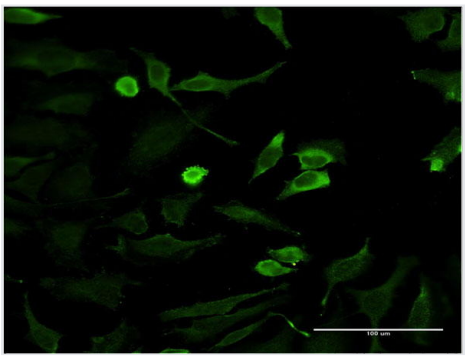
HD Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

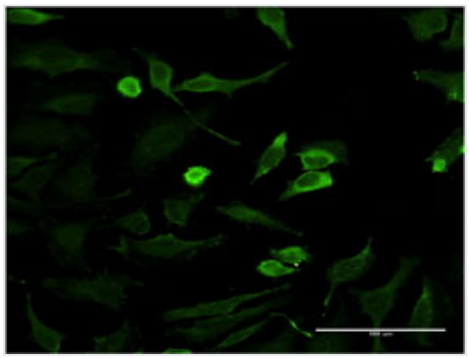
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	HD, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	HD (Huntingtin, HD, IT15) (Biotin)
Product Gene Name	anti-HD antibody
Product Synonym Names	Huntingtin; HD; IT15
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b,k
Clone Number	1D1
Host	Mouse
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Biotin.
Purity/Purification	Purified
Specificity	Recognizes HD.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and stor at -20 degree C. Aliquots are stable at -20 degree C for 12 months after receipt. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions ca be made in assay buffer. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.
OMIM	143100
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P42858
Immunogen	HD (NP_002102, 1524aa-1627aa) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26kD.
Immunogen Sequence	CDGIMASGRKAVTHAIPALQPIVHDLFVLRGTNKADAGKELETQKEVVVSMLLRLIQYHQVLEMFILVLQQCHKENEDKWKRLSRQIADIILPMLAKQQMHI
Conjugate	Biotin
Product Categories/Family for anti-HD antibody	Antibodies; Proteins
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-HD antibody	ELISA (EIA), Immunofluorescence (IF)
Application Notes for anti-HD antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-HD antibody	MBS6172290 is an antibody targeting HD. Also known as HD (Huntingtin, HD, IT15) (Biotin). Host: Mouse. Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant HD.

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-HD antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.



Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-HD antibody
Immunofluorescence of monoclonal antibody to HTT on HeLa cell. [antibody concentration 10 ug/ml]



Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-HD antibody
Immunofluorescence of monoclonal antibody to HTT on HeLa cell. [antibody concentration 10 ug/ml]

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for HD. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	90903231
NCBI GeneID	3064
NCBI Accession #	NP_002102
UniProt Primary Accession #	P42858
UniProt Related Accession #	P42858
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_002102.4
NCBI Official Full Name	huntingtin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	huntingtin
NCBI Official Symbol	HTT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HD; IT15; LOMARS
UniProt Protein Name	Huntingtin
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Huntington disease protein
Protein Family	HD domain-containing protein
UniProt Gene Name	HTT
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	HD; IT15; HD protein
UniProt Entry Name	HD_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	huntingtin

NCBI Summary for HD	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]
UniProt Comments for HD	Huntingtin: may play a role in microtubule-mediated transport or vesicle function. 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. Defects are the cause of 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. 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 isoforms displaying different relative abundance in various fetal and adult tissues. Protein type: Cytoskeletal Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 4p16.3 Cellular Component: Golgi apparatus; cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; protein complex; mitochondrion; endoplasmic reticulum; dendrite; autophagic vacuole; inclusion body; cytosol; nucleoplasm; axon; cytoplasm; late endosome; nucleus Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protein binding; p53 binding; dynein intermediate chain binding; beta-tubulin binding; diazepam binding; transcription factor binding Biological Process: ER to Golgi vesicle-mediated transport; citrulline metabolic process; paraxial mesoderm formation; regulation of protein phosphatase type 2A activity; regulation of synaptic plasticity; locomotory behavior; determination of adult life span; endosome transport; anterior/posterior pattern formation; L-glutamate import; establishment of mitotic spindle orientation; regulation of mitochondrial membrane potential; protein import into nucleus; quinolinate biosynthetic process; organ development; retrograde vesicle-mediated transport, Golgi to ER; vesicle transport along microtubule; visual learning; negative regulation of neuron apoptosis; Golgi organization and biogenesis; endoplasmic reticulum organization and biogenesis; grooming behavior; positive regulation of inositol-1,4,5-triphosphate receptor activity; striatum development; axon cargo transport; cell aging; olfactory lobe development; social behavior; lactate biosynthetic process from pyruvate; neuron apoptosis; iron ion homeostasis; insulin secretion; dopamine receptor signaling pathway; hormone metabolic process; neuron development; spermatogenesis; regulation of mitochondrial membrane permeability; response to calcium ion; neural plate formation; urea cycle Disease: Huntington Disease
Research Articles on HD	**1.** Noncanonical ATGs of N-terminal HTT may not be effective in the genomic context.
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