

## Phospho-Ataxin-1 (S776) Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product type</b>            | Primary Antibody   |
| <b>Code</b>                    | BT-PHS00536  |
| <b>Host</b>                    | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>                 | IgG  |
| <b>Size</b>                    | 20ul, 50ul, 100ul  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>               | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Ataxin 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser776. AA range:742-791 |
| <b>Mol wt</b>                  | 87051  |
| <b>Species reactivity</b>      | Human, mouse   |
| <b>Clonality</b>               | Polyclonal   |
| <b>Recommended application</b> | WB, IHC-p, IF, ELISA   |
| <b>Concentration</b>           | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Full name</b>               | Phospho-Ataxin-1 (S776) Antibody   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                | ATXN1; ATX1; SCA1; Ataxin-1; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein   |

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### 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. 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 (SCA7), and ADCA III 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 ATXN1 (ataxin 1).

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC: 1: 100 - 1: 300

IF: 1: 200 - 1: 1000

ELISA: 1: 10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images

No images.

### Storage

-20°C for one year