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Product datasheet for BM5053

LDL Receptor (LDLR) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: C7]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	C7
Applications:	FC, IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Immunofluorescence:** 1/10-1/50. **FACS.** **Immunoblotting (Western blotting).**
Reactivity:	Bovine, Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Bovine adrenal cortex LDL Receptor
Specificity:	Suitable for analysis of LDL Receptor function in patients with familial hypercholesterolemia. The antibody recognizes an epitope in the region of repeat #1 of the ligand binding region. Addition of 15 nM antibody results in inhibition of half-maximal LDL-binding (cf.*Beisiegel et al.* 1981). In Human normal fibroblasts the antibody detects the 160 kD polypeptide (pI 4.3) and also in bovine adrenal gland (160 kD, pI 4.6) of LDL receptors (*Beisiegel et al.* 1982). **Negative Species:** Rat, Mouse, Hamster (Chinese Hamster ovary cells), Dog and Rabbit.
Formulation:	Final solution contains PBS buffer, pH 7.4 with 0.5% BSA as stabilizer State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1.0 ml distilled water.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the lyophilised antibody at 2-8°C. After reconstitution short time storage at 2-8°C; long term storage in aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.

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Gene Name:	low density lipoprotein receptor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3949 Human P01130
Background:	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.
Synonyms:	LDLR, Low-density lipoprotein receptor, LDL receptor