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Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Human LDL R (High Purity) (22-788) Membrane Protein, Partial

Cat. No.: **MP0615F**
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human LDL R (High Purity) (22-788). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE, ELISA, BLI. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species
Human

Target Protein
LDL R (High Purity)

Protein Length
ECD

Molecular Weight
The protein has a calculated MW of 87.8 kDa. The protein migrates as 130-145 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Sequence
AA Ala 22 - Arg 788 (Accession # NP_000518.1).

Product Description

Activity
Yes

Application
SDS-PAGE, ELISA, BLI

Expression Systems
HEK293

Protein Format
Soluble

Form
LYOPH

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU/μg by the LAL method

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Storage

Stored at lyophilized form at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
The antigen can be stable for 12 months in lyophilized form after storage at -20°C to -80°C, 3 months under sterile coditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target

Target Protein

LDL R (High Purity)

Full Name

low density lipoprotein receptor

Introduction

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.

Alternative Names

FH; FHC; FHCL1; LDLCQ2; low-density lipoprotein receptor; LDL receptor; low-density lipoprotein receptor class A domain-containing protein 3

Gene ID

3949

UniProt ID

P01130