PRODUCT INFORMATION



LDL Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Biotinylated

Item No. 22727

Overview and Properties

Contents: This vial contains 50 µg of biotinylated IgG. Synonyms: LDLR, Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide from the C-terminal region of mouse LDLR

Species Reactivity: (+) Human, mouse, and rat

Cross Reactivity: (+) LDLR

Uniprot No.: P35951 (murine)

Form: Liquid

Storage: -20°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥1 year

Storage Buffer: PBS, pH 7.2, 50% glycerol, 0.1% BSA, and 0.02% sodium azide

Host: Rabbit

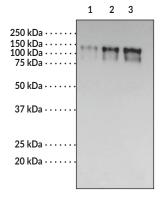
~100-160 kDa MW:

Applications: Immunocytochemistry (ICC) and Western blot (WB); the recommended starting

dilution is 1:250-500. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working

concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

Image



Lane 1: rLDLR (50 ng) Lane 2: rLDLR (100 ng) Lane 3: rLDLR (150 ng)

WB detection of recombinant LDLR by

LDL Receptor Polyclonal Antibody – Biotinylated (0.5 $\mu g/ml$)

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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Description

LDL receptor (LDLR) is a cell surface glycoprotein that scavenges LDL from the blood and regulates plasma LDL levels.¹ It is composed of an N-terminal signal sequence, a ligand-binding domain, an EGF precursor homology domain, an O-linked glycosylation domain, a transmembrane region, and a C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. LDLR is primarily expressed in the liver but is also found in the adrenal cortex.² It mediates the endocytosis of LDL by binding to apolipoprotein E (ApoE) or ApoB on the LDL surface, thereby supplying cholesterol to cells.¹ Protein levels of LDLR are decreased in HepG2 cells expressing proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin 9 (PCSK9).³ Knockout of *Ldlr* increases plasma levels of cholesterol and triglycerides and induces the formation of atherosclerotic lesions in mice.⁵ Mutations in *LDLR* are associated with familial hypercholesterolemia.⁴ Cayman's LDL Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Biotinylated is composed of an LDLR polyclonal antibody conjugated to biotin and can be used for immunocytochemistry (ICC) and Western blot (WB) applications. This antibody recognizes LDLR at approximately 100 to 160 kDa from human, mouse, and rat samples.

References

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- 2. Rudling, M.J., Reihnér, E., Einarsson, K., *et al.* Low density lipoprotein receptor-binding activity in human tissues: Quantitative importance of hepatic receptors and evidence for regulation of their expression *in vivo. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **87**, 3469-3473 (1990).
- 3. Benjannet, S., Rhainds, D., Essalmani, R., et al. NARC-1/PCSK9 and its natural mutants. Zymogen cleavage and effects on the low density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor and LDL cholesterol. J. Biol. Chem. 279(47), 48865-48875 (2004).
- 4. Austin, M.A., Hutter, C.M., Zimmern, R.L., *et al.* Genetic causes of monogenic heterozgous familial hypercholesterolemia: A HuGE prevalence review. *Am. J. Epidemiol.* **160(5)**, 407-420 (2004).
- Praticò, D., Tillmann, C., Zhang, Z.B., et al. Acceleration of atherogenesis by COX-1-dependent prostanoid formation in low density lipoprotein receptor knockout mice. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 98(6), 3358-3363 (2001).

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