ovarian cancer tissues (left) and lung cancer tissues (right) using ATXN1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis using ATXN1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and ATXN1(AA: 645-815)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Flow Cytometry

Image 3. Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells using ATXN1 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (purple).

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN968970.