Huntingtin Antibody

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

**Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
Western blotting 1:1000
Immunoprecipitation 1:50
Immunofluorescence (IF-F) 1:100

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Applications Key: W—Western, IP—Immunoprecipitation, IHC—Immunohistochemistry, ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, IF—Immunofluorescence, F—Flow cytometry, E-P—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human, M—mouse, R—rat, Hm—hamster, Mk—monkey, Mi—mink, C—chicken, Dm—D. melanogaster, X—Xenopus, Z—zebrafish, B—bovine

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Applications Species Cross-Reactivity* Molecular Wt. Source
W, IP, IF-F Endogenous H, M, R 350 kDa Rabbit **

Background: Huntington Disease (HD) is a fatal neurodegenerative disorder characterized by psychiatric, cognitive and motor dysfunction. Neuropathology of HD involves specific neuronal subpopulations: GABA-ergic neurons of the striatum and neurons within the cerebral cortex selectively degenerate (1,2). The genetic analysis of HD has been the flagship study of inherited neurological diseases from initial chromosomal localization to identification of the gene. Huntington is a large (340-350 kD) cytosolic protein that may be involved in a number of cellular functions such as transcription, gastrulation, neurogenesis, neurotransmission, axonal transport, neural positioning and apoptosis (2,3). The HD gene from unaffected individuals contains between 6 and 34 CAG trinucleotide repeats, with expansion beyond this range causing the onset of disease symptoms. A strong inverse correlation exists between the age of onset in patients and the number of huntingtin gene CAG repeats encoding a stretch of polyglutamine peptides (1,2). The huntingtin protein undergoes numerous post-translational modifications including phosphorylation, ubiquitination, sumoylation, palmitoylation and cleavage (2). Phosphorylation of Ser421 by Akt can partially counteract the toxicity that results from the expanded polyglutamine tract. Varying Akt expression in the brain correlates with regional differences in huntingtin protein phosphorylation; this pattern inversely correlates with the regions that are most affected by degeneration in diseased brain (2). A key step in the disease is the proteolytic cleavage of huntingtin protein into amino-terminal fragments that contain expanded glutamine repeats and translocate into the nucleus. Caspase mediated cleavage of huntingtin at Asp513 is associated with increased polyglutamine aggregate formation and toxicity. Phosphorylation of Ser434 by CDK5 protects against cleavage (2,3).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Huntingtin Antibody detects endogenous levels of total huntingtin protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of human huntingtin. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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#2773 Store at -20°C

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Orders ■ 877-616-CELL (2355)
orders@cellsignal.com

Support ■ 877-678-TECH (8324)
info@cellsignal.com

Web ■ www.cellsignal.com

Entrez-Gene ID #3064
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P42858

Western blot analysis of extracts from rat and mouse brain using Huntingtin Antibody.

Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of adult rat brain using Huntingtin Antibody (green). Blue pseudocolor = DRAQ5® #4084 (fluorescent DNA dye).

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Background References: