

LRP15 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6152a**Specification**

LRP15 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q96PB8](#)**LRP15 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 116135**Other Names**

Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 3B, Leucine-rich repeat protein LRP15, LRRC3B, LRP15

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6152a](/product/products/AP6152a) was selected from the C-term region of human LRP15. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LRP15 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** LRRC3B**Synonyms** LRP15**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass membrane protein

LRP15 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

LRP15 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

LRP15 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Low density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related protein (LRP), a member of the LDL receptor family, binds multiple classes of ligands and has been implicated in a broad range of normal and disease processes involving lipid metabolism, protease clearance, and cell migration (1). Structurally, members of the LDLR family share homology within their extracellular domains, which are highlighted by the presence of clusters of ligand-binding repeats. LRP is a large endocytic receptor that participates in several biological pathways and plays prominent roles in lipoprotein metabolism and in the catabolism of proteinases involved in coagulation and fibrinolysis. LRP also mediates the cellular entry of certain viruses and toxins and facilitates the activation of various lysosomal enzymes (2). All LRPs are expressed in the central nervous system and, for most receptors, animal models have shown that they are indispensable for successful neurodevelopment. The mechanisms by which they regulate the formation of the nervous system are varied and include the transduction of extracellular signals and the modulation of intracellular signal propagation, as well as cargo transport, the function most commonly attributed to this gene family (3).

LRP15 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Clark, H.F., et al., Genome Res. 13(10):2265-2270 (2003).