ATXN7 Antibody

Catalog No: #46324

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

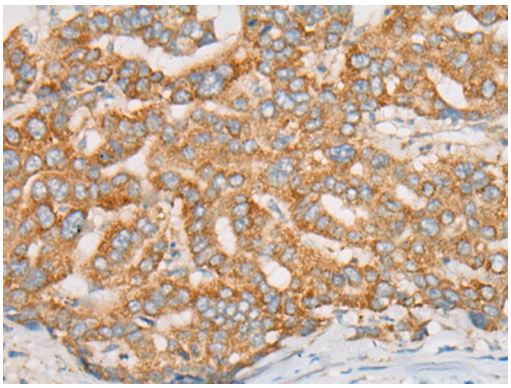
Description

Product Name	ATXN7 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total ATXN7 protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the N terminal of human ATXN7
Target Name	ATXN7
Other Names	SCA7; OPCA3; ADCAII
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:O15265 NCBI Gene ID:6314NCBI Protein:NP_000324
Uniprot	O15265
GeneID	6314;
Concentration	1.4mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

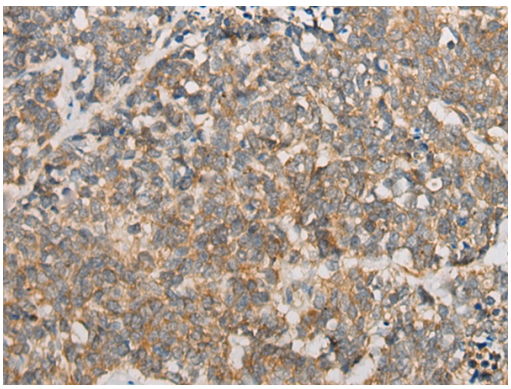
Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 50-300

Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 46324(ATXN7 Antibody) at dilution 1/60, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using 46324(ATXN7 Antibody) at dilution 1/60, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)

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 regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.?

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only