

Product datasheet

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ARG41432 anti-LDL Receptor antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes LDL Receptor

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms

Tested Application FACS, ICC/IF, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name LDL Receptor

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of Human LDL Receptor.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names FH; LDLCQ2; Low-density lipoprotein receptor; LDL receptor; FHC

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:1000 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HepG2	
Observed Size	~ 140 kDa	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20° C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol LDLR

Gene Full Name low density lipoprotein receptor

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. Alternate splicing results in multiple

transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010]

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 clathrincoated pits. In case of HIV-1 infection, functions as a receptor for extracellular Tat in neurons,

mediating its internalization in uninfected cells. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw 95 kDa

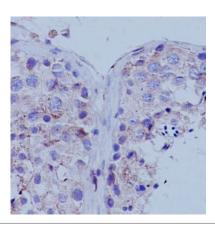
PTM N- and O-glycosylated.

Ubiquitinated by MYLIP leading to degradation. [UniProt]

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Golgi apparatus.

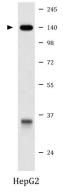
Early endosome. Late endosome. Lysosome. Note=Rapidly endocytosed upon ligand binding. [UniProt]

Images



ARG41432 anti-LDL Receptor antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Rat testis tissue stained with ARG41432 anti-LDL Receptor antibody.



ARG41432 anti-LDL Receptor antibody WB image

Western blot: HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG41432 anti-LDL Receptor antibody.

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