Datasheet: VPA00865

Description:	RABBIT ANTI ATAXIN-1
Specificity:	ATAXIN-1
Format:	Purified
Product Type:	PrecisionAb Polyclonal
Isotype:	Polyclonal IgG
Quantity:	100 µl

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Western Blotting	▪			1/1000

The PrecisionAb label is reserved for antibodies that meet the defined performance criteria within Bio-Rad's ongoing antibody validation programme. Click here to learn how we validate our PrecisionAb range. Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Further optimization may be required dependent on sample type.

Target Species	Human
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid
Preparation	Rabbit polyclonal antibody purified by affinity chromatography on immunogen
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide <50% Glycerol
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human ataxin-1
External Database Links	**UniProt:** P54253 Related reagents **Entrez Gene:** 6310 ATXN1 Related reagents
Synonyms	ATX1, SCA1
Specificity	**Rabbit anti Human ataxin-1 antibody** recognizes ataxin-1.

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, and is associated with spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1). At least two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for ATXN1 (provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010).

Rabbit anti Human ataxin-1 antibody detects a band of 105 kDa. The antibody has been extensively validated for western blotting using whole cell lysates.

Western Blotting	Anti ataxin-1 antibody recognizes a band of approximately 105 kDa in A-172 cell lysates
Storage	Store undiluted at -20°C, avoiding repeated freeze thaw cycles
Guarantee	12 months from date of despatch
Acknowledgements	PrecisionAb is a trademark of Bio-Rad Laboratories
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #20359 available at: Antibody (20359): https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/20359.pdf
Regulatory	For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H/L) (STAR208...) HRP

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