

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse ATN1 in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human ATN1 Met1-Gln100 Accession # P54259
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Immunohistochemistry Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

ATN1 (Atrophin-1; also DRPLA protein) is a 190-200 kDa member of the Atrophin family of proteins that is cleaved into 120-150 kDa fragments. ATN1 is a ubiquitously expressed transcriptional coactivator. Human ATN1 is 1185 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains multiple motifs, including an NLS (aa 16-32), interspersed poly-Pro, poly-Ser and poly-His regions (aa 376-707), two RE (ArgGlu) repeats (aa 816-934), and an NES (aa 1033-1042). There are at least 17 utilized phosphorylation sites and one acetylated Lys. ATN1 is most characterized by a poly-Gln region between aa 484-497. Normally, there are about 20 consecutive Gln residues, but this number may be increased to more than 70 in pathologic conditions. Proteolytic cleavage generates large C-terminal fragments of 120-150 kDa size. These are unlikely to contain the NLS, and thus are typically cytosolic. ATN1 is suggested to form heterodimers with full-length ATN2/RERE, thus generating a transcriptional repressor. There are multiple potential isoforms. One shows an alternative start site at Met527, while others differ in the number of glutamines in the poly-Gln region. Over aa 1-100, human ATN1 shares 94% aa identity with mouse ATN1.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc., and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.