ELK Biotechnology

ATX7 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES9411

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	ATX7 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 260-340
Specificity	ATX7 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Ataxin-7 (Spinocerebellar ataxia type 7 protein)
Gene Name	ATXN7 SCA7
Cellular localization	[Isoform a]: Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. In addition to a diffuse distribution throughout the nucleus, it is associated with the nuclear matrix and the nucleolus. It is able to shuttle between the nucleus and cytoplasm.; [Isoform b]: Cytoplasm.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	98kD
Human Gene ID	6314
Human Swiss-Prot Number	O15265
Alternative Names	
Background	ataxin 7(ATXN7) 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 transmi