

## Recombinant Human LDLR Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSH033435

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

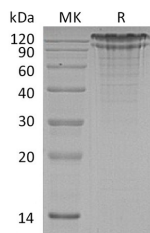
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Low-Density Lipoprotein Receptor;LDL Receptor;LDLR;FH;FHC;LDL R;LDL Receptor;LDLCQ2
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Ala22-Arg788
<b>Accession</b>	P01130
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	86.56 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	99-135 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

Low-Density Lipoprotein Receptor (LDLR) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that plays a critical role in cholesterol homeostasis. LDLR mediates blood cholesterol level by interacting with lipoprotein particles like LDL and VLDL. The extracellular domain of LDLR contains LDL receptor type A (ligand-binding) modules (LA repeats), epidermal growth factor-like modules, and LY repeats containing the YWTD consensus motif that are important in binding and releasing of ApoB-100 and ApoE in lipoprotein particles. The C terminal domain of LDLR inside the cell is required for the receptor internalization. Loss of function mutations in the LDLR gene causes Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH).