

Mouse Anti-LDLR antibody

SLM-60756M

Product Name	LDLR
Chinese Name	低密度 Lipoprotein 受体单克隆抗体
Alias	LDLR_HUMAN; Low-density lipoprotein receptor; LDL receptor; FH; FHC; FHCL1; LDLCQ2; low density lipoprotein receptor;
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
React Species	Human
Applications	WB=1:5000-20000 optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	92kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus cytoplasmic
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LDL-R
Lsotype	IgG2a, κ
Purification	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer Solution	PBS, Glycerol, BSA
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	The low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) gene family consists of cell surface proteins involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis of specific ligands. The encoded protein is normally bound at the cell membrane, where it binds low density lipoprotein/cholesterol and is taken into the cell. Lysosomes release the cholesterol, which 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, May 2022]

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 clathrin-coated pits. In case of HIV-1 infection, functions as a receptor for extracellular Tat in neurons, mediating its internalization in uninfected cells.

Subunit:

Interacts with LDLRAP1. Interacts with SNX17. Interacts with HCV E1/E2 heterodimer. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endomembrane system; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Found distributed from the plasma membrane to intracellular compartments.

Tissue Specificity:

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 clathrin-coated pits. In case of HIV-1 infection, functions as a receptor for extracellular Tat in neurons, mediating its internalization in uninfected cells.

Post-translational modifications:

N- and O-glycosylated. Ubiquitinated by MYLIP leading to degradation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the LDLR family. Contains 3 EGF-like domains. Contains 7 LDL-receptor class A domains. Contains 6 LDL-receptor class B repeats.

SWISS:

P01130

Gene ID:

3949

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3949](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 16835](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 300438](#) Rat

[Omim: 606945](#) Human

[SwissProt: P01130](#) Human

[SwissProt: P35951](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P35952](#) Rat

[Unigene: 213289](#) Human

[Unigene: 728190](#) Human

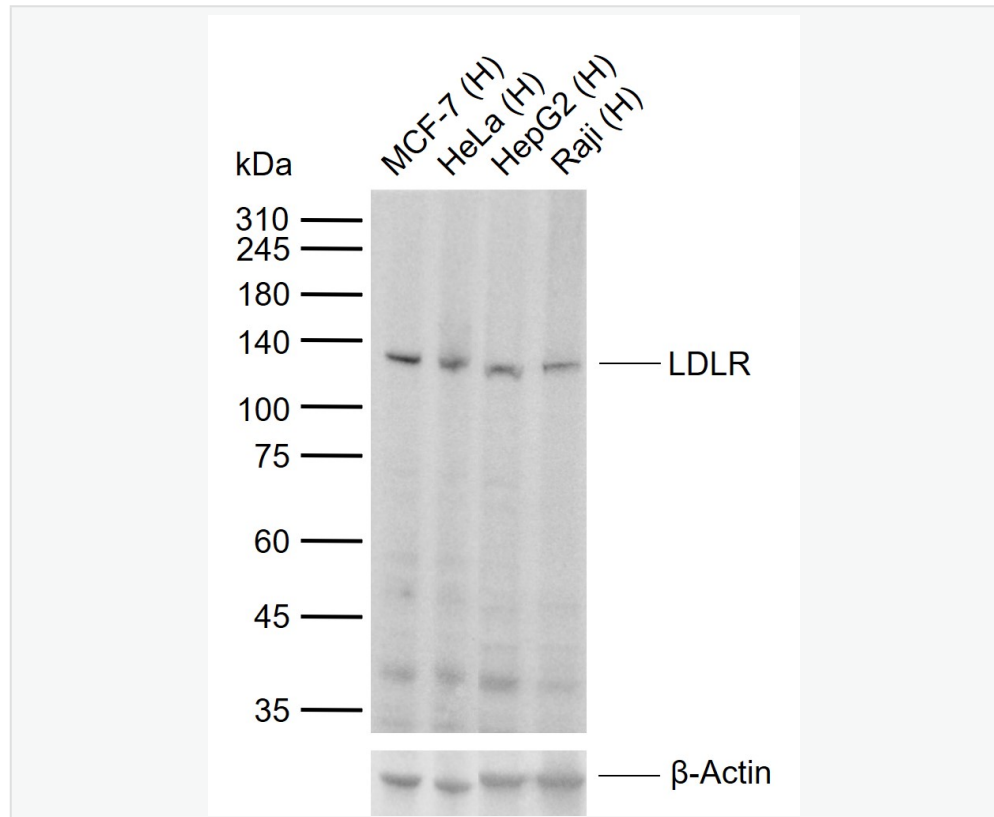
[Unigene: 3213](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 10483](#) Rat

低密度 Lipoprotein 受体 LDLR 是一种存在于细胞表面的、可识别多种配体的 Lipoprotein 受体, 在体内对于富含甘油三酯的 Lipoprotein 代谢非常重要;

LDL R 目前主要用于代谢及 Tumour 方面的研究。

Product Picture



Sample:

Lane 1: Human MCF-7 cell lysates

Lane 2: Human HeLa cell lysates

Lane 3: Human HepG2 cell lysates

Lane 4: Human Raji cell lysates

Primary: Anti-LDLR (SLM-60756M) at 1/20000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 92 kDa

Observed band size: 130 kDa