abcam

Product datasheet

Human Lrp2 / Megalin peptide ab101417

概述

产品名称 人Lrp2 / Megalin多肽

描述

性质 Synthetic

氨基酸序列

种属 Human

技术指标

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab101417** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用 Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-Lrp2 / Megalin antibody (ab76969)

纯度 70 - 90% by HPLC.

形式 Liquid

补充说明 *- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.*
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储 Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

常规信息

功能	Acts together with cubilin to mediate HDL endocytosis (By similarity). May participate in regulation of parathyroid-hormone and para-thyroid-hormone-related protein release.
组织特异性	Absorptive epithelia, including renal proximal tubules.
疾病相关	Defects in LRP2 are the cause of Donnai-Barrow syndrome (DBS) [MIM:222448]; also known as facio-oculo-acoustico-renal syndrome (FOAR syndrome). DBS is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by major malformations including agenesis of the corpus callosum, congenital diaphragmatic hernia, facial dysmorphology, ocular anomalies, sensorineural hearing loss and developmental delay. The FOAR syndrome was first described as comprising facial anomalies, ocular anomalies, sensorineural hearing loss, and proteinuria. DBS and FOAR were first described as distinct disorders but the classic distinguishing features between the 2 disorders were presence of proteinuria and absence of diaphragmatic hernia and corpus callosum anomalies in FOAR. Early reports noted that the 2 disorders shared many phenotypic features and may be identical. Although there is variability in the expression of some features (e.g. agenesis of the corpus callosum and proteinuria), DBS and FOAR are now considered to represent the same entity.
序列相似性	Belongs to the LDLR family. Contains 17 EGF-like domains. Contains 36 LDL-receptor class A domains. Contains 37 LDL-receptor class B repeats.
细胞定位	Membrane. Membrane > coated pit.

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