Datasheet for ABIN7317667

VLDLR Protein (His tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	VLDLR
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This VLDLR protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human VLDLR/VLDL Receptor Protein (His Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Met 1-Ser 797
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the human VLDLR isoform alpha (NP_003374.3) extracellular domain (Met 1-Ser 797) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.Immobilized human VLDLR-His at 10µg/mL (100µL/well) can bind biotinylated human LRPAP1-His, the EC50 of biotinylated human LRPAP1-His is 0.05-0.2 µg/mL.

Target Details

Target:	VLDLR

Target Details

Alternative Name:	VLDLR/VLDL Receptor (VLDLR Products)
Background:	Background: The very low density lipoprotein receptor, known as VLDLR, is a single-pass type 1 integral membrance protein and a member of the LDL receptor family. This receptor family includes LDL receptor, LRP, megalin, VLDLR and ApoER2, and is characterized by a cluster of cysteine-rich class A repeats, epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like repeats, YWTD repeats and an O-linked sugar domain. VLDLR contains 3 EGF-like domains, 8 LDL-receptor class A domains, as well as 6 LDL-receptor class B repeats, and is abundant in heart, skeletal muscle, also ovary and kidney, but not in liver. VLDLR binds VLDL and transports it into cells by endocytosis. In order to be internalized, the receptor-ligand complexes must first cluster into clathrin-coated pits. VLDLR mediates the phosphorylation of mDab1 (mammalian disabled protein) via binding to Reelin, and induces the modulation of Tau phosphorylation. This pathway regulates the migration of neurons along the radial glial fiber network during brain development. Defects of VLDLR may be the cause of VLDLR-associated cerebellar hypoplasia (VLDLRCH), a syndrome characterized by moderate-to-profound mental retardation, delayed ambulation, and predominantly truncal ataxia. Synonym: CAMRQ1,CARMQ1,CHRMQ1,VLDLRCH
Molecular Weight:	86 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_003374
Pathways:	Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.