

**PCSK9 Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10837****Specification**

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**PCSK9 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8NBP7</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	74286

**PCSK9 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 255738**Application & Usage****Western blot:** 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml, **ELISA:** 0.2 - 1 µg/ml**Other Names**

PCSK9, FH3, HCHOLA3, LDLCQ1, NARC1, PC9

**Target/Specificity**

PSC9

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Lyophilized powder

**Formulation**

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 50 mM tris, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.0 with trehalose and 0.05% sodium azide as protectant before lyophilization.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

PCSK9 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PCSK9 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** PCSK9**Synonyms** NARC1**Function**

Crucial player in the regulation of plasma cholesterol homeostasis. Binds to low-density lipoprotein receptor family members: low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR), very low density lipoprotein receptor (VLDLR), apolipoprotein E receptor (LRP1/APOER) and apolipoprotein receptor 2 (LRP8/APOER2), and promotes their degradation in intracellular acidic compartments (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18039658" target="\_blank">18039658</a>). Acts via a non- proteolytic mechanism to enhance the degradation of the hepatic LDLR through a clathrin LDLRAP1/ARH-mediated pathway. May prevent the recycling of LDLR from endosomes to the cell surface or direct it to lysosomes for degradation. Can induce ubiquitination of LDLR leading to its subsequent degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18799458" target="\_blank">18799458</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17461796" target="\_blank">17461796</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18197702" target="\_blank">18197702</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22074827" target="\_blank">22074827</a>). Inhibits intracellular degradation of APOB via the autophagosome/lysosome pathway in a LDLR-independent manner. Involved in the disposal of non-acetylated intermediates of BACE1 in the early secretory pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18660751" target="\_blank">18660751</a>). Inhibits epithelial Na(+) channel (ENaC)-mediated Na(+) absorption by reducing ENaC surface expression primarily by increasing its proteasomal degradation. Regulates neuronal apoptosis via modulation of LRP8/APOER2 levels and related anti-apoptotic signaling pathways.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Secreted. Endosome. Lysosome. Cell surface. Endoplasmic reticulum. Golgi apparatus. Note=Autocatalytic cleavage is required to transport it from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus and for the secretion of the mature protein Localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum in the absence of LDLR and colocalizes to the cell surface and to the endosomes/lysosomes in the presence of LDLR. The sorting to the cell surface and endosomes is required in order to fully promote LDLR degradation

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in neuro-epithelioma, colon carcinoma, hepatic and pancreatic cell lines, and in Schwann cells

**PCSK9 Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**PCSK9 Antibody - Images****PCSK9 Antibody - Background**

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9), is an enzyme which in humans is encoded by

the PCSK9 gene. This gene encodes a proprotein convertase belonging to the proteinase K subfamily of the secretory subtilase family. This protein plays a major regulatory role in cholesterol homeostasis. PCSK9 binds to the epidermal growth factor-like repeat A (EGF-A) domain of the low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR), inducing LDLR degradation. PCSK9 may also have a role in the differentiation of cortical neurons. Mutations in this gene have been associated with a rare form of autosomal dominant familial hypercholesterolemia (HCHOLA3).