Ataxin 1 (12V5) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog# UZ-MA00374

Product information

产品货号	UZ-MA00374
别名	ATX1; SCA1; D6S504E
产品名称	Ataxin 1 (12V5) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
推荐应用	WB,IP
反应种属	Human
存储缓冲液	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
免疫原	Recombinant protein of human Ataxin 1
稀释度	WB 1:1000-1:5000, IP 1:20-1:50
参考分子量	105kDa
预测分子量	87kDa
运输及保存条件	-20°C/1 year
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	IgG
背景介绍	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). At least two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]
纯化	Affinity Purification
Uniprot ID	P54253
Clonality	Monoclonal