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Phospho-ATXN1(S776) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3592a

Specification

Phospho-ATXN1(S776) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P54253
Other Accession	NP_000323

Phospho-ATXN1(S776) 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 AP3592a was selected from the region of human Phospho-ATXN1-pS776. 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(S776) 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(S776) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Phospho-ATXN1(S776) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-ATXN1(S776) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

The function of the ataxins is not known. 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.

Phospho-ATXN1(S776) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

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