

ATXN1L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP18768c

Specification

ATXN1L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P0C7T5

ATXN1L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 342371

Other Names

Ataxin-1-like, Brother of ataxin-1, Brother of ATXN1, ATXN1L, BOAT, BOAT1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATXN1L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ATXN1L

Synonyms BOAT, BOAT1

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 (PubMed:21475249). Can suppress ATXN1 cytotoxicity in spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1). In concert with CIC and ATXN1, involved in brain development (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cell projection, dendrite. Note=Forms nuclear foci. Colocalizes with NCOR2 and HDAC3. Distributed beyond the nucleus into the cell body and dendrites in Purkinje cells and in inferior olive cells

Tissue Location

Expressed in cerebellum and cerebral cortex.



ATXN1L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

• Blocking Peptides

ATXN1L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

ATXN1L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

ATXN1L can suppress the cytotoxicity of ATXN1 in spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 (SCA1) (By similarity).

ATXN1L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Bowman, A.B., et al. Nat. Genet. 39(3):373-379(2007)Mizutani, A., et al. EMBO J. 24(18):3339-3351(2005)Venter, J.C., et al. Science 291(5507):1304-1351(2001)