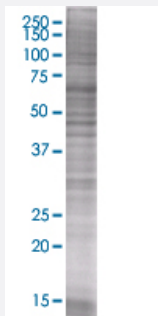


LDLR 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00003949-T01

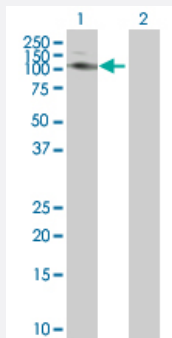
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

LDLR transfected lysate



Western Blot

Lane 1: LDLR transfected lysate (94.6 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-LDLR full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	94.6
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (79)

Quality Control Testing

Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-LDLR antibody ([H00003949-B01](#)) by Western Blots.
SDS-PAGE Gel
LDLR transfected lysate
Western Blot
Lane 1: LDLR transfected lysate (94.6 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer

1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — LDLR

Entrez GeneID[3949](#)**GeneBank Accession#**[BC014514](#)**Protein Accession#**[AAH14514](#)**Gene Name**

LDLR

Gene Alias

FH, FHC

Gene Description

low density lipoprotein receptor

Omim ID[143890 606945](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)**Gene Summary**

The low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) gene family consists of cell surface proteins involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis of specific ligands. Low density lipoprotein (LDL) is normally bound at the cell membrane and taken into the cell ending up in lysosomes where the protein is degraded and the cholesterol 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. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

LDL receptor|low-density lipoprotein receptor class A domain-containing protein 3

Pathway

- [Endocytosis](#)

Disease

- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis](#)
- [Anemia](#)
- [Aortic Diseases](#)
- [Arteriosclerosis](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Biliary Tract Neoplasms](#)
- [Bone Diseases](#)
- [Brain Infarction](#)
- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Artery Diseases](#)
- [Cellulitis](#)
- [Cerebral Infarction](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Accident](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Disorders](#)
- [Chromosome Disorders](#)
- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Constriction](#)

- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Dementia](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diseases in Twins](#)
- [Ductus Arteriosus](#)
- [Dyslipidemias](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Fractures](#)
- [Gallstones](#)
- [Gaucher disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Hyperglycemia](#)
- [Hyperlipidemia](#)
- [Hyperlipidemias](#)
- [Hyperlipoproteinemia Type I](#)
- [Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II](#)
- [Hyperlipoproteinemias](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Hypertriglyceridemia](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)

- [Intracranial Arteriosclerosis](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Metabolic Diseases](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Migraine Disorders](#)
- [Migraine with Aura](#)
- [Migraine without Aura](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Myocardial Ischemia](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Obstetric Labor](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Peripheral Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Renal Insufficiency](#)
- [Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Thrombosis](#)

- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Translocation](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Viremia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)