

LRP3 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6155a

Specification

LRP3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O75074
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	661-692

LRP3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4037

Other Names

Low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 3, LRP-3, 105 kDa low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein, hLRp105, LRP3

Target/Specificity

This LRP3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 661-692 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LRP3.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

LRP3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LRP3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name LRP3

Function Probable receptor, which may be involved in the internalization of lipophilic molecules and/or signal transduction. Its precise role is however unclear, since it does not bind to very low

density lipoprotein (VLDL) or to LRPAP1 in vitro.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane, coated pit

Tissue Location

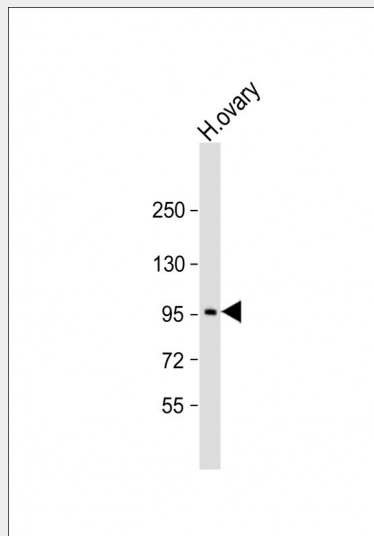
Widely expressed. Highly expressed in skeletal muscle and ovary. Expressed at intermediate level in heart, brain, liver, pancreas, prostate and small intestine. Weakly expressed in testis, colon and leukocyte.

LRP3 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

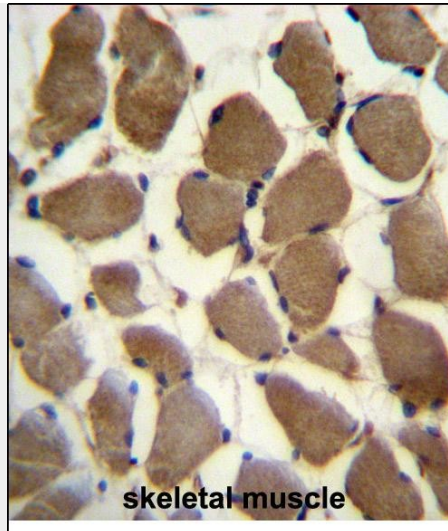
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

LRP3 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Anti-LRP3 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + human ovary lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size :83 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



LRP3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6155a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human skeletal muscle followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of LRP3 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

LRP3 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Low density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related protein (LRP), a member of the LDL receptor family, binds multiple classes of ligands and has been implicated in a broad range of normal and disease processes involving lipid metabolism, protease clearance, and cell migration (1). Structurally, members of the LDLR family share homology within their extracellular domains, which are highlighted by the presence of clusters of ligand-binding repeats. LRP is a large endocytic receptor that participates in several biological pathways and plays prominent roles in lipoprotein metabolism and in the catabolism of proteinases involved in coagulation and fibrinolysis. LRP also mediates the cellular entry of certain viruses and toxins and facilitates the activation of various lysosomal enzymes (2). All LRPs are expressed in the central nervous system and, for most receptors, animal models have shown that they are indispensable for successful neurodevelopment. The mechanisms by which they regulate the formation of the nervous system are varied and include the transduction of extracellular signals and the modulation of intracellular signal propagation, as well as cargo transport, the function most commonly attributed to this gene family (3).

LRP3 Antibody (C-term) - References

Ishii, H., et al., Genomics 51(1):132-135 (1998).