

LDLR Protein, Human (HEK293, Avi-His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700860
Synonyms:	LDLR; FHC; LDL R; LDL receptor; LDLCQ2; FH
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P01130-1 (A22-R788)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	110-130 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The LDLR Protein serves as a crucial mediator in cholesterol homeostasis by binding to low-density lipoprotein (LDL), the primary cholesterol-carrying lipoprotein in plasma, and facilitating its cellular uptake through endocytosis. To enable internalization, receptor-ligand complexes must first cluster into clathrin-coated pits. Additionally, in the context of microbial infection, LDLR acts as a receptor for the hepatitis C virus within hepatocytes, although this interaction does not occur through a direct binding with viral proteins. This dual functionality underscores the diverse roles of LDLR in both cholesterol metabolism and the cellular response to viral infections.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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