Recombinant Human LDLR Protein (His Tag/AVI)

Catalog Number: PKSH032711



| Description | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Species | Human | | |
| Mol_Mass | 88.4 kDa | | |
| Accession | P01130 | | |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity | | |
| Properties | | | |
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. | | |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. | | |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 | | |
| | °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of | | |
| | reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months. | | |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. | | |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4. | | |
| | Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants | | |
| | before lyophilization. | | |
| | Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. | | |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. | | |

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Data | | | |
|------|------------------------------|----|---|
| | KDa 120 90 60 40 | MK | R |
| | 30 | - | |
| | 20 | | |
| | 14 | - | |

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Low-density lipoprotein receptor 9 (LDL receptor) is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the LDLR family. It contains 3 EGF-like domains, 7 LDL-receptor class A domains, and 6 LDL-receptor class B repeats. This protein 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, it functions as a receptor for extracellular Tat in neurons, mediating its internalization in uninfected cells. Defects in LDLR will result in familial hypercholesterolemia.

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