LDL Receptor (LDLR) Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	LDL Receptor (LDLR), Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	LDL Receptor Rabbit pAb
Product Gene Name	anti-LDLR antibody
Product Synonym Names	FH; FHC; LDL receptor; LDLCQ2; Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor; Low density lipoprotein receptor class A domain containing protein 3
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form/Format	In phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium Azide and 50% Glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C short term. Store at -20 degree C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycle.
Molecular Weight	95kDa
OMIM	143890
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P01130
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human LDL Receptor
Cellular Localization	Cell Membrane, Coated Pit, Endosome, Golgi Apparatus, LDL, Lysosome, Membrane
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-LDLR antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS)
Application Notes for anti-LDLR antibody	WB: 1:1000-1:2000 ICC/IF: 1:50-1:200 FC/FACS: 1:50
Related Product Information for anti-LDLR antibody	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.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-LDLR antibody 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	MBS8542325 is an antibody targeting LDLR. Also known as LDL Receptor Rabbit pAb. Reactive in Human, Mouse. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	4504975
NCBI GeneID	3949

NCBI Accession #	NP_000518.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P01130
UniProt Related Accession #	P01130
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000518.1
NCBI Official Full Name	low-density lipoprotein receptor isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	low density lipoprotein receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	LDLR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FH; FHC; FHCL1; 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.** Pathogenic mutations in LDLR, APOB, PCSK9 and LDLRAP1 genes were found in 17 of 225 patients with familial hypercholesterolemia leading to premature myocardial infarction.

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