Recombinant Human LDLR Protein(His Tag)

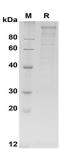
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Catalog Number: PDMH100232



Description **Species** Human Source Mammalian-derived Human LDLR protein Ala22-Arg788, with an C-terminal His Mol Mass 84.3 kDa Accession P01130 **Bio-activity** Not validated for activity **Properties** Purity >90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage °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. This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Formulation Mannitol. Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human LDLR proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Human LDLR proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 90-140

kDa

Background

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by Elabscience

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LDL Receptor, also known as LDLR, is a mosaic protein that belongs to the Low-density lipoprotein receptor gene family y. The low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) gene family consists of cell surface proteins involved in receptormediated endocytosis of specific ligands. LDL Receptor consists of 840 amino acids (after removal of signal peptide) and mediates the endocytosis of cholesterol-rich LDL. 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 ratelimiting step in cholesterol synthesis. At the same time, a reciprocal stimulation of cholesterol ester synthesis takes plac e. LDL Receptor is a cell-surface receptor that recognizes the apoprotein B100 which is embedded in the phospholipid outer layer of LDL particles. The receptor also recognizes the apoE protein found in chylomicron remnants and VLDL remnants.

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