

ARG82984 Human PCSK9 ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	ARG82984 Human PCSK9 ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Human PCSK9 in serum, plasma, cell culture supernatant samples.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	Cross-Reactivity: Not reacts with Human LDLR, Proprotein Convertase 1, Proprotein Convertase 7 proteins; Mouse and Rat Proprotein Convertase 9 proteins.
Target Name	PCSK9
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Sensitivity	62.5 pg/ml
Sample Type	Serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants.
Standard Range	125 - 8000 pg/ml
Sample Volume	100 µl
Precision	Intra-Assay CV: less than 10% Inter-Assay CV: less than 10%
Alternate Names	PC9; Subtilisin/kexin-like protease PC9; Proprotein convertase 9; Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9; Neural apoptosis-regulated convertase 1; FH3; EC 3.4.21.-; HCHOLA3; NARC1; LDLCQ1; NARC-1

Application Instructions

Assay Time	~ 4 hours
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Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 2-8°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	PCSK9
Gene Full Name	proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9
Background	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]

Function	Crucial player in the regulation of plasma cholesterol homeostasis. Binds to low-density lipid 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. 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. 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. 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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
PTM	<p>Cleavage by furin and PCSK5 generates a truncated inactive protein that is unable to induce LDLR degradation.</p> <p>Undergoes autocatalytic cleavage in the endoplasmic reticulum to release the propeptide from the N-terminus and the cleavage of the propeptide is strictly required for its maturation and activation. The cleaved propeptide however remains associated with the catalytic domain through non-covalent interactions, preventing potential substrates from accessing its active site. As a result, it is secreted from cells as a propeptide-containing, enzymatically inactive protein.</p> <p>Phosphorylation protects the propeptide against proteolysis.</p>
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Endoplasmic reticulum, Endosome, Golgi apparatus, Lysosome, Secreted