Product Name: ATXN1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMM82210
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	WB,IHC,ELISA,FC
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat，Monkey
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
Purification	Affinity Purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:500,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,FC 1:200-1:400
Molecular Weight	86.9kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	ATXN1
Alternative Names	ATX1; SCA1; D6S504E
Gene ID	6310.0
SwissProt ID	P54253
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human ATXN1 (AA: 645-815) expressed in E. Coli.

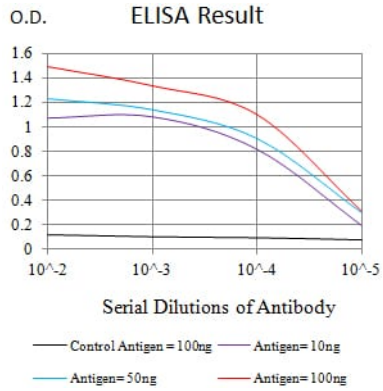
Background

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,

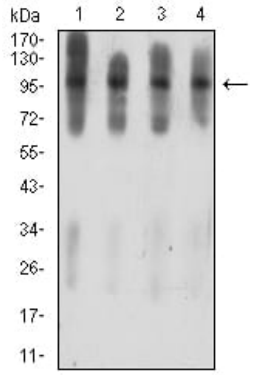
2, 3, 4 and 6, being assigned to five different chromosomes. ADCAII, which always presents with retinal degeneration (SCA7), and ADCAIII often referred to as the `pure' cerebellar syndrome (SCA5), are most likely homogeneous disorders. Several SCA genes have been cloned and shown to contain CAG repeats 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 40-83 CAG repeats, compared to 6-39 in the normal allele, and is associated with spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, with one variant encoding multiple distinct proteins, ATXN1 and Alt-ATXN1, due to the use of overlapping alternate reading frames.

Research Area

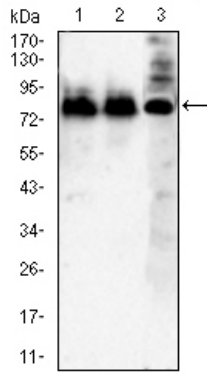
Image Data



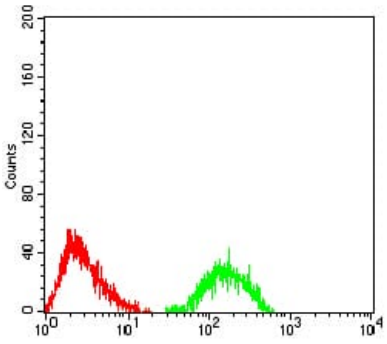
Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)



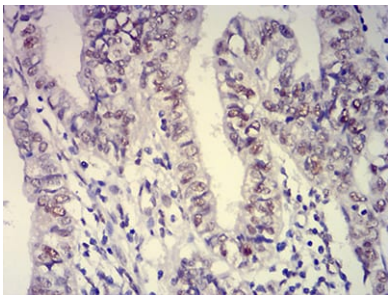
Western blot analysis using ATXN1 mouse mAb against C6 (1), COS7 (2), NIH/3T3 (3), and HL-60 (4) cell lysate.



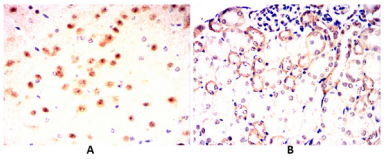
Western blot analysis using ATXN1 mouse mAb against F9(1)L1210(2)C2C12(3) cell lysate.



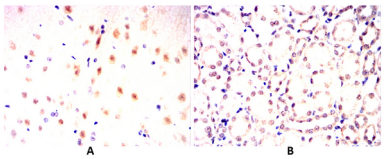
Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells using ATXN1 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human endometrial cancer tissues using ATXN1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse brain(A) Mouse kidney(B) using ATXN1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat brain(A) Rat kidney(B) using ATXN1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.