

## ATXN1 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-14779**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

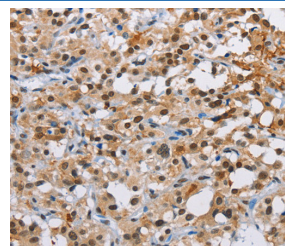
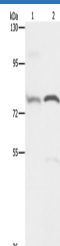
### Description

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Recombinant protein of human ATXN1   |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification  |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

### Applications

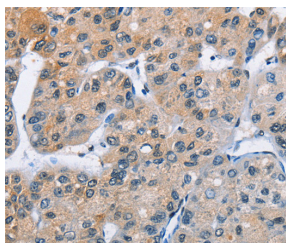
| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|--------------|----------------------|
| <b>WB</b>    | 1:500-1:2000         |
| <b>IHC</b>   | 1:50-1:200           |

### Data



Western Blot analysis of 293T cell and Human fetal brain      Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid tissue using ATXN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800 cancer using ATXN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40

**Calculated-MW:87 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using ATXN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Shipping</b> | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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. ADCA I is genetically heterogeneous, with five genetic loci, designated spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, being assigned to five different chromosomes. ADCA II, which always presents with retinal degeneration (SCA 7), and ADCA III often referred to as the 'pure' cerebellar syndrome (SCA 5), are most likely homogeneous disorders. Several SCA genes have been cloned and shown to contain CAG repeats in their coding regions.

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