

Recombinant LRP1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301034L**

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

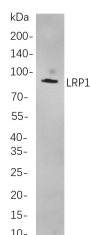
Description

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Human LRP1 protein |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG, κ |
| Clone | B785 |
| Purification | Protein A |
| Buffer | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant. |

Applications Recommended Dilution

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| IHC | 1:200-1:1000 |
| WB | 1:1000-1:5000 |
| IF | 1:200-1:1000 |
| ELISA | 1:5000-1:20000 |
| IP | 1:50-1:200, |

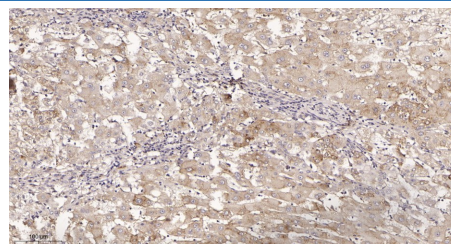
Data



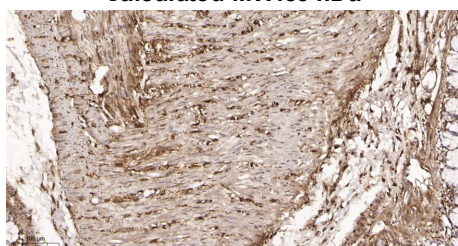
Western Blot with Recombinant LRP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: A549 cells.

Observed-MW:85 kDa

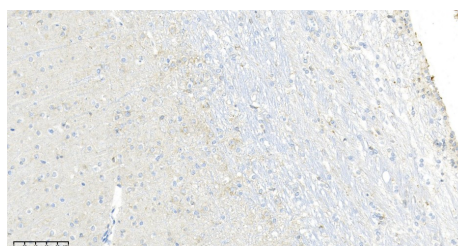
Calculated-MW:85 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using Recombinant LRP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat colon tissue using Recombinant LRP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat brain using Recombinant LRP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Storage | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Ice bag |

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.2

This gene encodes a member of the low-density lipoprotein receptor family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed by furin to generate 515 kDa and 85 kDa subunits that form the mature receptor (PMID: 8546712). This receptor is involved in several cellular processes, including intracellular signaling, lipid homeostasis, and clearance of apoptotic cells. In addition, the encoded protein is necessary for the alpha 2-macroglobulin-mediated clearance of secreted amyloid precursor protein and beta-amyloid, the main component of amyloid plaques found in Alzheimer patients. Expression of this gene decreases with age and has been found to be lower than controls in brain tissue from Alzheimer's disease patients.