ATXN7 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-53584

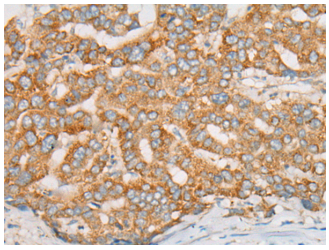
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

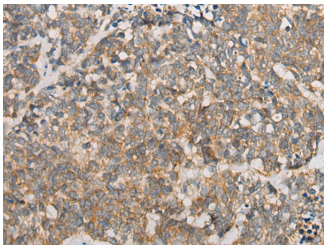
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human ATXN7
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:50-1:300

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using ATXN7 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using ATXN7 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20℃. 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 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.This locus has been mapped to chromosome 3, and it has been determined that the diseased allele associated with spinocerebellar ataxia-7 contains 38-130 CAG repeats (near the N-terminus), compared to 7-17 in the normal allele.The encoded protein is a component of the SPT3/TAF9/GCN5 acetyltransferase (STAGA) and TBP-free TAF-containing (TFTC) chromatin remodeling complexes, and it thus plays a role in transcriptional

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regulation.Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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