ARG59111
anti-ATX2 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ATX2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Rat, Hm
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ATX2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 1293-1313 of Human ATX2. (TTAHFPYMTHPSVQAHHQQQL)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Ataxin-2; ATX2; Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein; TNRC13; Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein; ASL13; SCA2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	1 - 3 µg/10^6 cells
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
WB	0.1 - 0.5 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

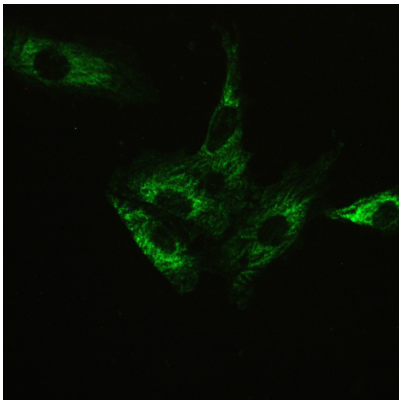
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.05% Thimerosal, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Thimerosal and 0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

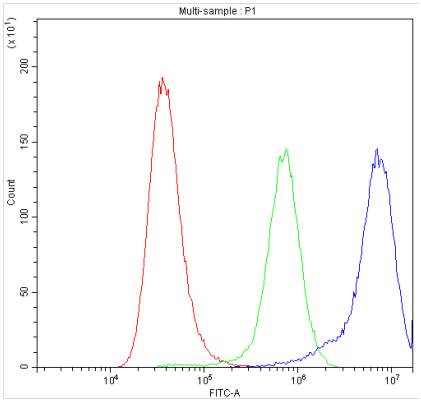
Gene Symbol	ATXN2
Gene Full Name	ataxin 2
Background	This gene belongs to a group of genes that is associated with microsatellite-expansion diseases, a class of neurological and neuromuscular disorders caused by expansion of short stretches of repetitive DNA. The protein encoded by this gene has two 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. 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, neurodegenerative disorder. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2015]
Function	Involved in EGFR trafficking, acting as negative regulator of endocytic EGFR internalization at the plasma membrane. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	140 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. [UniProt]

Images



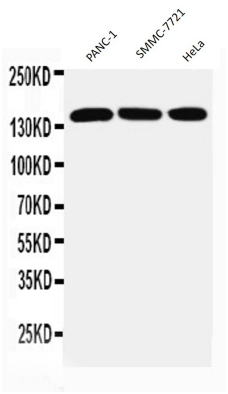
ARG59111 anti-ATX2 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: A549 cells stained with ARG59111 anti-ATX2 antibody (green).



ARG59111 anti-ATX2 antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: A549 cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum and then stained with ARG59111 anti-ATX2 antibody (blue) at 1 µg/10^6 cells for 30 min at 20°C, followed by DyLight®488 labelled secondary antibody. Isotype control antibody (green) was Rabbit IgG (1 µg/10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (red) was also used as a control.



ARG59111 anti-ATX2 antibody WB image

Western blot: 50 µg of samples under reducing conditions. PANC-1, SMMC-7721, HeLa cell lysates stained with ARG59111 anti-ATX2 antibody at 0.5 µg/mL, overnight at 4°C.