OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for TA360842

Ataxin 1 (ATXN1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human ATXN1
Specificity:	**Expected reactivity**: Human
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. *Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.*
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	87 kDa
Gene Name:	ataxin 1
Database Link:	NP_000323.2 Entrez Gene 6310 Human P54253

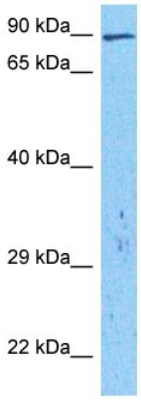
View online »

This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.
©2022 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US

Background: 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.

Synonyms: ATX1; D6S504E; OTTHUMP00000016065; SCA1

Product images:



Host: Rabbit
Target Name: ATXN1
Sample Type: DLD1 Cell Lysate
Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

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

This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.
©2022 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US