

55728

PCSK9 (D5K4S) Rabbit mAb



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Applications: W	Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 65, 80	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q8NBP7	Entrez-Gene Id: 255738
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		PCSK9 (D5K4S) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total PCSK9 protein.				
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with recombinant protein specific to the carboxy terminus of human PCSK9 protein.				
Background		The proprotein convertases (PCs) are enzymes that activate precursor proteins through proteolytic cleavage within the secretory pathway. PCs comprise several enzymes that are basic amino acid-specific proteinases (furin, PC1/3, PC2, PC4, PACE4, PC5/6, and PC7), as well as nonbasic amino acid convertases (S1P and PC9) (1). PCs have a common structure that includes an N-terminal signal peptide for secretory pathway targeting; a pro-domain that is thought to act as an intramolecular chaperone; a catalytic domain containing the active site; a P-domain that contributes to the overall folding of the enzyme by regulating stability, calcium-, and pH-dependence; and a C-terminal domain that interacts with the membrane (2). PCs act in a tissue- and substrate-specific fashion to generate an array of bioactive peptides and proteins from precursors, both in the brain and the periphery (3). Mutations in the PCSK9 gene (encoding proprotein converts subtilisin/kexin type 9, PC9) have been found to cause autosomal-dominant hypercholesterolemia. PCSK9 was therefore demonstrated to be a key factor involved in lipoprotein metabolism (4). PCSK9 acts as a chaperone protein that binds the LDL receptor (LDLR) at the cell membrane and induces LDLR lysosomal degradation rather than recycling (5). PCSK9 inhibition has since been a new therapeutic strategy for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia (6).				
Background References		1. Scamuffa, N. et al. (2006) <i>FASEB J</i> 20, 1954-63. 2. Fugère, M. and Day, R. (2005) <i>Trends Pharmacol Sci</i> 26, 294-301. 3. Seidah, N.G. and Chrétien, M. (1999) <i>Brain Res</i> 848, 45-62. 4. Abifadel, M. et al. (2003) <i>Nat Genet</i> 34, 154-6. 5. Cariou, B. et al. (2011) <i>Atherosclerosis</i> 216, 258-65. 6. Cohen, J.C. et al. (2006) <i>N Engl J Med</i> 354, 1264-72.				
Species Reactivity		Species reactivity is do	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
Western Black B. CC.		TARROTTANT 5				

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

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