SZABO SCANDIC

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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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ATXN1 monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 4C5

Catalog # : H00006310-M02 **規格 :** [100 ug]

List All

Specification

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant ATXN1.

Immunogen: ATXN1 (NP_000323, 576 a.a. ~ 675 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

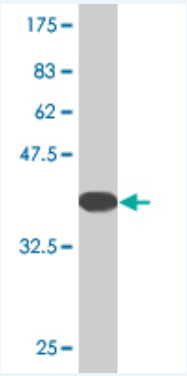
Sequence: KGSIIQLANGELKKVEDLKTEDFIQSAEISNDLKIDSSTVERIEDSHSPGVAV IQFAVGEHRAQVSVEVLVEYPFFVFGQGWSSCCPERTSQLFDLPCSK

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Human

Isotype: IgG2b Kappa

Quality Control Testing: Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .

Storage Buffer: In 1x PBS, pH 7.4

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

MSDS: Download

Datasheet: Download

Applications

Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Protocol Download

ELISA

Gene Information

Entrez GeneID: 6310

GeneBank NM_000332

Application Image

Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

ELISA

Accession#:	
Protein Accession#:	NP_000323
Gene Name:	ATXN1
Gene Alias:	ATX1,D6S504E,SCA1
Gene Description:	ataxin 1
Omim ID:	164400, 601556
Gene Ontology:	Hyperlink
Gene Summary:	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. The function of the ataxins is not known. This locus has been mapped to chromosome 6, and it has been determined that the diseased allele contains 41-81 CAG repeats, compared to 6-39 in the normal allele. At least two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations:	OTTHUMP00000016065,OTTHUMP00000039306,olivopontocerebellar ataxia 1, autosomal dominant,spinocerebellar ataxia 1 (olivopontocerebellar ataxia 1, autosomal dominant, ataxin 1)

Related Disease

Alzheimer Disease Bipolar Disorder Cerebellar Ataxia Chronic Disease Cognition Dementia, Vascular Diseases in Twins Epilepsy Fragile X Syndrome Fragile X syndrome Friedreich Ataxia Friedreich's ataxia Genetic Predisposition to Disease Genomic Instability Huntington Disease Huntington disease Machado-Joseph Disease Muscular Atrophy, Spinal Myoclonic Epilepsies, Progressive

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