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ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8898c

Specification

ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q99700

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 AP8898c 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)