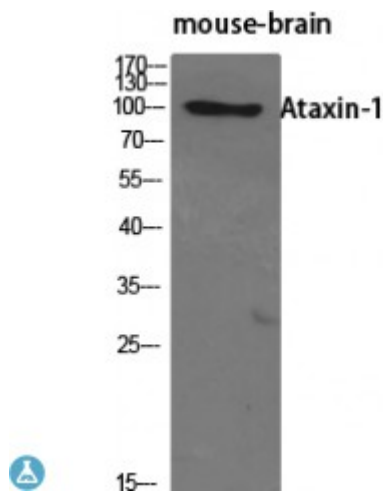


Anti-Ataxin-1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Ataxin-1.
Model	STJ91738
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Ataxin-1 around the non-phosphorylation site of S776.
Immunogen Region	720-800 aa
Gene ID	6310
Gene Symbol	ATXN1
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	Ataxin-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ataxin-1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed throughout the body.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ataxin-1 Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein
Molecular Weight	87 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10548OMIM:164400
Alternative Names	Ataxin-1 Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein
Function	Chromatin-binding factor that repress Notch signaling in the absence of Notch intracellular domain by acting as a CBF1 corepressor. Binds to the HEY promoter and might assist, along with NCOR2, RBPJ-mediated repression. Binds RNA in vitro. May be involved in RNA metabolism.
Sequence and Domain Family	The AXH domain is required for interaction with CIC.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus. Colocalizes with USP7 in the nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated by UBE3A, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. The presence of expanded poly-Gln repeats in spinocerebellar ataxia 1 (SCA1) patients impairs ubiquitination and degradation, leading to accumulation of ATXN1 in neurons and subsequent toxicity. 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.