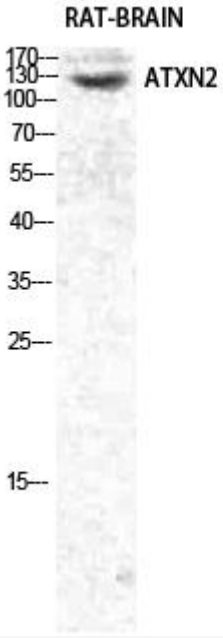
Ataxin-2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-03733
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ATXN2
Protein Name	Ataxin-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATXN2. AA range:731-780
Specificity	Ataxin-2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ataxin-2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ATXN2; ATX2; SCA2; TNRC13; Ataxin-2; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein; Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein
Observed Band	140kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm .
Tissue Specificity	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.
Function	disease:Defects in ATXN2 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 (SCA2) [MIM:183090]; also known as olivopontocerebellar atrophy II (OPCA II or OPCA2). 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 cerebellum degeneration with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. 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. SCA2 is characterized by hyporeflexia, myoclonus and action tremor and dopamine-responsive parkinsonism. SCA2 is caused by expansion of a CAG repeat in the coding
Background	ataxin 2(ATXN2) Homo sapiens This gene belongs to a group of genes that is associated with microsatellite-expansion diseases, a class of neurological and neuromuscular disorders caused by expansion of short stretches of repetitive DNA. The protein encoded by this gene has two globular domains near the N-terminus, one of which contains a clathrin-mediated trans-Golgi signal and an endoplasmic reticulum exit signal. The protein is primarily localized to the Golgi apparatus, with deletion of the Golgi and endoplasmic reticulum signals resulting in abnormal subcellular localization. In addition, the N-terminal region contains a polyglutamine tract of 14-31 residues that can be expanded in the pathogenic state to 32-200 residues. Intermediate length expansions of this tract increase susceptibility to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, while long expansions of this tract result in spinocerebellar ataxia-2, an autosomal-dominantly inherited, neurodegener
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.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Ataxin-2 Monoclonal Antibody