

ATXN7 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16926c

Specification

ATXN7 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession 015265

Other Accession <u>Q8R4I1</u>, <u>NP 000324.1</u>, <u>NP 001170858.1</u>

Reactivity
Predicted
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region

Human
Mouse
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
354-381

ATXN7 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6314

Other Names

Ataxin-7, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 7 protein, ATXN7, SCA7

Target/Specificity

This ATXN7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 354-381 amino acids from the Central region of human ATXN7.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

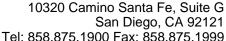
Precautions

ATXN7 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATXN7 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name ATXN7

Synonyms SCA7 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9288099}





Function Acts as a component of the STAGA transcription coactivator- HAT complex (PubMed: 15932940, PubMed: 18206972). Mediates the interaction of STAGA complex with the CRX and is involved in CRX- dependent gene activation (PubMed: 15932940, PubMed: 18206972). Necessary for microtubule cytoskeleton stabilization (PubMed: 22100762).

Cellular Location

[Isoform a]: Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=In addition to a diffuse distribution throughout the nucleus, it is associated with the nuclear matrix and the nucleolus (PubMed:10441328). It is able to shuttle between the nucleus and cytoplasm (PubMed:16314424)

Tissue Location

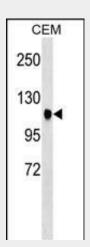
[Isoform a]: Isoform a is expressed in CNS, but is expressed predominantly in the peripherical tissues

ATXN7 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ATXN7 Antibody (Center) - Images



ATXN7 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP16926c) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ATXN7 antibody detected the ATXN7 protein (arrow).

ATXN7 Antibody (Center) - 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. ADCAII, which always presents with retinal degeneration (SCA7), and ADCAIII 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. This locus has been mapped to chromosome 3, and it has been determined that the diseased allele associated with spinocerebellar ataxia-7 contains 38-130 CAG repeats (near the N-terminus), compared to 7-17 in the normal allele. The encoded protein is a component of the SPT3/TAF9/GCN5 acetyltransferase (STAGA) and TBP-free TAF-containing (TFTC) chromatin remodeling complexes, and it thus plays a role in transcriptional regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

ATXN7 Antibody (Center) - References

Bonnet, J., et al. EMBO Rep. 11(8):612-618(2010)
Han, Y., et al. Neurol India 58(4):622-626(2010)
Chou, A.H., et al. Neurochem. Int. 56(2):329-339(2010)
Mookerjee, S., et al. J. Neurosci. 29(48):15134-15144(2009)
Freund, A.A., et al. Arq Neuropsiguiatr 67(4):1124-1132(2009)