Anti-Ataxin 1 Rabbit mAb

Purified Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # R012307

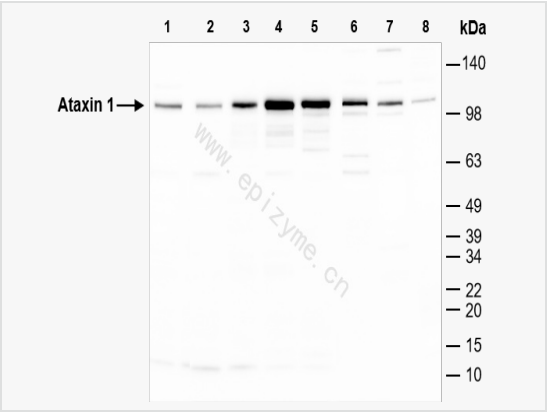
Product Information

Application	WB, IF (Cell)/ICC, ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution	WB 1:1,000~1:2,000; IF 1:100~1:200
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	93M26K31
Isotype	IgG
Label	Unconjugated
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human Ataxin 1
Format	Affinity purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.01% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.
Storage	Shipped on wet ice. Store at -20°C. Stable for 24 months from date of receipt. Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage.
Precautions	Anti-Ataxin 1 Rabbit mAb [93M26K31] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

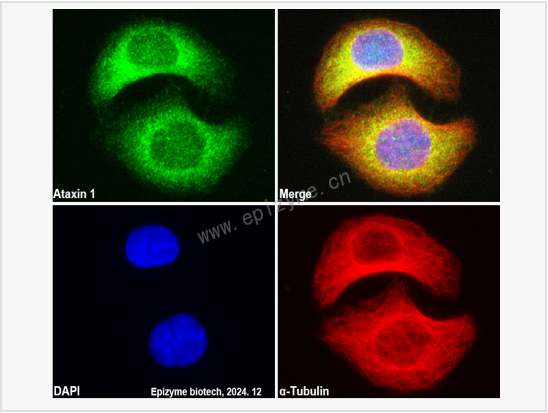
Protein Information

Synonyms	alternative ataxin1, Ataxin-1, ATX1, ATX1_HUMAN, Atxn1, D6S504E, OTTHUMP00000016065, SCA1, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein.
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 87 kDa; Observed MW: 105 kDa
Uniprot ID	P54253
Gene ID	6310
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. 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 40-83 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 this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Colocalizes with USP7 in the nucleus.

Validation Images



Western Blot - Anti-Ataxin 1 Rabbit mAb [93M26K31]
All lanes: R012307 at 1:1,000 dilution
Lane 1: HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysates
Lane 2: HepG2 (Human hepatocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysates
Lane 3: HCT116 (Human colorectal carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysates
Lane 4: A431 (Human epidermoid teratoma cell line) whole cell lysates
Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.
Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L), HRP Conjugated (Cat. No. LF102) at 1:5,000 dilution
Predicted band size: 87 kDa
Observed band size: 105 kDa
Developed using the ECL technique (Cat. No. SQ201).



Immunofluorescence - Anti-Ataxin 1 Rabbit mAb [93M26K31]
Sample: HeLa cells
The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.5% Triton X-100 for 10 minutes and then blocked with 5% BSA in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 0.5 hours.
Primary antibodies: R012307 at 1:100 dilution and α-tubulin Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Cat. No. LF209) at 1:100 dilution
Secondary antibodies: Goat anti-Rabbit (488) at 1:1,000 dilution (shown in green) and Goat anti-Mouse (CY3) at 1:1,000 dilution (shown in red)
Nuclei were stained with DAPI (shown in blue).