

Ataxin-1 (phospho Ser776) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb769994 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

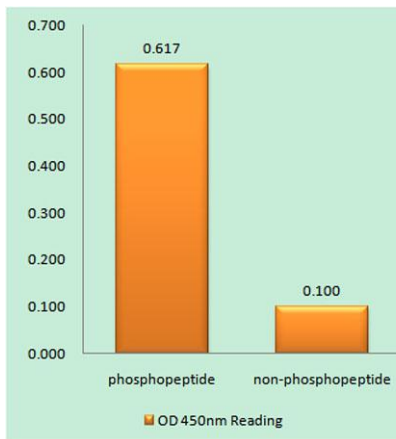
Product Name	Ataxin-1 (phospho Ser776) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Ataxin 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser776. AA range:742-791
Specificity	Phospho-Ataxin-1 (S776) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ataxin-1 protein only when phosphorylated at S776.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Ataxin-1
Gene Name	ATXN1
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Colocalizes with USP7 in the nucleus. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal

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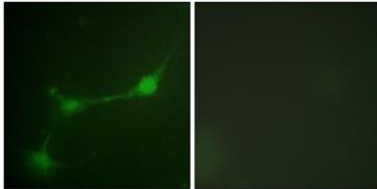
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	87kD
Human Gene ID	6310
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P54253
Alternative Names	ATXN1; ATX1; SCA1; Ataxin-1; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1 protein

Background

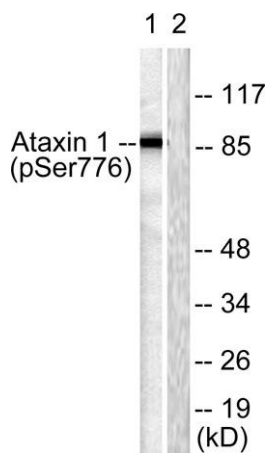
ataxin 1(ATXN1) Homo sapiens The autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias (ADCA) are a heterogeneous group of neurodegenerative disorders characterized by progressive degeneration of the cerebellum, brain stem and spinal cord. Clinically, ADCA has been divided into three groups: ADCA types I-III. ADCA I is genetically heterogeneous, with five genetic loci, designated spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, being assigned to five different chromosomes. ADCA II, which always presents with retinal degeneration (SCA7), and ADCA III 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



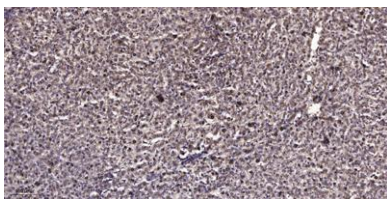
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Ataxin 1 (Phospho-Ser776) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using Ataxin 1 (Phospho-Ser776) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells treated with Adriamycin 0.5uM 5h, using Ataxin 1 (Phospho-Ser776) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).