abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Ataxin 1 antibody ab114045

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Ataxin 1 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Ataxin 1
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IP **Unsuitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human **Predicted to work with:** Chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, Gorilla
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide, corresponding to a region between amino acids 350-400 of Human Ataxin 1 (NP_000323.2).
Positive control	HeLa whole cell lysate

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% Tris citrate/phosphate pH 7 to 8
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab114045** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

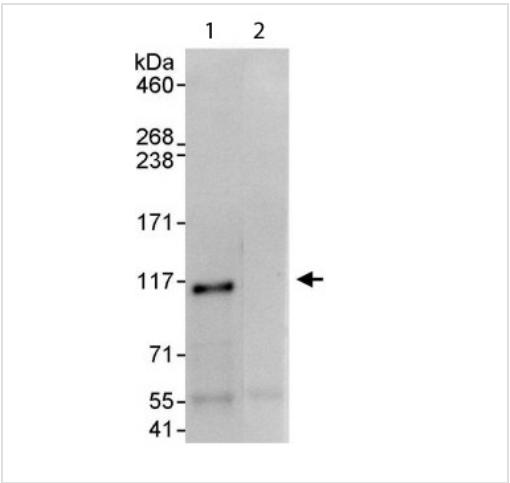
Application	Abreviews	Notes
IP		Use at 10 µg/mg of lysate.

Application notes	Is unsuitable for WB.

Target

Function	Binds RNA in vitro. May be involved in RNA metabolism. The expansion of the polyglutamine tract may alter this function.
Tissue specificity	Widely expressed throughout the body.
Involvement in disease	Defects in ATXN1 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1) [MIM:164400]; also known as olivopontocerebellar atrophy I (OPCA I or OPCA1). Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to cerebellum degeneration with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA1 belongs to the autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias type I (ADCA I) which are characterized by cerebellar ataxia in combination with additional clinical features like optic atrophy, ophthalmoplegia, bulbar and extrapyramidal signs, peripheral neuropathy and dementia. SCA1 is caused by expansion of a CAG repeat in the coding region of ATXN1. Longer expansions result in earlier onset and more severe clinical manifestations of the disease.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the ATXN1 family. Contains 1 AXH domain.
Domain	The AXH domain is required for interaction with CIC.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylation at Ser-775 increases the pathogenicity of proteins with an expanded polyglutamine tract. Sumoylation is dependent on nuclear localization and phosphorylation at Ser-775. It is reduced in the presence of an expanded polyglutamine tract.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Colocalizes with USP7 in the nucleus.

Images



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Ataxin 1 antibody (ab114045)

Detection of Ataxin 1 in Immunoprecipitates of HeLa whole cell lysate (1 mg for IP, 20% of IP loaded) using ab114045 at 10 µg/mg lysate for IP. An anti-Ataxin 1 antibody which recognizes a downstream epitope was used at 1 µg/ml for subsequent western blot detection. Detection: Chemiluminescence with exposure time of 3 seconds.

Predicted band size : 87 kDa.

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