

ATXN2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-30588

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

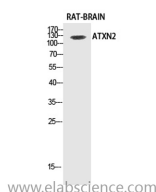
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human Ataxin-2
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

Applications Recommended Dilution

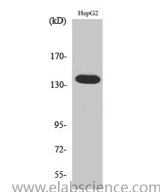
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300
ELISA	1:20000

Data



Western Blot analysis of Rat brain cells using ATXN2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed Mw:140kDa
Calculated Mw:140kDa



Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using ATXN2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

This gene belongs to a group of genes that is associated with microsatellite-expansion diseases, a class of neurological and neuromuscular disorders caused by expansion of short stretches of repetitive DNA. The protein encoded by this gene has two globular domains near the N-terminus, one of which contains a clathrin-mediated trans-Golgi signal and an endoplasmic reticulum exit signal. The encoded cytoplasmic protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and plasma membrane, is involved in endocytosis, and modulates mTOR signals, modifying ribosomal translation and mitochondrial function. The N-terminal region of the protein contains a polyglutamine tract of 14-31 residues that can be expanded in the pathogenic state to 32-200 residues. Intermediate length expansions of this tract increase susceptibility to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, while long expansions of this tract result in spinocerebellar ataxia-2, an autosomal-dominantly inherited, neurodegenerative disorder. Genome-wide association studies indicate that loss-of-function mutations in this gene may be associated with susceptibility to type I diabetes, obesity and hypertension. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript

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variants. ATXN2 (Ataxin 2) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with ATXN2 include Spinocerebellar Ataxia 2 and Parkinson Disease, Late-Onset. An important paralog of this gene is ATXN2L.