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ATXN1 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat #: G-AB-10980

Host: Rabbit **Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat

Isotype: IgG **Clonality:**

Overview:
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,

Gene ID: 6310

Accession #:

Immunogen: Recombinant fusion protein of human ATXN1 (NP_001121636.1).

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Swissprot: P54253

Calculated Molecular Weight:

Observed Molecular Weight:

Concentration: 1 mg/mL

Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3

Purification Method: Affinity purification

Application: IF

Dilution: IF 1:10-1:100

Storage: Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.