Datasheet for ABIN7013410

LDLR Protein (AA 9-765) (Fc Tag)

2 Images

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	LDLR
Protein Characteristics:	AA 9-765
Origin:	Rabbit
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This LDLR protein is labelled with Fc Tag.

Product Details

Characteristics:	Rabbit LDL R Protein, Fc Tag
Purity:	>90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	LDLR
Alternative Name:	LDL R (LDLR Products)
Background:	Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) Receptor is also known as LDLR, FH, FHC, LDLCQ2, and is a mosaic protein of ~840 amino acids (after removal of signal peptide) that mediates the endocytosis of cholesterol-rich LDL. It is a cell-surface receptor that recognizes the apoprotein B100 which is embedded in the phospholipid outer layer of LDL particles. The receptor also

Target Details

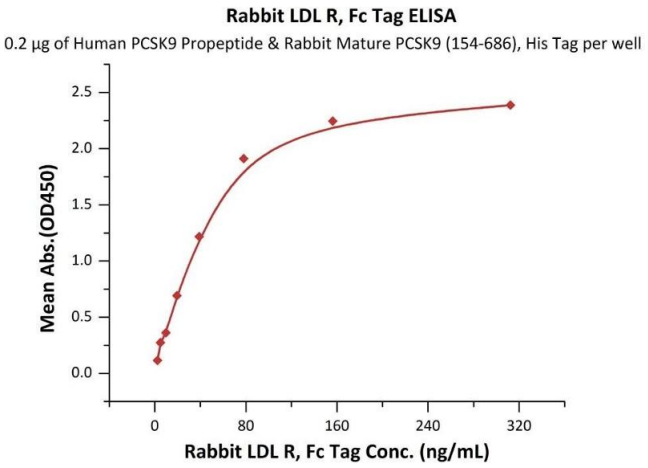
	recognizes the apoE protein found in chylomicron remnants and VLDL remnants (IDL). It belongs to the Low density lipoprotein receptor gene family. LDL receptor complexes are present in clathrin-coated pits (or buds) on the cell surface, which when bound to LDL-cholesterol via adaptin, are pinched off to form clathrin-coated vesicles inside the cell. This allows LDL-cholesterol to be bound and internalized in a process known as endocytosis and prevents the LDL just diffusing around the membrane surface. This occurs in all nucleated cells (not erythrocytes), but mainly in the liver which removes ~70 % of LDL from the circulation. Synthesis of receptors in the cell is regulated by the level of free intracellular cholesterol, if it is in excess for the needs of the cell then the transcription of the receptor gene will be inhibited. LDL receptors are translated by ribosomes on the endoplasmic reticulum and are modified by the Golgi apparatus before travelling in vesicles to the cell surface. LDL is directly involved in the development of atherosclerosis, due to accumulation of LDL-cholesterol in the blood. Atherosclerosis is the process responsible for the majority of cardiovascular diseases.
Molecular Weight:	109.2 kDa
Pathways:	Hepatitis C, Lipid Metabolism

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

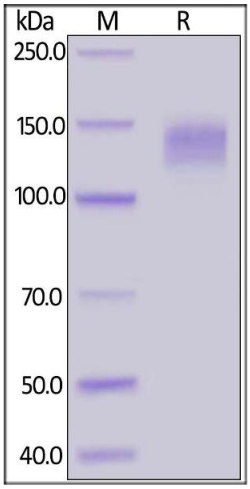
Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Buffer:	Tris with Glycine, Arginine and NaCl, pH 7.5
Storage:	-20 °C



ELISA

Image 1. Immobilized Human PCSK9 Propeptide & Rabbit Mature PCSK9 (154-686), His Tag (ABIN6973190) at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Rabbit LDL R, Fc Tag (ABIN6973143) with a linear range of 2-78 ng/mL (QC tested).



SDS-PAGE

Image 2. Rabbit LDL R, Fc Tag on under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90 % .