Huntingtin Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-91642**

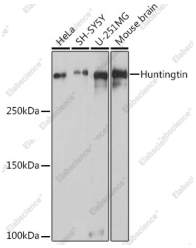
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

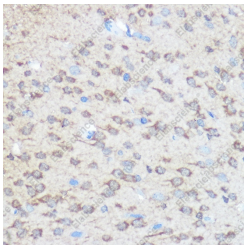
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human Huntingtin
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

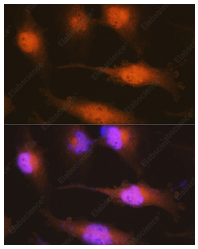
Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Huntingtin Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.
Observed-MW:347 kDa
Calculated-MW:347 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat brain using Huntingtin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).Perform microwave antigen retrieval with 10 mM Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U-251 MG cells using Huntingtin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

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.

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