



## Rhesus NARC1 [His] (DAG-H10327)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Species</b>	Rhesus
<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	His
<b>Applications</b>	1. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated human LDLR in a functional ELISA . 2. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated mouse LDLR in a functional ELISA.
<b>Size</b>	10 µg, 20 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Store it under sterile conditions at -70 °C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	This gene encodes a member of the subtilisin-like proprotein convertase family, which includes proteases that process protein and peptide precursors trafficking through regulated or constitutive branches of the secretory pathway. The encoded protein undergoes an autocatalytic processing event with its prosegment in the ER and is constitutively secreted as an inactive protease into the extracellular matrix and trans-Golgi network. It is expressed in liver, intestine and kidney tissues and escorts specific receptors for lysosomal degradation. It plays a role in cholesterol and fatty acid metabolism. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal dominant familial hypercholesterolemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]
<b>Keywords</b>	PCSK9; proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9; HCHOLA3, hypercholesterolemia, autosomal dominant 3; FH3; NARC 1; NARC1; NARC-1; HCHOLA3;