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Rabbit Anti-ATXN10 antibody

SL11806R

Product Name:	ATXN10
Chinese Name:	脊髓小脑共济失调10抗体
Alias:	Ataxin 10; Ataxin-10; ATX10_HUMAN; Atxn10; Brain protein E46 homolog; E46L; FLJ37990; HUMEEP; Like mouse brain protein E46; SCA10; Spinocerebellar ataxia 10; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 10 protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	53kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATXN10/SCA10:21-120/475
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) is an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder characterized by ataxia and selective neuronal cell loss. SCA is caused by the expansion of a translated CAG repeat, encoding a polyglutamine tract in SCA gene products, known as ataxins. The ataxin proteins are ubiquitously expressed in nervous tissue, but are primarily detected in cerebellum, brain stem and spinal cord in the central nervous

system. Ataxin-10 is a cytoplasmic protein that belongs to the family of armadillo repeat proteins. A loss of ataxin-10 in primary neuronal cells causes increased apoptosis of cerebellar neurons. Ataxin-10 interacts with p110, an O-Linked beta-N-acetylglucosamine transferase, and may be important in the regulation of intracellular glycosylation levels and homeostasis in the brain. Spinocerebellar ataxia type 10 (SCA10) is an autosomal dominant disorder that causes cerebellar ataxia and seizures. SCA10 is caused by an expansion of an ATTCT pentanucleotide repeat in intron 9 of the ataxin-10 gene.

Function:
Necessary for the survival of cerebellar neurons. Induces neuritogenesis by activating the Ras-MAP kinase pathway. May play a role in the maintenance of a critical intracellular glycosylation level and homeostasis.

Subunit:
Homooligomer. Interacts with OGT. Interacts with GNB2. Interacts with IQCB1.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm, perinuclear region.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in the central nervous system.

DISEASE:
Defects in ATXN10 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 10 (SCA10) [MIM:603516]. 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. SCA10 is an autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia (ADCA).

Similarity:
Belongs to the ataxin-10 family.

SWISS:
Q9UBB4

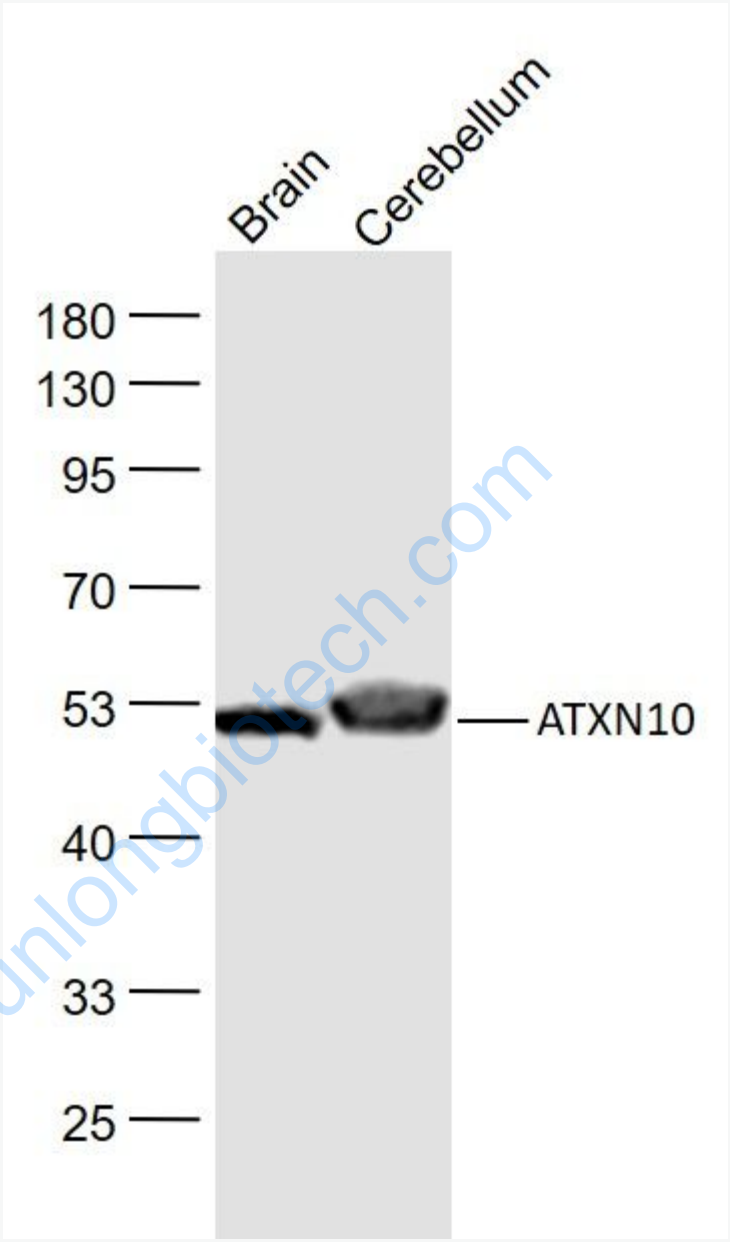
Gene ID:
25814

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 25814 Human

Entrez Gene: 54138 Mouse

	Omim: 611150 Human SwissProt: Q9UBB4 Human SwissProt: P28658 Mouse SwissProt: Q5RE06 Orangutan Unigene: 475125 Human Unigene: 248906 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:	 Sample: Brain (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-ATXN10 (SL11806R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

	Predicted band size: 53 kD Observed band size: 52 kD