Ataxin-1 (phospho Ser776) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #14069

Package Size: #14069-1 50ul #14069-2 100ul

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

Description

Product Name	Ataxin-1 (phospho Ser776) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF/ICC,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Specificity	Phospho-Ataxin-1 (S776) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ataxin-1 protein only when phosphorylated at S776.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Ataxin 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser776. AA range:742-791
Other Names	ATXN1; ATX1; SCA1; Ataxin-1; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P54253GeneID:6310
Uniprot	P54253
GeneID	6310
SDS-PAGE MW	87
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

ataxin 1(ATXN1) Homo sapiens 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

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only