10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

HIP1 Rabbit pAb

HIP1 Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP54600

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O00291
Predicted	Rat, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Chicken, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	116221
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HIP1
Epitope Specificity	401-500/1037
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Endomembrane system. Cytoplasmic vesicle > clathrin-coated vesicle membrane. Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus. Nuclear translocation can be induced by AR.
DISEASE	Note=A chromosomal aberration involving HIP1 is found in a form of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). Translocation t(5;7)(q33;q11.2) with PDGFRB. The chimeric HIP1-PDGFRB transcript results from an in-frame fusion of the two genes. The reciprocal PDGFRB-HIP1 transcript is not expressed.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Huntington disease is associated with the expansion of a polyglutamine tract, greater than 35 repeats, in the HD gene product huntingtin. HIP1 (huntingtin-interacting protein 1), a membrane-associated protein, binds specifically to the N-terminus of human huntingtin. HIP1 is ubiquitously expressed in different brain regions at low levels, and exhibits nearly identical subcellular fractionation as huntingtin. The huntingtin-HIP1 interaction is restricted to the brain and is inversely correlated to the polyglutamine length in the huntingtin, suggesting that loss of normal huntingtin-HIP1 interaction may compromise the membrane-cytoskeletal integrity in the brain. HIP1 contains an endocytic multidomain protein with a C-terminal Actin-binding domain, a central coiled-coil forming region and an N-terminal ENTH domain. HIP1 may be involved in vesicle trafficking; the structural integrity of HIP1 is crucial for maintenance of normal vesicle size in vivo. HIP12 is a non-proapoptotic member of the HIP gene family that is expressed in the brain and shares a similar subcellular distribution pattern with HIP1. However, HIP12 differs from HIP1 in its pattern of expression at both the mRNA and protein level. HIP12 does not directly interact with huntingtin but can interact with HIP1.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3092
Other Names	Huntingtin-interacting protein 1, HIP-1, Huntingtin-interacting protein I, HIP-I, HIP1
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	HIP1
Function	Plays a role in clathrin-mediated endocytosis and trafficking (PubMed:11532990, PubMed:11577110, PubMed:11889126). Involved in regulating AMPA receptor trafficking in the central nervous system in an NMDA-dependent manner (By similarity). Regulates presynaptic nerve terminal activity (By similarity). Enhances androgen receptor (AR)- mediated transcription (PubMed:16027218). May act as a proapoptotic protein that induces cell death by acting through the intrinsic apoptosis pathway (PubMed:11007801). Binds 3-phosphoinositides (via ENTH domain) (PubMed:14732715). May act through the ENTH domain to promote cell survival by stabilizing receptor tyrosine kinases following ligand-induced endocytosis (PubMed:14732715). May play a functional role in the cell filament networks (PubMed:18790740). May be required for differentiation, proliferation, and/or survival of somatic and germline progenitors (PubMed:11007801, PubMed:12163454).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Endomembrane system. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus. Nuclear translocation can be induced by AR
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed with the highest level in brain. Expression is up-regulated in prostate and colon cancer

Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.