

**ATXN10 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP5093a****Specification**

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**ATXN10 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q9UBB4](#)

**ATXN10 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 25814

**Other Names**

Ataxin-10, Brain protein E46 homolog, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 10 protein, ATXN10, SCA10

**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.

**ATXN10 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** ATXN10

**Synonyms** SCA10

**Function**

Necessary for the survival of cerebellar neurons. Induces neuritogenesis by activating the Ras-MAP kinase pathway. May play a role in the maintenance of a critical intracellular glycosylation level and homeostasis.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in the central nervous system.

**ATXN10 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **ATXN10 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **ATXN10 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ATXN10 encodes a protein that may function in neuron survival, neuron differentiation, and neuritogenesis. These roles may be carried out via activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase cascade. Expansion of a pentanucleotide repeat in an intronic region of this locus has been associated with spinocerebellar ataxia, type 10.

#### **ATXN10 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Li, Y., et al. Wei Sheng Wu Xue Bao 49(8):1081-1085(2009)Wardle, M., et al. J. Neurol. 256(3):343-348(2009)Almeida, T., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (2), E4553 (2009)