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Product datasheet for AM26742PU-N

Huntingtin (HTT) (1247-1646) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 3HU-4E6]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	3HU-4E6
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	**Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** 2 µg/ml (1/100). Microwave pretreatment in citrate buffer is recommended for antigen retrieval. ***Suggested Positive Control:*** Human hypothalamus.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Huntingtin fragment amino acids 1247 to 1646
Specificity:	This antibody detects Huntingtin at aa 1247-1646. ***Antigen Distribution***: Nucleus but also cytoplasmic expression in most tissues. Highest levels in neurons and paneth cells in gastrointestinal tract. Distinct granular expression pattern in several glandular epithelia
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction Stabilizer: 5 mg/ml BSA Preservative: 0.01% Kathon
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 0.5 ml distilled water.
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml IgG (after reconstitution)
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

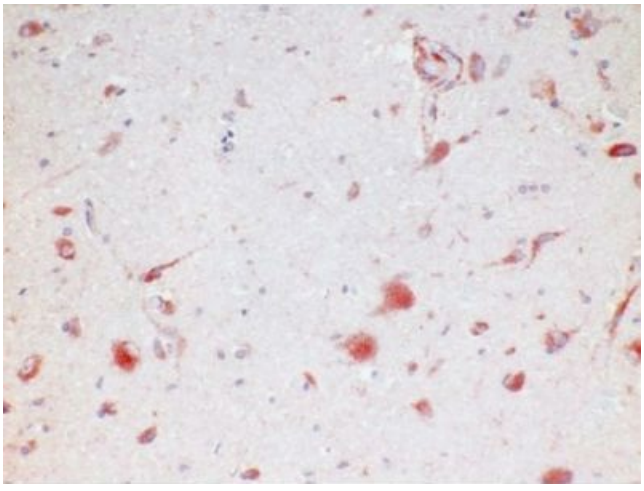
Gene Name: huntingtin

Database Link: Entrez Gene 3064 Human
P42858

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 trans lates as a polyglutamine repeat in the protein product. A fairly broad range in the number of trinucleotide repeats 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 p olyglutamine 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]
Antigen distribution: Nucleus but also cytoplasmic expression in most tissues. Highest levels in neurons and paneth cells in gastrointestinal tract. Distinct granular expression pattern in several glandular epithelia.

Synonyms: Huntington Disease Protein, HD, IT15, HTT

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections: Human hypothalamus, stained with.