

## **Anti-LDLR antibody**



**Description** Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to LDLR

Model STJ192340

**Host** Rabbit

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Rat

**Applications** ELISA, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human LDLR protein.

**Immunogen Region** 540-620aa

**Gene ID** <u>3949</u>

Gene Symbol LDLR

**Dilution range** WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

**Specificity** LDLR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

**Purification** LDLR antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

**Note** For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Low-density lipoprotein receptor LDL receptor

Molecular Weight 94 kDa

**Clonality** Polyclonal

**Conjugation** Unconjugated

**Isotype** IgG

**Formulation** Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

**Concentration** 1 mg/ml

**Storage Instruction** Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:6547OMIM:143890</u>

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. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for hepatitis C virus in hepatocytes, but not through a direct interaction with viral proteins. Acts as a receptor for vesicular stomatitis virus. In case of HIV-1 infection, may function as a receptor for extracellular Tat in neurons, mediating its internalization in

uninfected cells.

Sequence and Domain Family The NPXY motif mediates the interaction with the clathrin adapter DAB2 and

with LDLRAP1 which are involved in receptor internalization. A few residues

outside the motif also play a role in the interaction.

**Cellular Localization** Cell membrane Membrane, clathrin-coated pit Golgi apparatus Early

endosome Late endosome Lysosome. Rapidly endocytosed upon ligand

binding.

**Post-translational** 

**Modifications** 

N- and O-glycosylated. Ubiquitinated by MYLIP leading to degradation.

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