**产品名称：Ataxin-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
**产品货号：APRab07252**

## 产品概述（Summary）

| | |
|---|---|
| **产品名称（Production Name）** | Ataxin-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| **描述（Description）** | Rabbit polyclonal Antibody |
| **宿主（Host）** | Rabbit |
| **应用（Application）** | WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA |
| **种属反应性（Reactivity）** | Human,Rat,Mouse |

## 产品性能（Performance）

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|---|---|
| **偶联物（Conjugation）** | Unconjugated |
| **修饰（Modification）** | Unmodified |
| **同种型（Isotype）** | IgG |
| **克隆（Clonality）** | Polyclonal |
| **形式（Form）** | Liquid |
| **存放说明（Storage）** | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| **储存溶液（Buffer）** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| **纯化方式（Purification）** | Affinity purification |

## 免疫原信息（Immunogen）

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|---|---|
| **基因名（Gene Name）** | ATXN2 |
| **别名（Alternative Names）** | ATXN2; ATX2; SCA2; TNRC13; Ataxin-2; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein; Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein |
| **基因 ID（Gene ID）** | 6311.0 |
| **蛋白 ID（SwissProt ID）** | Q99700.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATXN2. AA range:731-780 |

## 产品应用（Application）

| | |
|---|---|
| **稀释比（Dilution Ratio）** | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000 |
| **蛋白分子量（Molecular Weight）** | 140kDa |

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## 研究背景（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, neurodegenerdisease: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 region of ATXN2. Longer expansions result in earlier onset of the disease. In some patients with smaller CAG repeat expansions, SCA2 presents as pure familial parkinsonism without cerebellar signs.,polymorphism:The poly-Gln region of ATXN2 is polymorphic: 17 to 29 repeats in the normal population, expanded to about 36 to 52 repeats in spinocerebellar ataxia 2 (SCA2) patients.,similarity:Belongs to the ataxin-2 family.,subunit:Monomer (By similarity). Can also form homodimers.,tissue specificity:Expressed in the brain, heart, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas and placenta. Isoform 1 is predominant in the brain and spinal cord while 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.,

## 研究领域（Research Area）

## 图片（Image Data）

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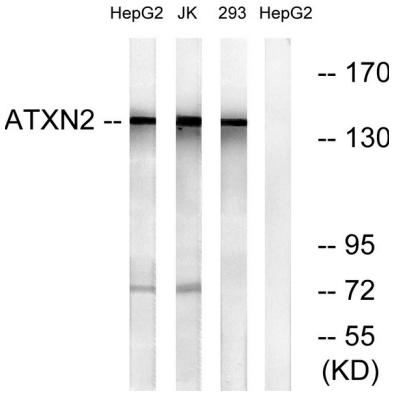
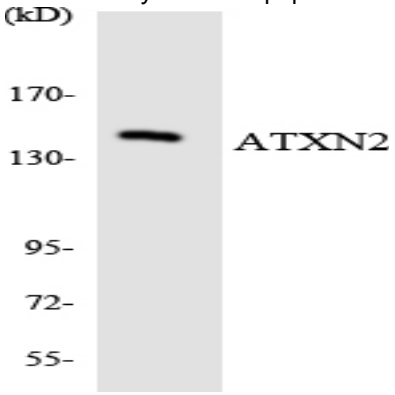
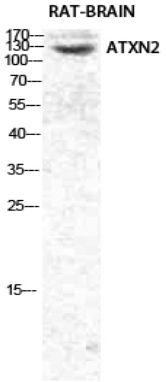



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, Jurkat, and 293 cells, using ATXN2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.




Western blot analysis of the lysates from HepG2 cells using ATXN2 antibody.




Western Blot analysis of various cells using Ataxin-2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：1000

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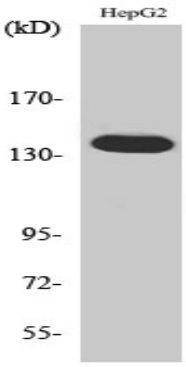


Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Ataxin-2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：1000

## 注意事项（Note）

For research use only .