

Rabbit HMGCR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-HMGCR antibody

HMGCR Antibody

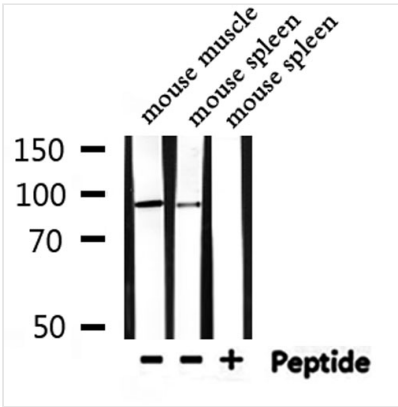
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326285	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

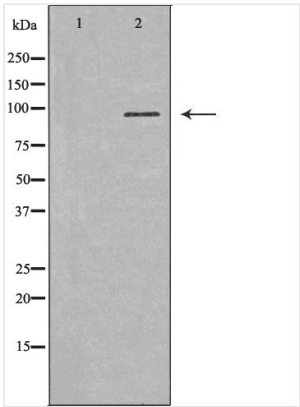
HMGCR; Polyclonal Antibody; HMGCR Antibody; 3 hydroxy 3 methylglutaryl CoA reductase; 3 hydroxy 3 methylglutaryl Coenzyme A reductase; 3 hydroxymethylglutaryl CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA reductase (NADPH); 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase; 3H3M; HMDH_HUMAN; HMG CoA reductase; HMG CoAR; HMG-CoA reductase; Hmgcr; Hydroxymethylglutaryl CoA reductase; LDLCQ3; MGC103269; Red; anti-HMGCR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

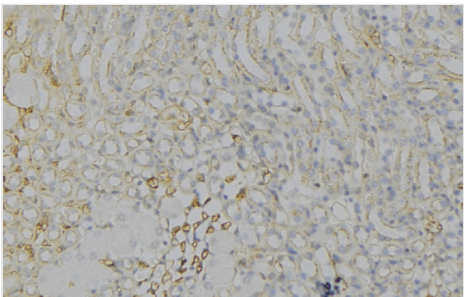
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	HMGCR antibody detects endogenous levels of total HMGCR
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	888
Applicable Applications for anti-HMGCR antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human HMGCR
Subcellular Location	Endoplasmic Reticulum Membrane. Peroxisome Membrane.
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Pig, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog, Xenopus
Similarity	Pig (88%), Bovine (100%), Horse (100%), Sheep (88%), Rabbit (88%), Dog (88%), Xenopus (88%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse muscle, mouse spleen, using HMGR antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts of hela, using HMGR antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA326285 at 1/100 staining Human gastric tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-HMGR antibody

Description: HMG-CoA reductase is the rate-limiting enzyme for cholesterol synthesis and is regulated via a negative feedback mechanism mediated by sterols and non-sterol metabolites derived from mevalonate, the product of the reaction catalyzed by reductase. Normally in mammalian cells this enzyme is suppressed by cholesterol derived from the internalization and degradation of low density lipoprotein (LDL) via the LDL receptor. Competitive inhibitors of the reductase induce the expression of LDL receptors in the liver, which in turn increases the catabolism of plasma LDL and lowers the plasma concentration of cholesterol, an important determinant of atherosclerosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008]

Function: Transmembrane glycoprotein that is the rate-limiting enzyme in cholesterol biosynthesis as well as in the biosynthesis of nonsterol isoprenoids that are essential for normal cell function including ubiquinone and geranylgeranyl proteins.

Subunit Structure: Homodimer. Interacts (via its SSD) with INSIG1; the interaction, accelerated by sterols, leads to the recruitment of HMGR to AMFR/gp78 for its ubiquitination by the sterol-mediated ERAD pathway. Interacts with UBIAD1.

Post-translational Modifications: N-glycosylated. Deglycosylated by NGLY1 on release from the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) in a sterol-mediated manner. Undergoes sterol-mediated ubiquitination and ER-associated degradation (ERAD). Accumulation of sterols in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane, triggers binding of the reductase to the ER membrane protein INSIG1. This INSIG1 binding leads to the recruitment of the ubiquitin ligase, AMFR/gp78 or RNF145, initiating ubiquitination of the reductase. The ubiquitinated reductase is then extracted from the ER membrane and delivered to cytosolic 26S proteasomes by a mechanism probably mediated by the ATPase Valosin-containing protein VCP/p97. Lys-248 is the main site of ubiquitination. Ubiquitination is enhanced by the presence of a geranylgeranylated protein.

Similarity: Belongs to the HMG-CoA reductase family.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557643
NCBI GeneID	3156
NCBI Accession #	NP_000850.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000859.2
UniProt Accession #	P04035; Q8N190; B7Z3Y9
Molecular Weight	Observed: 95 kDa Predicted: 98 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A reductase isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase
NCBI Official Symbol	HMGCR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	LDLCQ3
NCBI Protein Information	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A reductase
UniProt Protein Name	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase
UniProt Gene Name	HMGCR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	HMG-CoA reductase

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/hmgcr-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326285>