



Rabbit Anti-sLOX 1 antibody

SL4206R

Product Name:	sLOX 1
Chinese Name:	可溶性凝集素样氧化低密度Lipoprotein受体1抗体
Alias:	Soluble Lectin-like oxidized low density lipoprotein receptor-1; sLOX-1; soluble form, C-type lectin domain family 8 member A; CLEC8A; hLOX 1; hLOX-1; Lectin like oxidized LDL receptor 1; Lectin like oxLDL receptor 1; Lectin type oxidized LDL receptor 1; Lectin-like oxidized LDL receptor 1; Lectin-like oxLDL receptor 1; Lectin-type oxidized LDL receptor 1; LOX-1; Olr1; OLR1_HUMAN; Ox LDL receptor 1; Ox-LDL receptor 1; Oxidised low density lipoprotein (lectin like) receptor 1; Oxidized low density lipoprotein receptor 1; Oxidized low density lipoprotein receptor 1 soluble form ; Oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor 1; SCARE1; Scavenger receptor class E, member 1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	31kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human sLOX 1:201-273/273<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of

	antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Secreted. Note=A secreted form also exists.</p> <p>Tissue Specificity: Expressed at high level in endothelial cells and vascular-rich organs such as placenta, lung, liver and brain, aortic intima, bone marrow, spinal cord and substantia nigra. Also expressed at the surface of dendritic cells. Widely expressed at intermediate and low level.</p> <p>Post-translational modifications: The intrachain disulfide-bonds prevent N-glycosylation at some sites. N-glycosylated.</p>

DISEASE:

Note=Independent association genetic studies have implicated OLR1 gene variants in myocardial infarction susceptibility.

Similarity:

Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.

SWISS:

P78380

Gene ID:

4973

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4973](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 108078](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 140914](#)Rat

[Oimim: 602601](#)Human

[SwissProt: P78380](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9EQ09](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: O70156](#)Rat

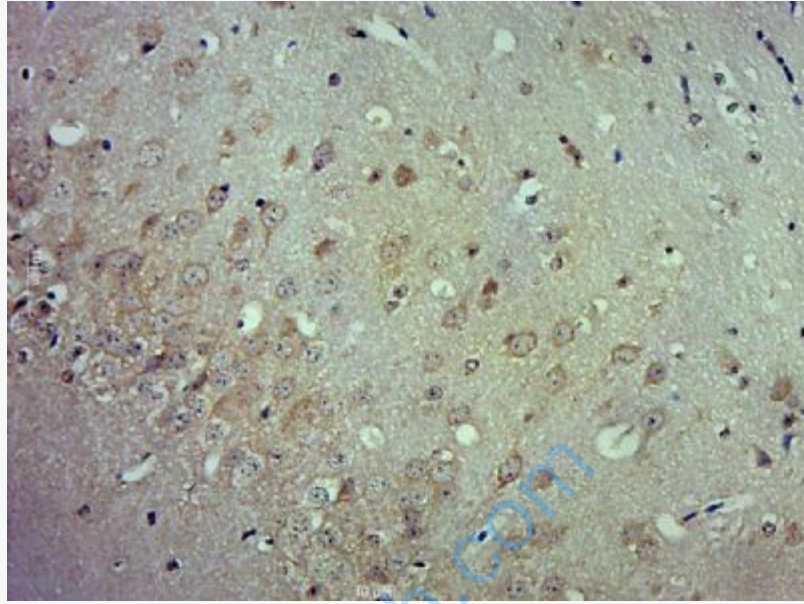
[Unigene: 412484](#)Human

[Unigene: 293626](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 87449](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (sLOX 1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL4206R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.