

# ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP8898c

# Specification

# ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

#### <u>Q99700</u>

# ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 6311

**Other Names** 

Ataxin-2, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein, Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein, ATXN2, ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13

#### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/products/AP8898c>AP8898c</a> was selected from the Center region of human ATXN2. 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.

# ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ATXN2

Synonyms ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13

Function

Involved in EGFR trafficking, acting as negative regulator of endocytic EGFR internalization at the plasma membrane.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm.

#### Tissue Location

Expressed in the brain, heart, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas and placenta. Isoform 1 is predominant in the brain and spinal cord. Isoform 4 is more abundant in the cerebellum. In the



brain, broadly expressed in the amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, hypothalamus, substantia nigra, subthalamic nucleus and thalamus.

# ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

#### Blocking Peptides

### ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

#### ATXN2 Antibody (Center) 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. Defects in this gene are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 (SCA2). SCA2 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.

# ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Pulst,S.M., et.al., Nat. Genet. 14 (3), 269-276 (1996)Imbert,G., et.al., Nat. Genet. 14 (3), 285-291 (1996)