

Anti-OLR1 antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to OLR1
Model	STJ192383
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human OLR1 protein.
Immunogen Region	60-140aa
Gene ID	4973
Gene Symbol	OLR1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	OLR1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
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	OLR1 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
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 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:8133OMIM:602601
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.
Sequence and Domain Family	The cytoplasmic region is required for subcellular sorting on the cell surface.; The C-type lectin domain mediates the recognition and binding of oxLDL.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Lipid-anchor. Cell membrane. Single-pass type II membrane protein. Membrane raft. Secreted. A secreted form also exists. Localization to membrane rafts requires palmitoylation.
Post-translational Modifications	The intrachain disulfide-bonds prevent N-glycosylation at some sites.; N-glycosylated.