ATX7 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-05339
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ATXN7 SCA7
Protein Name	Ataxin-7 (Spinocerebellar ataxia type 7 protein)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 260-340
Specificity	ATX7 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	98kD
Cell Pathway	[Isoform a]: Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. In addition to a diffuse distribution throughout the nucleus, it is associated with the nuclear matrix and the nucleolus. It is able to shuttle between the nucleus and cytoplasm.; [Isoform b]: Cytoplasm.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform a and isoform b are expressed in CNS, but isoform a is expressed predominantly in the peripherical tissues. Isoform b is also highly expressed in the frontal lobe, skeletal muscle and spinal cord and is expressed at a lower level in the lung, lymphoblast and intestine.
Function	disease:Defects in ATXN7 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 7 (SCA7) [MIM:164500]; also known as olivopontocerebellar atrophy III (OPCA III or OPCA3) or olivopontocerebellar atrophy with retinal degeneration. Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA7

	belongs to the autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias type II (ADCA II) which are characterized by cerebellar ataxia with retinal degeneration and pigmentary macular dystrophy.,function:Involved in neurodegeneration. Acts as component of the STAGA transcription coactivator-HAT complex. Mediates the interaction of STAGA complex with the CRX and is involved in CRX-d
Background	ataxin 7(ATXN7) 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. 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 transmi
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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