

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Selected for its ability to block receptor-ligand interaction in a functional ELISA assay. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse LOX-1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human LOX-1 (R&D Systems, Catalog # 1798-LX) Ser61-Gln273 Accession # P78380
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 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.
Immunohistochemistry	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

Lectin-like oxidized low-density-lipoprotein receptor-1 (LOX-1), also known as oxidized low-density-lipoprotein receptor-1 (OLR-1), is a type II transmembrane receptor belonging to the C-type lectin family (1). It also belongs to the functionally defined scavenger receptor (SR) superfamily, whose members share the common ability to bind and internalize modified forms of Low Density Lipoproteins (LDL) (2 - 4). LOX-1 is the first member of the class E scavenger receptor subfamily (SR-E). It binds and supports the internalization of multiple structurally unrelated macromolecules including oxidized LDL, advanced glycation end products (AGE), activated platelets, bacteria, apoptotic or aged cells, and heat shock proteins (5 - 7). LOX-1 has also been implicated as an intestinal receptor involved in the transcytosis of pancreatic bile salt-dependent lipase (8). The human LOX-1 gene encodes a 273 amino acid (aa) residue protein with a short N-terminal intracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, an extracellular stalk/neck region followed by a C-type lectin-like domain (CTLTD) (1, 6). The CTLTD, which is required for ligand recognition, contains the six conserved cysteine residues present in all C-type lectins, but lacks the Ca²⁺-binding residues found in classical C-type lectins. LOX-1 can be detected on activated endothelial cells, vascular smooth muscle cells, macrophages, intestinal cells and dendritic cells (6 - 8). The expression of LOX-1 is induced by proinflammatory or proatherogenic stimuli, as well as by oxidized LDL itself and hemodynamic or oxidative stress. Human LOX-1 exists on the cell surface as covalent homodimers, which can further associate into non-covalent-linked oligomers (9). Cell surface LOX-1 can also be cleaved by yet unidentified proteases to release the soluble LOX-1 extracellular domain (6). Binding and endocytosis of oxidized LDL by LOX-1 induces oxidative stress, activates NFκB, and upregulates the expression of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 and matrix metalloproteases (5 - 9). LOX-1-dependent oxidized LDL uptake also induces apoptosis by inducing the expression of the pro-apoptotic Bax and downregulation of the anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 (10). Oxidized LDL plays a key role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and endothelial dysfunction. Blockade of LOX-1 functions may turn out to be a suitable target for the therapeutic intervention of atherosclerosis.

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