

**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]

<b>Function</b>	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]
<b>Calculated Mw</b>	31 kDa
<b>PTM</b>	The intrachain disulfide-bonds prevent N-glycosylation at some sites. N-glycosylated.
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	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