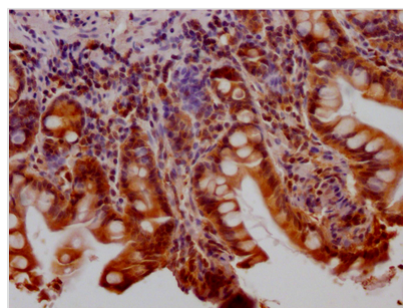




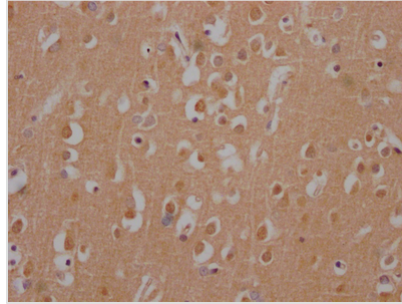
HTT Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA802195A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P42858
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Huntingtin
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	May play a role in microtubule-mediated transport or vesicle function.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience
Gene Names	HTT
Accession NO.	6F2

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA802195A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human small intestine tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.



IHC image of CSB-RA802195A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

HTT is a high-molecular-weight, ubiquitously expressed protein essential for embryonic development. HTT is not required for the maintenance of undifferentiated embryonic stem cells (ESCs), but is important for the specification and survival of ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm, whereas HTT and the HD pathogenic mutation (mHTT) impair spontaneous ESC differentiation and differentially alter derivatives of these germ layers. Abnormal polyglutamine expansion in the HTT protein results in Huntington's disease (HD).

The production of the recombinant HTT antibody includes extracting RNA from spleen cells that are derived from immunized animals, reversely transcribing the RNA into DNA, sequencing and screening antibody genes, amplifying the heavy chain and light chain genes of the antibody using PCR technology, linking and cloning the genes into a plasma vector, and introducing the vector clone into a mammalian cell for functional antibody expression. The recombinant HTT antibody was purified using Affinity-chromatography. It can be used to detect the HTT antibody from Human in the ELISA, IHC.