ELK Biotechnology

Huntingtin (Acetyl Lys442) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20106

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Huntingtin (Acetyl Lys442) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Huntingtin (Acetyl Lys442)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Huntingtin (Acetyl Lys442)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Huntingtin (Acetyl Lys442)
Gene Name	HTT HD IT15
Cellular localization	[Huntingtin]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Early endosome . The mutant Huntingtin protein colocalizes with AKAP8L in the nuclear matrix of Huntington disease neurons. Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus in a Ran GTPase-independent manner (PubMed:15654337). Recruits onto early endosomes in a Rab5- and HAP40-dependent fashion (PubMed:16476778). .; [Huntingtin, myristoylated N-terminal fragment]: Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	300kD
Human Gene ID	3064
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P42858
Alternative Names	Huntingtin (Huntington disease protein;HD protein)

+86-27-59760950 ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com www.elkbiotech.com

23-2, No.388 Gaoxin 2nd Road,Wuhan East Lake Hi-tech Development Zone, Hubei , P.R.C

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Background

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 widel