Ataxin-1 (phospho Ser776) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog# UZ-PA01347

Product information

产品货号	UZ-PA01347
别名	ATXN1; ATX1; SCA1; Ataxin-1; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein
产品名称	Ataxin-1 (phospho Ser776) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
基因名称	ATXN1
推荐应用	WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,IF-ICC,ELISA
反应种属	Human,Mouse
存储缓冲液	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N .
Human Gene ID	6310
Human Swissprot No.	P54253
免疫原	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Ataxin 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser776. AA range:742-791
稀释度	WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, IF-P/IF-F/IF-ICC 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:10000 .Not yet tested in other applications.
预测分子量	87kDa
运输及保存条件	-20°C/1 year
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	Rabbit,IgG
背景介绍	ataxin 1(ATXN1) Homo sapiens The autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias (ADCA) are a heterogeneous group of neurodegenerative disorders characterized by progr essive degeneration of the cerebellum, brain stem and spinal cord. Clinically, AD CA has been divided into three groups: ADCA types I-III. ADCAI is genetically het erogeneous, with five genetic loci, designated spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, being assigned to five different chromosomes. ADCAII, which always pr esents with retinal degeneration (SCA7), and ADCAIII often referred to as the `p ure' cerebellar syndrome (SCA5), are most likely homogeneous disorders. Sev eral 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 elong ated polyglutamine tract in the corresponding protein. The expanded repeats are variable in size and unstable, usually increasing in size when transmitted
细胞定位	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Colocalizes with USP7 in the nucleus. .
纯化	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatogra phy using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal