

Mouse anti-Human ATXN1 Antibody | anti-ATXN1 antibody

ATXN1 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA108548	Mouse	Human	ELISA, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

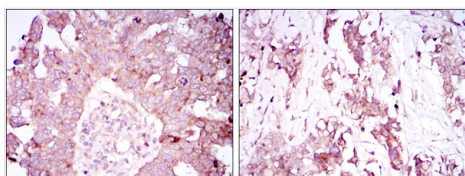
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ATXN1; ATXN1 Antibody; ATX1; SCA1; D6S504E; anti-ATXN1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

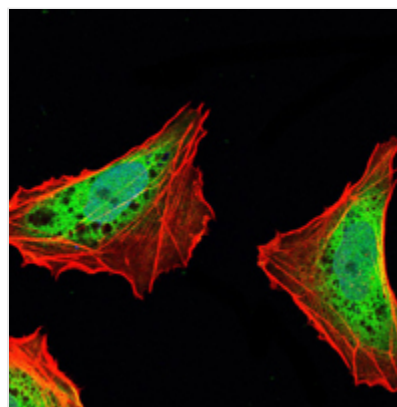
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	2F5
Form/Format	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Sequence Length	815
Applicable Applications for anti-ATXN1 antibody	ELISA, FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human ATXN1 expressed in E. Coli.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C, for long term storage, store at -20 degree C.

IMAGES



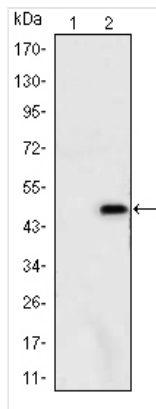
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded ovarian cancer tissues (left) and lung cancer tissues (right) using ATXN1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Figure 3: Immunofluorescence analysis of NTERA-2 cells using ATXN1 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



WB (Western Blot)

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using ATXN1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and ATXN1-hlgGfC transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ATXN1 antibody

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.

Product Categories/Family for anti-ATXN1 antibody

[Autophagy antibody](#); [Cancer](#); [Cardiovascular](#); [Cell Biology](#); [Epigenetics & Nuclear Signaling](#); [Developmental Biologys](#); [Immunology](#); [Drug Discovery Products](#); [Metabolism](#); [Neuroscience](#); [Signal Transduction](#); [Stem Cells](#)

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	51479158
NCBI GeneID	6310
NCBI Accession #	NP_000323.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000332.3
UniProt Accession #	P54253; Q17S02; Q9UJG2; Q9Y4J1
Molecular Weight	87kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	ataxin-1 ATXN1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ataxin 1
NCBI Official Symbol	ATXN1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ATX1; SCA1; D6S504E
NCBI Protein Information	ataxin-1
UniProt Protein Name	Ataxin-1
UniProt Gene Name	ATXN1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ATX1; SCA1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

