abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Huntingtin antibody ab155930

2 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-Huntingtin antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Huntingtin
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Human HTT caspase cleavage sites generate fragment-specific forms of the protein. Caspase-3/7 has been shown to generate cleavage sites at animo acids 513 and 552. Caspase-2 cleaves at amino acid 552 and caspase-6 at amino acid 586. Neo-specific antibody ab155930 recognizes the 586 cleaved fragment without detecting the full-length form.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ICC/IF, Sandwich ELISA
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide: C-PSDSSEIVLD conjugated to KLH by a Cysteine residue linker, corresponding to amino acids 575-584 of Human Huntingtin (P42858). Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 99% PBS, 0.1% BSA
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	Neoepitope antibodies distinguish smaller cleaved fragments or processed forms of proteins versus the intact full-length or precursor by using a designed peptide purification process to

maximize immunoreactivity to a specific cleavage site.

Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab155930 in the following tested applications.

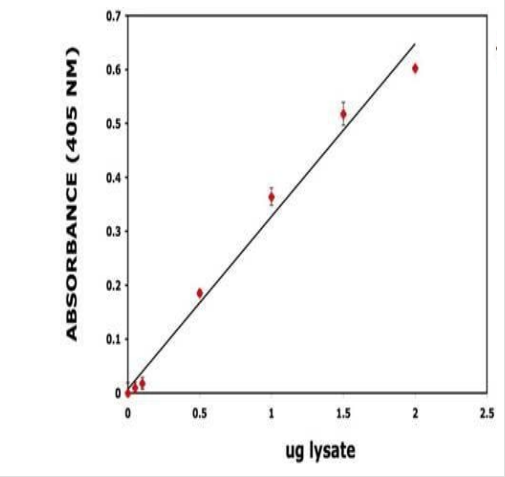
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/50 - 1/200.
Sandwich ELISA		1/20 - 1/100.

Target

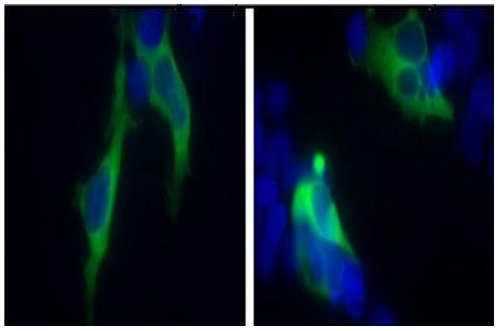
Function	May play a role in microtubule-mediated transport or vesicle function.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in the brain cortex (at protein level). Widely expressed with the highest level of expression in the brain (nerve fibers, varicosities, and nerve endings). In the brain, the regions where it can be mainly found are the cerebellar cortex, the neocortex, the striatum, and the hippocampal formation.
Involvement in disease	Defects in HTT are the cause of Huntington disease (HD) [MIM:143100]. HD is an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder characterized by involuntary movements (chorea), general motor impairment, psychiatric disorders and dementia. Onset of the disease occurs usually in the third or fourth decade of life and symptoms progressively worsen leading to death in 10 to 20 years. Onset and clinical course depend on the degree of poly-Gln repeat expansion, longer expansions resulting in earlier onset and more severe clinical manifestations. HD affects 1 in 10,000 individuals of European origin. Neuropathology of Huntington disease displays a distinctive pattern with loss of neurons, especially in the caudate and putamen (striatum).
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the huntingtin family. Contains 10 HEAT repeats.
Domain	The N-terminal Gln-rich and Pro-rich domain has great conformational flexibility and is likely to exist in a fluctuating equilibrium of alpha-helical, random coil, and extended conformations.
Post-translational modifications	Cleaved by apopain downstream of the polyglutamine stretch. The resulting N-terminal fragment is cytotoxic and provokes apoptosis. Forms with expanded polyglutamine expansion are specifically ubiquitinated by SYVN1, which promotes their proteasomal degradation.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. The mutant Huntingtin protein colocalizes with AKAP8L in the nuclear matrix of Huntington's disease neurons.

Images



Sandwich ELISA - Anti-Huntingtin antibody (ab155930)

Sandwich ELISA was performed with a monoclonal antibody to Huntingtin and ab155930 to determine the antigen concentration of the Huntingtin cleavage products. The curve represents a dose response for neo586 in 293T cells overexpressing the Huntingtin construct.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Huntingtin antibody (ab155930)

Immunofluorescent analysis of formalin fixed, permeabilized 293T cells transfected with Huntingtin23Q (left panel) and Huntingtin148Q (right panel)stop constructs ending in amino acid 586 labeling capase cleaved Huntingtin with ab155930 at 1/50(green). Nuclei were stained with Hoechst 33342 (blue).

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