

## ATXN1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-30587

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

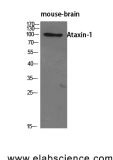
### Description

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Synthesized peptide derived from human Ataxin-1 around the non-phosphorylation site of Ser776. |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification  |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4                   |

### Applications Recommended Dilution

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b>    | 1:500-1:2000 |
| <b>IHC</b>   | 1:100-1:300  |
| <b>IF</b>    | 1:200-1:1000 |
| <b>ELISA</b> | 1:5000       |

### Data



Western Blot analysis of Mouse brain cells using ATXN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.

**Observed Mw:87kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:87kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

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

### 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

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coding regions.