

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse VLDL R in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse VLDL R Thr25-Ala798 Accession # AAA59384
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse VLDL R (Catalog # <a href="#">2258-VL</a> )

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

VLDL R is a 105 kDa type I integral membrane protein that belongs to the LDL receptor family. It plays a significant role in lipid metabolism and in nervous system development and function (1, 2). Mouse VLDL R has a 770 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) and a 54 aa cytoplasmic region. The ECD contains eight LDLR class A repeats, three EGF-like repeats, six LDLR class B repeats, and a juxtamembrane region that is rich in O-linked glycosylation (3, 4). The cytoplasmic domain contains one NPXY internalization motif. VLDL R is predominantly expressed in striated muscle, adipose tissue, brain, and endothelial cells lining capillaries and small arterioles (3-6). VLDL R participates in the tissue uptake of fatty acids from plasma by mediating the internalization of ApoE-containing lipoparticles (i.e. VLDL, β-VLDL, and chylomicron remnants) (5, 7). VLDL R binds and internalizes lipoprotein lipase (LPL) and mediates its transport from the basolateral to the luminal face of endothelial cells (6, 8). VLDL R knockout mice are characterized by reduced LPL activity, reduced serum triglyceride clearance, and a resistance to developing obesity (7, 9, 10). VLDL R influences breast cancer cell motility by mediating the uptake of uPAR-PAI1 complexes (6, 11). Lipoprotein accumulation via macrophage VLDL R is instrumental in promoting the formation of atherosclerotic plaques (12). In the nervous system, VLDL R and ApoE R2 interactions with Reelin are critical for neuronal migration and positioning in the developing brain (13). VLDL R also functions in adult hippocampal synapse maturation, synaptic plasticity, and memory formation (14, 15). The ECD of mouse VLDL R shares 95% aa sequence identity with human and rat VLDL R. Within shared regions, mouse VLDL R shares 55% and 53% aa sequence identity with ApoE R2 and LDL R, respectively.

## References:

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