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Product datasheet for BP5014B

LDL Receptor (LDLR) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	FC
Recommended Dilution:	**Flow Cytometry:** 1/10. **Immunoblotting.** **Receptor Binding Studies.**
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Specific synthetic peptide (sequence not conserved in VLDL receptor and LRP) of the LDL receptor extracellular domain. **Epitope:** between residues nos. 184-195, the linker region between repeats 4 and 5.
Specificity:	The LDL receptor (160 kDa mature or glycosylated receptor; 120 kDa precursor or unglycosylated receptor) plays a key role in cellular cholesterol homeostasis. The antibody to LDL-R reacts specifically with Human LDL-R and is suitable for use in Flow Cytometry and Immunoblotting. First data show that the antibody does not inhibit binding of LDL. In Immunoblotting, the antibody recognizes the 160 kDa band of LDLR and a 120 kDa band of the LDLR precursor from fibroblasts, hepatocytes, and monocytic cells cultured in the presence of lipoprotein-deficient serum.
Formulation:	PBS with Penicillin / Streptomycin for Antibiotic protection Label: Biotin State: Liquid Purified IgG fraction
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	low density lipoprotein receptor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3949 Human P01130

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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