

bs-0705R**[Primary Antibody]****LDLR Rabbit pAb****BioSS**
ANTIBODIES

www.bioss.com.cn

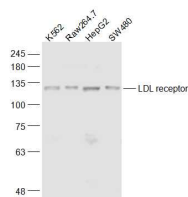
sales@bioss.com.cn

techsupport@bioss.com.cn

400-901-9800

— DATASHEET —

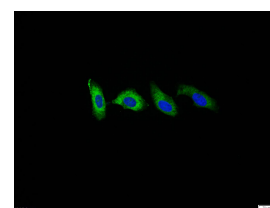
Host: Rabbit Clonality: Polyclonal GeneID: 3949 Target: LDLR Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LDL-R: 781-860/860. < Cytoplasmic > Purification: affinity purified by Protein A Concentration: 1mg/ml Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.	Isotype: IgG SWISS: P01130	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) Flow-Cyt (1µg/Test) ICC/IF (1:100) Reactivity: Human, Mouse (predicted: Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Dog, GuineaPig, Horse) Predicted MW.: 92 kDa Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm ,Nucleus
Background: The low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) gene family consists of cell surface proteins involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis of specific ligands. The encoded protein is normally bound at the cell membrane, where it binds low density lipoprotein/cholesterol and is taken into the cell. Lysosomes release the cholesterol, which is made available for repression of microsomal enzyme 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG CoA) reductase, the rate-limiting step in cholesterol synthesis. At the same time, a reciprocal stimulation of cholesterol ester synthesis takes place. Mutations in this gene cause the autosomal dominant disorder, familial hypercholesterolemia. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, May 2022]		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

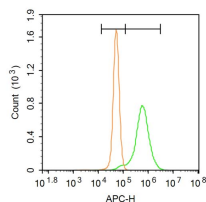
Sample: K562(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Raw264.7(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
HepG2(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
SW480(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Primary: Anti-LDL receptor (bs-0705R) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 92 kD
Observed band size: 120 kD



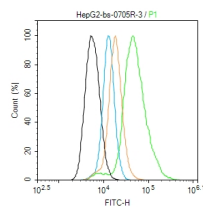
Sample: Human colon Lysate at 45ug; Primary: Anti-LDL receptor (bs-0705R) at 1:300 dilution;
Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(bs-0295G-HRP) at 1: 5000 dilution; Predicted band size : 92kD Observed band size : 92kD



HepG2 cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (LDL receptor) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0705R) 1:100, 90 minutes at 37°C; followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.



Blank control: A431. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-LDL receptor antibody (bs-0705R), Dilution: $1\mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells. Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG. Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647, Dilution: $1\mu\text{g}/\text{test}$. Protocol A431 cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control (black line): HepG2 (black) (The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min), then permeabilized with PBST for 30 min on room temperature) Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-LDL receptor antibody (bs-0705R); Dilution: $1\mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG. Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC; Dilution: $1\mu\text{g}/\text{test}$.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=9.8]** Yanghuan Yu. et al. MiRNA-seq and mRNA-seq revealed the mechanism of fluoride-induced cauda epididymal injury. SCI TOTAL ENVIRON. 2024 Jun;930:172895 WB,IF ;Mouse. 38697545
- **[IF=6.78]** Shuzhou Wang. et al. Effects of NAC assisted insulin on cholesterol metabolism disorders in canine type 1 diabetes mellitus. LIFE SCI. 2022 Dec;;121193 WB ;Dog. 36463942
- **[IF=4.8]** Fan Wu. et al. The cholesterol-lowering effects and mechanisms of novel milk casein-derived peptides in hyperlipidemia and hypercholesterol mice. FOOD BIOSCI. 2024 Oct;61:104730 WB ;Mouse. 10.1016/j.fbio.2024.104730
- **[IF=5.34]** Wei Zou. et al. Imperatae rhizoma-Hedyotis diffusa Willd. herbal pair alleviates nephrotic syndrome by integrating anti-inflammatory and hypolipidaemic effects. Phytomedicine. 2021 Sep;90:153644 WB ;Rat. 34274601
- **[IF=4.081]** Huo Yihui. et al. Effect of Copper Exposure on the Cholesterol Metabolism in Broiler Liver. BIOL TRACE ELEM RES. 2023 Mar;;1-9 WB ;Chicken. 36929115