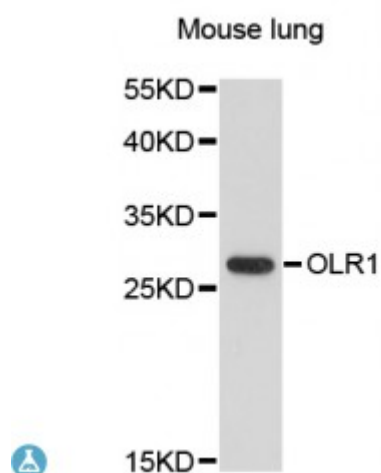


Anti-OLR1 Antibody



Description

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.

Model	STJ113959
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 1-100 of human OLR1 (NP_002534.1).
Gene ID	4973
Gene Symbol	OLR1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:1000
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
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor 1 Ox-LDL receptor 1 C-type lectin domain family 8 member A Lectin-like oxidized LDL receptor 1 LOX-1 Lectin-like oxLDL receptor 1 hLOX-1 Lectin-type oxidized LDL receptor
Molecular Weight	30.959 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:8133OMIM:602601Reactome:R-HSA-202733
Alternative Names	Oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor 1 Ox-LDL receptor 1 C-type lectin domain family 8 member A Lectin-like oxidized LDL receptor 1 LOX-1 Lectin-like oxLDL receptor 1 hLOX-1 Lectin-type oxidized LDL receptor
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,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	The intrachain disulfide-bonds prevent N-glycosylation at some sites