Recombinant Human LDL R (C-6His)

Catalog No: CA88

Description	Recombinant Human Low-Density Lipoprotein Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala22-Arg788 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Low-Density Lipoprotein Receptor; LDL Receptor; LDLR
Accession No.	P01130
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Background	Low-Density Lipoprotein Receptor (LDLR) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that plays a critical role in cholesterol homeostasis. LDLR mediates blood cholesterol level by interacting with lipoprotein particles like LDL and VLDL. The extracellular domain of LDLR contains LDL receptor type A (ligand-binding) modules (LA repeats), epidermal growth factor-like modules, and LY repeats containing the YWTD consensus motif that are important in binding and releasing of ApoB-100 and ApoE in lipoprotein particles. The C terminal domain of LDLR inside the cell is required for the receptor internalization. Loss of function mutations in the LDLR gene causes Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH).

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