



Rabbit Anti-Humanin antibody

SL11646R

Product Name:	Humanin
Chinese Name:	神经保护肽HN抗体
Alias:	HN;HUNIN; HUNIN_HUMAN; MT-RNR2; Humanin mitochondrial.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	2.7kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Humanin:1-24/24
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Humanin, an endogenous anti-apoptotic peptide against Alzheimer disease-related insults, consists of 24 amino acids. The secreted protein is a neuroprotective factor against death induced by several different types of Alzheimer's disease genes. Humanin protects neuronal cells from damage caused by Alzheimer's disease genes, specifically APP (amyloid precursor protein). Humanin acts as a ligand for formyl peptide receptor-like 1 (FPRL1) with APP and utilizes its neuroprotective effects by inhibiting FPRL1 access to APP. The peptide prevents Bax translocation from cytosol to mitochondria.

Humanin expression levels may be dependent on defects in energy production in muscles with mitochondrial abnormalities. The peptide has been detected in muscles of patients with the mitochondrial disease chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia (CPEO). Humanin is mainly expressed in the kidney, heart, liver, testis and skeletal muscles.

Function:

Humanin encodes a short polypeptide and abolishes death of neuronal cells caused by multiple different types of familial Alzheimer's disease genes and by Abeta amyloid, without effect on death by Q79 or superoxide dismutase 1 mutants. This polypeptide serves as a molecular clue for the development of new therapeutics for Alzheimer's disease targeting neuroprotection.

Subunit:

Interacts with BAX, IGFBP3 and TRIM11.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in the heart, skeletal muscles, kidney and liver. Lesser but significant expression is observed in the brain and the gastrointestinal tract. Expressed in the AD brain, where it is found in some of the large intact neurons of the occipital lobes and small and round reactive glial cells in the hippocampus.

Similarity:

Belongs to the humanin family.

SWISS:

Q8IVG9

Gene ID:

N/A

Database links:

[Omid: 606120](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q8IVG9](#)Human

Important Note:

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