

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody to Mouse PCSK9



Catalog Number: 50251-R106

General Information	
Immunogen:	Recombinant Mouse PCSK9 protein (Catalog#50251-M08H)
Clone ID:	106
Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Applications:	ELISA
Specificity:	Mouse PCSK9
Formulation:	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% trehalose
Storage:	< -20° C

Preparation

This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Mouse PCSK9 (rM PCSK9; Catalog#50251-M08H; NP_705793.1; Met 1-Gln 694).

Applications

Direct ELISA – This antibody can be used at 0.1-0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Mouse PCSK9. The detection limit for Mouse PCSK9 is approximately 0.0049 ng/well.

Specificity

Mouse PCSK9

No cross-reactivity in ELISA with

Human PCSK9

Rhesus PCSK9

Human PCSK1

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -70°C. **Preservative-Free.**

Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Background

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9), also known as NARC1 (neural apoptosis regulated convertase), is a newly identified human secretory subtilase belonging to the proteinase K subfamily. PCSK9 is synthesized as a soluble zymogen, and undergoes autocatalytic intramolecular processing in the endoplasmic reticulum, resulting in the generation of an active proteinase with a broad alkaline pH optimum and no apparent calcium requirement for activity. PCSK9 is highly expressed in the liver and regulates low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) protein levels. PCSK9 is able to bind directly to the LDLR through its epidermal growth factor-like repeat A (EGF-A) binding domain, and induces and accelerates LDLR internalization and degradation. Accordingly, PCSK9 contributes to cholesterol homeostasis and may have a role in the differentiation of cortical neurons. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal dominant hypercholesterolemia characterized by increased LDL cholesterol level, which is a risk factor for coronary heart disease.

Reference

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