

ARG43872 anti-OLR1 / LOX1 antibody [15C4] (PE)

Package: 100 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognize OLR1 / LOX1.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	15C4
Isotype	IgG2a kappa
Target Name	OLR1 / LOX1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human OLR1 / LOX1 fusion protein.
Conjugation	PE
Alternate Names	Lectin-like oxidized LDL receptor 1; Lectin-type oxidized LDL receptor 1; LOX-1; CLEC8A; SLOX1; LOXIN; hLOX-1; Oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor 1; Lectin-like oxLDL receptor 1; C-type lectin domain family 8 member A; Ox-LDL receptor 1; LOX1; SCARE1

Application Instructions

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
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Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 4°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	OLR1
Gene Full Name	oxidized low density lipoprotein (lectin-like) receptor 1
Background	This gene encodes a low density lipoprotein receptor that belongs to the C-type lectin superfamily. This gene is regulated through the cyclic AMP signaling pathway. The encoded protein binds, internalizes and degrades oxidized low-density lipoprotein. This protein may be involved in the regulation of Fas-

induced apoptosis. This protein may play a role as a scavenger receptor. Mutations of this gene have been associated with atherosclerosis, risk of myocardial infarction, and may modify the risk of Alzheimer's disease. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]

Function	Receptor that mediates the recognition, internalization and degradation of oxidatively modified low density lipoprotein (oxLDL) by vascular endothelial cells. OxLDL is a marker of atherosclerosis that induces vascular endothelial cell activation and dysfunction, resulting in pro-inflammatory responses, pro-oxidative conditions and apoptosis. Its association with oxLDL induces the activation of NF-kappa-B through an increased production of intracellular reactive oxygen and a variety of pro-atherogenic cellular responses including a reduction of nitric oxide (NO) release, monocyte adhesion and apoptosis. In addition to binding oxLDL, it acts as a receptor for the HSP70 protein involved in antigen cross-presentation to naive T-cells in dendritic cells, thereby participating in cell-mediated antigen cross-presentation. Also involved in inflammatory process, by acting as a leukocyte-adhesion molecule at the vascular interface in endotoxin-induced inflammation. Also acts as a receptor for advanced glycation end (AGE) products, activated platelets, monocytes, apoptotic cells and both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	31 kDa
PTM	The intrachain disulfide-bonds prevent N-glycosylation at some sites. N-glycosylated.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Membrane raft. Secreted Note=A secreted form also exists. Localization to membrane rafts requires palmitoylation