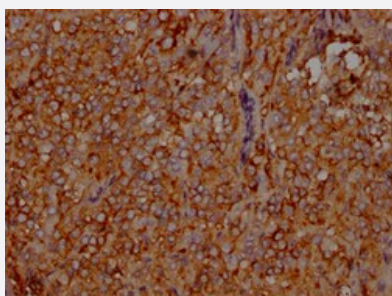


RecomAb™

LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10

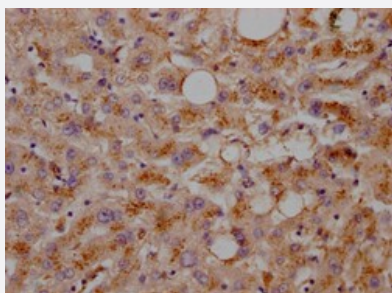
Catalog # RAB04391 Size 100 uL

Applications



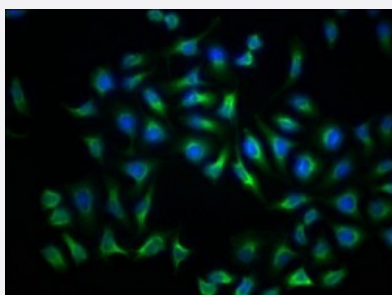
Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human adrenal gland tissue with LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10 (Cat # RAB04391) (diluted at 1:100).



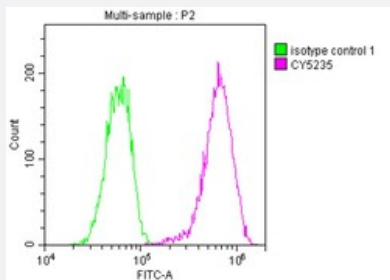
Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human liver tissue with LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10 (Cat # RAB04391) (diluted at 1:100).



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of HeLa cells with LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10 (Cat # RAB04391) (diluted at 1:50). The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). Counter-stain DAPI was used (blue).



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10 (Cat # RAB04391) (diluted at 1:50; purple line) and negative control (green line).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human LDLR.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human LDLR.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Flow Cytometry (1:20-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:20-1:200) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150 mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human adrenal gland tissue with LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10 (Cat # RAB04391) (diluted at 1:100).

- Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human liver tissue with LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10 (Cat # RAB04391) (diluted at 1:100).

- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of HeLa cells with LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10 (Cat # RAB04391) (diluted at 1:50). The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). Counter-stain DAPI was used (blue).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with LDLR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2B10 (Cat # RAB04391) (diluted at 1:50; purple line) and negative control (green line).

Gene Info — LDLR

Entrez GeneID [3949](#)

Protein Accession# [P01130](#)

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](#)