**BACKGROUND**

Huntington disease (HD) is an inherited neurodegenerative disorder, which is associated with the expansion of a polyglutamine tract, greater than 35 repeats, in the HD gene product Huntingtin. HIP1 (Huntingtin-interacting protein 1) and its related protein Hip1r are multi-domain proteins that form homodimers, interact with inositol lipids, clathrin and Actin via their epsin N-terminal homology (ENTH) domains, and are involved in vesicular trafficking. Double Hip1 and Hip1r knockout (DKO) mice are dwarfed, afflicted with severe vertebral defects and die in early adulthood. Single Hip1 or Hip1r knockouts do not display these phenotypes suggesting compensatory roles for Hip1 and Hip1r. Specifically, Hip1r is a component of clathrin-coated pits and vesicles that may link the endocytic machinery to the Actin cytoskeleton.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: HIP1R/HIP12 (human) mapping to 12q24.31; Hip1r (mouse) mapping to 5 F.

**SOURCE**

Hip1r (44) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 560-772 of Hip1r of mouse origin.

**STORAGE**

Store at 4°C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No SDS required.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures. Not for resale.