Anti-Huntingtin Rabbit mAb

Purified Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # R014030

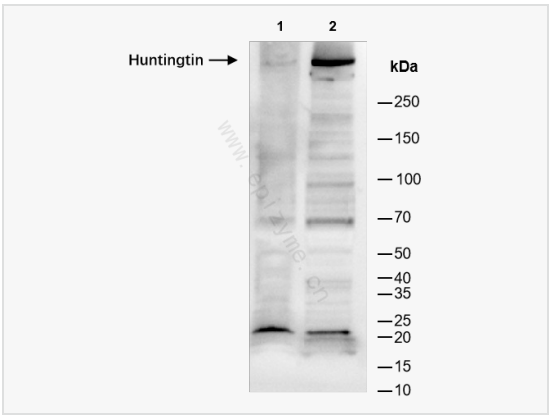
Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P/IF (Tissue-P), ELISA
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Dilution	WB 1:1,000~1:2,000; IHC-P 1:200; IF 1:100~1:200
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	48H75B12
Isotype	IgG
Label	Unconjugated
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Huntingtin
Format	Affinity purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.01% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.
Storage	Shipped on wet ice. Store at -20°C. Stable for 24 months from date of receipt. Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage.
Precautions	Anti-Huntingtin Rabbit mAb [48H75B12] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

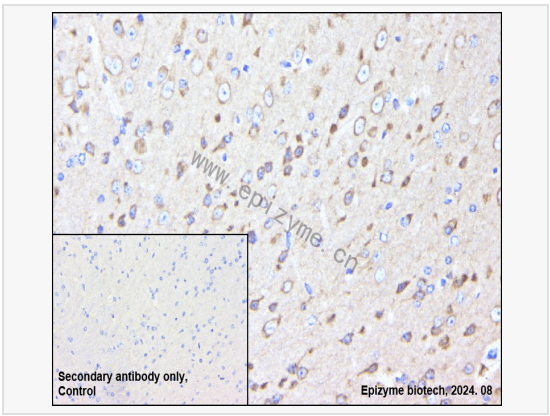
Protein Information

Synonyms	HD, IT15, LOMARS, HD protein, HD_HUMAN, HDH, HTT, HUNTINGTON CHOREA, Huntington disease protein, Huntington's disease protein homolog, IT 15, IT15, OTTMUSP00000026909, ZHD, AI256365, C430023I11Rik.
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 348 kDa; Observed MW: 348 kDa
Uniprot ID	P42858
Gene ID	3064
Background	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 widely expressed. The genetic defect leading to Huntington's disease may not necessarily eliminate transcription, but may confer a new property on the mRNA or alter the function of the protein. One candidate is the huntingtin-associated protein-1, highly expressed in brain, which has increased affinity for huntingtin protein with expanded polyglutamine repeats. This gene contains an upstream open reading frame in the 5' UTR that inhibits expression of the huntingtin gene product through translational repression. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. The mutant Huntingtin protein colocalizes with AKAP8L in the nuclear matrix of Huntington's disease

Validation Images



Western Blot - Anti-Huntingtin Rabbit mAb [48H75B12]
All lanes: R014030 at 1:1,000 dilution
Lane 1: Rat heart whole tissue lysates
Lane 2: Mouse brain whole tissue lysates
Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.
Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L), HRP Conjugated (Cat. No. LF102) at 1:5,000 dilution
Predicted band size: 348 kDa
Observed band size: 348 kDa
Developed using the ECL technique (Cat. No. SQ201).



Immunohistochemistry - Anti-Huntingtin Rabbit mAb [48H75B12]
Sample: Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded human placenta tissue
Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins.
Primary antibody: R014030 at 1:200 dilution
Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), HRP conjugated at 1:1,000 dilution
DAB was used as the chromogen.
Counter stained with hematoxylin.
Positive/negative staining were presented.
Only the secondary antibody was used as the negative control.