

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Proprotein Convertase 9/PCSK9 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 499920R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Proprotein Convertase 9/PCSK9 Arg29-Gln692 Accession # Q8NBP7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

ELISA Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The human PCSK9 gene encodes Proprotein Convertase 9 (PC9), which is also known as Neural Apoptosis Regulated Convertase 1 (NARC1) (1). The deduced amino acid sequence of human PCSK9 consists of a signal peptide (aa 1 to 30), a propeptide (aa 31 to 152), and a mature chain (aa 153 to 692) that contains a serine protease domain (aa 161 to 431) found in members of the furin/PC family. PCSK9 protease activity may be limited, since it has only been demonstrated through its own autocatalytic processing (2). After the autocleavage in the ER, the pro domain and mature chain exit the cell together through non-covalent interactions (3). PCSK9 is a key regulator of LDL-cholesterol levels (LDL-C) through binding of the LDL receptor, resulting in the reduction of receptor recycling to the cell surface and the acceleration of receptor degradation in lysosomes (3). Both gain of function (GOF) and loss-of-function (LOF) mutations have been found in the PCSK9 gene (3). GOF mutations are linked to familial autosomal dominant hypercholesterolemia, a disease characterized by elevated plasma levels of LDL-C. In comparison, LOF mutations lead to low levels of LDL-C and protection against coronary heart disease.

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