

**ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**

Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP8898c

**Specification**

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**ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q99700](#)

**ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 6311

**Other Names**

Ataxin-2, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein, Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein, ATXN2, ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8898c](/products/AP8898c) was selected from the Center region of human ATXN2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

Name ATXN2

Synonyms ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13

**Function**

Involved in EGFR trafficking, acting as negative regulator of endocytic EGFR internalization at the plasma membrane.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in the brain, heart, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas and placenta. Isoform 1 is predominant in the brain and spinal cord. Isoform 4 is more abundant in the cerebellum. In the

brain, broadly expressed in the amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, hypothalamus, substantia nigra, subthalamic nucleus and thalamus.

### **ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

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.

### **ATXN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Pulst,S.M., et.al., Nat. Genet. 14 (3), 269-276 (1996)Imbert,G., et.al., Nat. Genet. 14 (3), 285-291 (1996)