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Phospho-ATXN1(T236) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3568a

Specification

Phospho-ATXN1(T236) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P54253
Other Accession	NP_000323

Phospho-ATXN1(T236) Antibody 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 AP3568a was selected from the region of human Phospho-ATXN1-pT236. 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.

Phospho-ATXN1(T236) Antibody 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). 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.

Phospho-ATXN1(T236) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Phospho-ATXN1(T236) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-ATXN1(T236) Antibody 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. 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. The function of the ataxins is not known. This locus has been mapped to chromosome 6, and it has been determined that the diseased allele contains 41-81 CAG repeats, compared to 6-39 in the normal allele.

Phospho-ATXN1(T236) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

Lim,J., Nature 452 (7188), 713-718 (2008)Krol,H.A., PLoS ONE 3 (1), E1503 (2008)