abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Lrp2 / Megalin antibody ab101011

1 Abreviews 1 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-Lrp2 / Megalin antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Lrp2 / Megalin
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA, IHC-P
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human **Predicted to work with:** Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Synthetic peptides derived from the C terminal part of Human Lrp2/ Megalin.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Constituent: Whole serum
Purity	Whole antiserum
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee	Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab101011 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Function	Acts together with cubilin to mediate HDL endocytosis (By similarity). May participate in regulation of parathyroid-hormone and para-thyroid-hormone-related protein release.
Tissue specificity	Absorptive epithelia, including renal proximal tubules.
Involvement in disease	Defects in LRP2 are the cause of Donnai-Barrow syndrome (DBS) [MIM:222448]; also known as facioocculoacousticorenal syndrome (FOAR syndrome). DBS is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by major malformations including agenesis of the corpus callosum, congenital diaphragmatic hernia, facial dysmorphology, ocular anomalies, sensorineural hearing loss and developmental delay. The FOAR syndrome was first described as comprising facial anomalies, ocular anomalies, sensorineural hearing loss, and proteinuria. DBS and FOAR were first described as distinct disorders but the classic distinguishing features between the 2 disorders were presence of proteinuria and absence of diaphragmatic hernia and corpus callosum anomalies in FOAR. Early reports noted that the 2 disorders shared many phenotypic features and may be identical. Although there is variability in the expression of some features (e.g. agenesis of the corpus callosum and proteinuria), DBS and FOAR are now considered to represent the same entity.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the LDLR family. Contains 17 EGF-like domains. Contains 36 LDL-receptor class A domains. Contains 37 LDL-receptor class B repeats.
Cellular localization	Membrane. Membrane > coated pit.

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