# ATXN7 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

## PRODUCT OVERVIEW

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| **Product Name** | ATXN7, Polyclonal Antibody |
| **Full Product Name** | ATXN7 |
| **Product Gene Name** | anti-ATXN7 antibody |
| **Product Synonym Names** | Purified Rabbit Anti Human ATXN7 Polyclonal antibody; ADCAII; OPCA3; SCA7 |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Species Reactivity** | Human<br>Predicted: Rat, Mouse |
| **Form/Format** | Already dissolved in sterile H2O with 1% BSA and 0.02% NaN3 and 50% Glycerol. |
| **Purity/Purification** | Purified By Antigen Affinity Column |
| **Molecular Weight** | 95KD |
| **OMIM** | 164500 |
| **3D Structure** | ModBase 3D Structure for O15265 |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant fragment corresponding to 42-59aa of human ATXN7. |
| **Cellular Localization** | Cytoplasm, Cytoskeleton, Nucleus |
| **ISO Certification** | Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory. |
| **Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-ATXN7 antibody** | ELISA (EIA), Western Blot (WB) |
| **Application Notes for anti-ATXN7 antibody** | ELISA: 1:20000-80000<br>WB: 1:200-1,000 |
| **Related Product Information for anti-ATXN7 antibody** | MBS8564448 is an antibody targeting ATXN7. Reactive in Human<br>Predicted: Rat, Mouse. Host: Rabbit. Homo sapiens ataxin 7 (ATXN7), transcript variant SCA7a, mRNA. |
| **Product References and Citations for anti-ATXN7 antibody** | Robertson NG, Khetarpal U, Gutierrez-Espeleta GA. et al. Isolation of novel and known genes from a human fetal cochlear cDNA library using subtractive hybridization and differential screening. Genomics. 23 (1):42-50 (1994) |
| **Other Notes** | Small volumes of anti-ATXN7 antibody 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 ATXN7. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

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| **NCBI GI #** | 293651611 |
| **NCBI GeneID** | 6314 |
| **UniProt Primary Accession #** | O15265 |
| **UniProt Related Accession #** | O15265 |

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| **GenBank Nucleotide #** | NM_000333 |
| **NCBI Official Full Name** | ataxin-7 isoform c |
| **NCBI Official Synonym Full Names** | ataxin 7 |
| **NCBI Official Symbol** | ATXN7 |
| **NCBI Official Synonym Symbols** | SCA7; OPCA3; SGF73; ADCAII |
| **UniProt Protein Name** | Ataxin-7 |
| **UniProt Synonym Protein Names** | Spinocerebellar ataxia type 7 protein |
| **Protein Family** | Ataxin |
| **UniProt Gene Name** | ATXN7 |
| **UniProt Synonym Gene Names** | SCA7 |
| **UniProt Entry Name** | ATX7_HUMAN |
| **NCBI Protein Information** | ataxin-7 |
| **NCBI Summary for ATXN7** | 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 transmitted to successive generations. This locus has been mapped to chromosome 3, and it has been determined that the diseased allele associated with spinocerebellar ataxia-7 contains 37-306 CAG repeats (near the N-terminus), compared to 4-35 in the normal allele. The encoded protein is a component of the SPT3/TAF9/GCN5 acetyltransferase (STAGA) and TBP-free TAF-containing (TFTC) chromatin remodeling complexes, and it thus plays a role in transcriptional regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016] |
| **UniProt Comments for ATXN7** | ataxin-7: Acts as component of the STAGA transcription coactivator-HAT complex. Mediates the interaction of STAGA complex with the CRX and is involved in CRX-dependent gene activation. Necessary for microtubule cytoskeleton stabilization. Defects in ATXN7 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 7 (SCA7); 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. Belongs to the ataxin-7 family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing.<br><br>Protein type: Nucleolus; Transcription regulation<br><br>Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 3p21.1-p12<br><br>Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; microtubule cytoskeleton; nuclear matrix; cytoplasm; nucleolus; nucleus<br><br>Molecular Function: protein binding; chromatin binding<br><br>Biological Process: establishment and/or maintenance of chromatin architecture; visual perception; transcription, DNA-dependent; negative regulation of insulin-like growth factor receptor signaling pathway; negative regulation of phosphorylation; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; microtubule cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis; nuclear organization and biogenesis; histone deubiquitination<br><br>Disease: Spinocerebellar Ataxia 7 |
| **Research Articles on ATXN7** | **1.** the SUMO pathway contributes to the clearance of aggregated ATXN7 and suggest that its deregulation might be associated with SCA7 disease progression. |

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