

Huntingtin (YD13703) Rabbit mAb

货号: **AYD15507**

产品信息

反应	Human, Mouse, Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB IHC ICC/IF FC
推荐浓度	
理论分子量	348kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	HeLa,SH-SY5Y,U-251MG,Mouse brain
细胞定位	Cytoplasm, Nucleus, Early endosome, Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome
纯化	

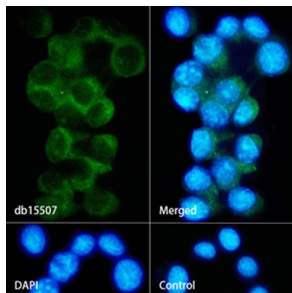
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靶点信息

研究背景	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.
基因ID	3064
基因名	HTT
Swiss	P42858
别名	Huntingtin (YD13703)

产品验证



实验步骤

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