产品名称：Huntingtin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号：APRab12285

产品概述（Summary）

产品名称（Production Name）	Huntingtin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述（Description）	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主（Host）	Rabbit
应用（Application）	IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性（Reactivity）	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能（Performance）

偶联物（Conjugation）	Unconjugated
修饰（Modification）	Unmodified
同种型（Isotype）	IgG
克隆（Clonality）	Polyclonal
形式（Form）	Liquid
存放说明（Storage）	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液（Buffer）	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式（Purification）	Affinity purification

免疫原信息（Immunogen）

基因名（Gene Name）	HTT
别名（Alternative Names）	HTT; HD; IT15; Huntingtin; Huntington disease protein; HD protein
基因 ID（Gene ID）	3064.0
蛋白 ID（SwissProt ID）	P42858.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Huntingtin. AA range:387-436

产品应用（Application）

稀释比（Dilution Ratio）	IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
蛋白分子量（Molecular Weight）	

研究背景（Background）

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huntingtin(HTT) Homo sapiens　Huntingtin is a disease gene linked to Huntington's disease, a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by loss of striatal neurons. This is thought to be caused by an expanded, unstable trinucleotide repeat in the huntingtin gene, which translates as a polyglutamine repeat in the protein product. A fairly broad range of trinucleotide repeats (9-35) has been identified in normal controls, and repeat numbers in excess of 40 have been described as pathological. The huntingtin locus is large, spanning 180 kb and consisting of 67 exons. The huntingtin gene is widely expressed and is required for normal development. It is expressed as 2 alternatively polyadenylated forms displaying different relative abundance in various fetal and adult tissues. The larger transcript is approximately 13.7 kb and is expressed predominantly in adult and fetal brain whereas the smaller transcript of approximately 10.3 kb is more wideldisease:Defects in HTT are the cause of Huntington disease (HD) [MIM:143100]. HD is an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder characterized by involuntary movements (chorea), general motor impairment, psychiatric disorders and dementia. Onset of the disease occurs usually in the third or fourth decade of life and symptoms progressively worsen leading to death in 10 to 20 years. Onset and clinical course depend on the degree of poly-Gln repeat expansion, longer expansions resulting in earlier onset and more severe clinical manifestations. HD affects 1 in 10,000 individuals of European origin. Neuropathology of Huntington disease displays a distinctive pattern with loss of neurons, especially in the caudate and putamen (striatum).,function:May play a role in microtubule-mediated transport or vesicle function.,online information:Huntingtin entry,polymorphism:The poly-Gln region of HTT is highly polymorphic (10 to 35 repeats) in the normal population and is expanded to about 36-120 repeats in Huntington disease patients. The repeat length usually increases in successive generations, but contracts also on occasion. The adjacent poly-Pro region is also polymorphic and varies between 7-12 residues. Polyglutamine expansion leads to elevated susceptibility to apopain cleavage and likely result in accelerated neuronal apoptosis.,PTM:Cleaved by apopain downstream of the polyglutamine stretch. The resulting amino-terminal fragment is cytotoxic and provokes apoptosis.,PTM:Forms with expanded polyglutamine expansion are specifically ubiquitinated by SYVN1, which promotes their proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Belongs to the huntingtin family.,similarity:Contains 10 HEAT repeats.,subunit:Binds SH3GLB1 (By similarity). Interacts through its N-terminus with PRPF40A. Interacts with PQBP1, SETD2 and SYVN.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed with the highest level of expression in the brain (nerve fibers, varicosities, and nerve endings). In the brain, the regions where it can be mainly found are the cerebellar cortex, the neocortex, the striatum, and the hippocampal formation.,

研究领域（Research Area）

Huntington's disease;

图片（Image Data）

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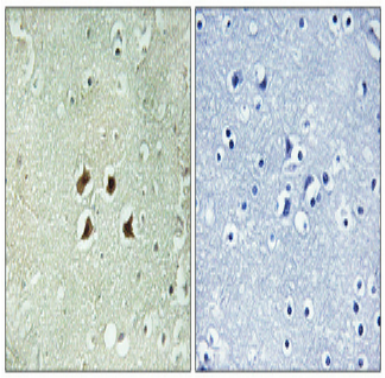

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100（4°,overnight）. High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl （right） obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.

注意事项（Note）

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