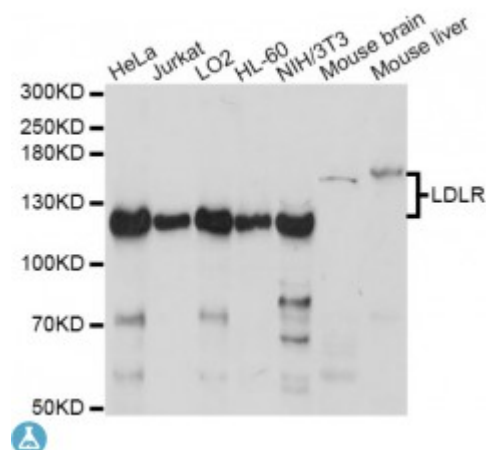


Anti-LDLR Antibody



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.

Model	STJ117194
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 800 to the C-terminus of human LDLR (NP_000518.1).
Gene ID	3949
Gene Symbol	LDLR
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Low-density lipoprotein receptor LDL receptor

Molecular Weight	95.376 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6547OMIM:143890Reactome:R-HSA-8856825
Alternative Names	Low-density lipoprotein receptor LDL receptor
Function	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,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	N- and O-glycosylated,

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