LDLR Peptide - C-Terminal Region Blocking Peptide

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	LDLR, Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	LDLR Peptide - C-terminal region
Product Gene Name	LDLR blocking peptide
Product Synonym Gene Name	FH; FHC; LDLCQ2
Sequence	Synthetic peptide located within the following region: VDSKLHSISS IDVNGGNRKT ILEDEKRLAH PFSLAVFEDK VFWTDIINEA
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Lyophilized powder
Preparation and Storage	Add 100ul of sterile PBS. Final peptide concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS. For longer periods of storage, store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	LDLR peptide (MBS3232274) is used for blocking the activity of LDLR antibody (MBS3207309)
Molecular Weight	75kDa
OMIM	143890
Product Categories/Family for LDLR blocking peptide	Peptide
Applications Tested/Suitable for LDLR blocking peptide	Western Blot (WB)
Related Product Information for LDLR blocking peptide	This is a synthetic peptide designed for use in combination with anti-LDLR Antibody, made Target Description: The low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) gene family consists of cell surface proteins involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis of specific ligands. Low density lipoprotein (LDL) is normally bound at the cell membrane and taken into the cell ending up in lysosomes where the protein is degraded and the cholesterol is made available for repression of microsomal enzyme 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG CoA) reductase, the rate-limiting step in cholesterol synthesis. At the same time, a reciprocal stimulation of cholesterol ester synthesis takes place. Mutations in this gene cause the autosomal dominant disorder, familial hypercholesterolemia. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.
Other Notes	Small volumes of LDLR blocking peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for LDLR purchase	MBS3232274 is a blocking peptide targeting LDLR. Also known as LDLR Peptide - C-terminal region. Reactive in Human.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for LDLR. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	307775422
NCBI GeneID	3949
NCBI Accession #	NP_001182732
UniProt Primary Accession #	P01130

UniProt Related Accession #	P01130
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001195803
NCBI Official Full Name	low-density lipoprotein receptor isoform 6
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	low density lipoprotein receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	LDLR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FH; FHC; LDLCQ2
UniProt Protein Name	Low-density lipoprotein receptor
Protein Family	Low-density lipoprotein receptor
UniProt Gene Name	LDLR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	LDL receptor
UniProt Entry Name	LDLR_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	low-density lipoprotein receptor
NCBI Summary for LDLR	The low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) gene family consists of cell surface proteins involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis of specific ligands. Low density lipoprotein (LDL) is normally bound at the cell membrane and taken into the cell ending up in lysosomes where the protein is degraded and the cholesterol is made available for repression of microsomal enzyme 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG CoA) reductase, the rate-limiting step in cholesterol synthesis. At the same time, a reciprocal stimulation of cholesterol ester synthesis takes place. Mutations in this gene cause the autosomal dominant disorder, familial hypercholesterolemia. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010]
UniProt Comments for LDLR	LDLR: Binds LDL, the major cholesterol-carrying lipoprotein of plasma, and transports it into cells by endocytosis. In order to be internalized, the receptor-ligand complexes must first cluster into clathrin-coated pits. In case of HIV-1 infection, functions as a receptor for extracellular Tat in neurons, mediating its internalization in uninfected cells. Defects in LDLR are the cause of familial hypercholesterolemia (FH); a common autosomal semi- dominant disease that affects about 1 in 500 individuals. The receptor defect impairs the catabolism of LDL, and the resultant elevation in plasma LDL-cholesterol promotes deposition of cholesterol in the skin (xanthelasma), tendons (xanthomas), and coronary arteries (atherosclerosis). Belongs to the LDLR family. 4 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Cell surface; Membrane protein, integral; Receptor, misc. Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 19p13.2 Cellular Component: Golgi apparatus; cell surface; membrane; integral to plasma membrane; lysosome; late endosome; early endosome; plasma membrane; endosome membrane; coated pit; receptor complex; external side of plasma membrane Molecular Function: low-density lipoprotein receptor activity; very-low-density lipoprotein receptor activity; protein binding; low-density lipoprotein binding; clathrin heavy chain binding; calcium ion binding; glycoprotein binding Biological Process: lipoprotein catabolic process; cholesterol metabolic process; phototransduction, visible light; receptor-mediated endocytosis; cholesterol transport; viral reproduction; cholesterol absorption; endocytosis; lipoprotein metabolic process; cholesterol homeostasis; phospholipid transport; lipid metabolic process; retinoid metabolic process Disease: Hypercholesterolemia, Familial
Research Articles on LDLR	**1.** Letter: LDLR genotype is a significant determinant of the rebound in LDL-C concentration after LA among patients with homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia.
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