

ATXN1 Antibody (S776) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2808a**Specification**

ATXN1 Antibody (S776) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P54253](#)**ATXN1 Antibody (S776) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6310**Other Names**

Ataxin-1, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein, ATXN1, ATX1, SCA1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2808a](/products/AP2808a) was selected from the S776 region of human ATXN1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

ATXN1 Antibody (S776) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** ATXN1**Synonyms** ATX1, SCA1**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 (PubMed: [21475249](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21475249)). In concert with CIC and ATXN1L, involved in brain development (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Colocalizes with USP7 in the nucleus

Tissue Location

Widely expressed throughout the body.

ATXN1 Antibody (S776) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ATXN1 Antibody (S776) Blocking Peptide - Images

ATXN1 Antibody (S776) Blocking Peptide - 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. ADCAI is genetically heterogeneous, with five genetic loci, designated spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, being assigned to five different chromosomes. ADCAI, which always presents with retinal degeneration (SCA7), and ADCAI 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.

ATXN1 Antibody (S776) Blocking Peptide - References

Hong,S., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 371 (2), 256-260 (2008)Lim,J., Nature 452 (7188), 713-718 (2008)Krol,H.A., PLoS ONE 3 (1), E1503 (2008)