

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse SR-A1/MSR in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse SR-AI/MSR Trp79-Ser454 Accession # AAA39747
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The scavenger receptor (SR) family comprises a group of functionally defined membrane receptors that share the common ability to bind and internalize modified forms of Low Density Lipoproteins (mLDL) (1 - 3). Family members are classified alphabetically. The A class include four proteins: the three subtypes of SR-A (AI, AII, and AIII) that are generated by alternative splicing of the same gene, and a structurally similar protein named MARCO (4). All A class SRs are multidomain trimeric type II membrane proteins. SR-AI has an N-terminal cytoplasmic domain, a transmembrane domain, a spacer domain, an α-helical coiled coil, a collagen-like domain and a C-terminal cysteine-rich domain. SR-A is expressed by most tissue macrophages, dendritic cells and Kupffer cells. It is also highly expressed by microglia in neonatal as well as Alzheimer's Disease brains. SR-AI binds a broad range of polyanionic ligands including modified proteins (e.g. Oxidized, acetylated or maleylated LDL, Advanced glycation end-product proteins), polyribonucleotides (polyguanosine and polyinosine), polysaccharides (dextran sulfate, fucoidan), phospholipids (phosphatidylserine), bacterial products (lipopolysaccharide and lipoteichoic acid) and selected chemical compounds (silica, crocidolite asbestos). The ligand-binding region has been localized to a positively charged region in the carboxyl end of the collagen-like domain. Based on its ligand binding characteristics, SR-AI is implicated in many physiological and pathophysiological functions. Studies using SR-A knockout mouse have also suggested roles of SR-A in atherogenesis, host defense and innate immunity, acquired immune responses, macrophage adhesion, and phagocytosis of apoptotic cells (1 - 3).

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