bsm-2200M **[Primary Antibody]**

LDL Mouse mAb

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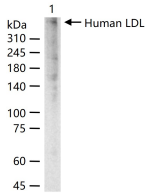
DATASHEET

Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgG
Clonality: Monoclonal
CloneNo.: 7G3
GeneID: LDL
Target: LDL
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration: 1mg/ml
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: LDL (low-density lipoprotein) is a type of lipoprotein that transports cholesterol and triglycerides from the liver to peripheral tissues. LDL enables fats and cholesterol to move within the water based solution of the blood stream. LDL also regulates cholesterol synthesis at these sites. The low density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor system coordinates the metabolism of cholesterol, an essential component of the plasma membrane of all mammalian cells. Study of this system has led to an enhanced understanding of the cellular basis of cholesterol homeostasis. It has also brought into focus an important mechanism of metabolic regulation--the process of receptor-mediated endocytosis (1). Data suggest that the juxtamembranous region of the cytoplasmic domain participates in protein:protein interactions that allow the low density lipoprotein receptor to cluster in coated pits (2). It has been shown that the family of LDL receptors may serve as viral receptors. Endocytosis of the Flaviviridae viruses, hepatitis C virus, GB virus C/hepatitis G virus, and bovine viral diarrheal virus (BVDV) was shown to be mediated by LDL receptors on cultured cells.

Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
Reactivity: Human
Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

VALIDATION IMAGES



100 ng hLDL protein (bs-2200P) per lane probed with LDL monoclonal antibody respectively, unconjugated (bsm-2200M) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by corresponding conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.