Ataxin 2 Blocking Peptide – >85% Purity

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Ataxin 2 (ATXN2), Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	Ataxin 2 Blocking Peptide
Product Gene Name	ATXN2 blocking peptide
Product Synonym Names	ATX2; SCA2; TNRC13; Ataxin-2; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein; Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein
Host	Synthetic
Species Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Form/Format	Lyophilized powder
Purity/Purification	>85%
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Store at -20 degree C for one year.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	Ataxin 2 peptide (MBS822996) is used for blocking the activity of Ataxin 2 antibody (MBS821264)
Molecular Weight	132,884 Da
OMIM	phenotype 601517
Quality Control	The quality of the peptide was evaluated by reversed-phase HPLC and by mass spectrometry.
Applications Tested/Suitable for ATXN2 blocking peptide	Blocking (BL)
Application Notes for ATXN2 blocking peptide	Blocking Peptide to the diluted primary antibody in a molar ratio of 10:1 (peptide to antibody) and incubate the mixture at 4 degree C for overnight or at room temperature for 2 hours.
Related Product Information for ATXN2 blocking peptide	MBS822996 is a blocking peptide targeting ATXN2. Also known as Ataxin 2 Blocking Peptide. Reactive in Human, Monkey. Host: Synthetic. The peptide is used to block Anti-Ataxin 2 Antibody reactivity.
Other Notes	Small volumes of ATXN2 blocking peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for ATXN2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	171543895
NCBI GeneID	6311
NCBI Accession #	NP_002964.3
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q99700
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q6ZQZ7; Q99493; A6NLD4
UniProt Related Accession #	Q99700
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002973.3
NCBI Official Full Name	ataxin-2

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ataxin 2
NCBI Official Symbol	ATXN2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ATX2; SCA2; ASL13; TNRC13
UniProt Protein Name	Ataxin-2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein; Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein
Protein Family	Ataxin
UniProt Gene Name	ATXN2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ATX2; SCA2; TNRC13
UniProt Entry Name	ATX2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	ataxin-2; spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein; trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein
NCBI Summary for ATXN2	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. Defects in this gene are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 (SCA2). 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 caused by expansion of a CAG repeat in the coding region of this gene. This locus has been mapped to chromosome 12, and it has been determined that the diseased allele contains 37-50 CAG repeats, compared to 17-29 in the normal allele. Longer expansions result in earlier onset of the disease. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified but their full length sequence has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]
UniProt Comments for ATXN2	ataxin-2: Involved in EGFR trafficking, acting as negative regulator of endocytic EGFR internalization at the plasma membrane. Defects in ATXN2 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 (SCA2); 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 resulting in about 36 to 52 repeats in some patients. Longer expansions result in earlier the expansion, onset of the disease. Defects in ATXN2 are a cause of susceptibility to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis type 13 (ALS13). It is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting upper motor neurons in the brain and lower motor neurons in the brain stem and spinal cord, resulting in fatal paralysis. Sensory abnormalities are absent. Death usually occurs within 2 to 5 years. The etiology of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is likely to be multifactorial, involving both genetic and environmental factors. The disease is inherited in 5-10% of the cases. An increased risk for developing amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is seems to be conferred by CAG repeat intermediate expansions greater than 23 but below the threshold for developing spinocerebellar ataxia. Belongs to the ataxin-2 family. 4 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Translation; RNA-binding Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 12q24.1 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; Golgi apparatus; polysome; membrane; stress granule; perinuclear region of cytoplasm; cytoplasm; trans-Golgi network; ribonucleoprotein complex Molecular Function: protein C-terminus binding; protein binding; RNA binding; epidermal growth factor receptor binding Biological Process: regulation of translation; stress granule assembly; negative regulation of multicellular organism growth; RNA metabolic process; neuromuscular process; cerebellar Purkinje cell differentiation; homeostasis of number of cells; cytoplasmic mRNA processing body assembly; neurite morphogenesis; negative regulation of receptor internalization; RNA transport Disease: Parkinson Disease, Late-onset; Spinocerebellar Ataxia 2

Research Articles on ATXN2	**1.** the ATXN2 gene may confer vulnerability for Schizophrenia
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