

Anti-LDLR Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse (predicted: Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Guinea Pig)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 92 kDa. Actual: 120 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

- Sample: Human colon Lysate at 45 µg;
 Primary: Anti-LDL receptor (TMAB-01057) at 1:300 dilution;
 Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (secondary antibody) at 1: 5000 dilution;
 Predicted band size: 92 kDa
 Observed band size: 92 kDa
- Sample:
 K562 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg
 Raw264.7 (Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 µg
 HepG2 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg
 SW480 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg
 Primary: Anti-LDL receptor (TMAB-01057) at 1/1000 dilution
 Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
 Predicted band size: 92 kDa
 Observed band size: 120 kDa
- Blank control: Raw264.7. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-LDL receptor antibody (TMAB-01057)
 Dilution: 1 µg/10⁶ cells;
 Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.
 Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647
 Dilution: 1 µg/test.
 Protocol
 The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.
- HepG2 cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min;
 Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (LDL receptor) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-01057) 1:100, 90 minutes at 37°C;
 followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue) was used to stain the cell nucleus.
- Blank control (black line): HepG2 (black) (The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min), then permeabilized with PBST for 30 min on room temperature)
 Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-LDLreceptor antibody (TMAB-01057);
 Dilution: 1 µg/10⁶ cells;
 Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.
 Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC; Dilution: 1 µg/test.
- Blank control: A431. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-LDL receptor antibody

Verified Activity:

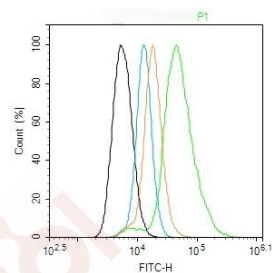
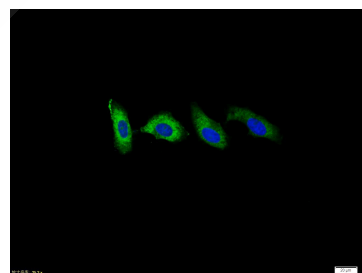
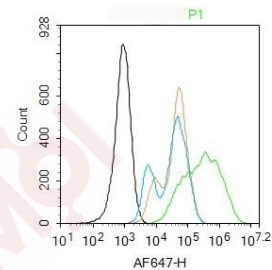
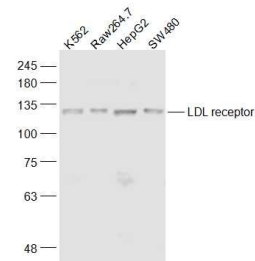
01057), Dilution: 1 µg/10⁶ cells.

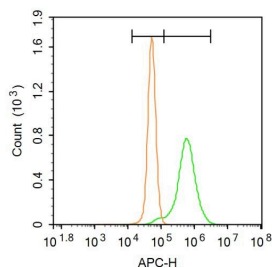
Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647, Dilution: 1 µg/test.

Protocol

A431 cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.





Application: FCM,ICC/IF,WB

Recommended FCM=1 µg/Test; ICC/IF=1:100-500; WB=1:500-2000

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human LDL-R

Antigen Species: Human

Gene ID: 3949

Uniprot ID: P01130

Synonyms: FH;LDL Receptor;FHC;LDLCQ2;low density lipoprotein receptor;LDL R

Biology Area: Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins,Lipoprotein metabolism,Cholesterol Metabolism,Cholesterol Metabolism,Lipid metabolism,Lipoprotein metabolism,Cancer,Heart disease,Lipid metabolism,Lipid Messengers

Research Background

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]

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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