

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human SR-AI/MSR in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 35% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse SR-AI is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human SR-AI/MSR Lys77-Leu451 Accession # P21757
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human SR-AI/MSR (Catalog # 2708-MS)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The type I class A macrophage scavenger receptor (SR-AI; also MSR-AI) is a 70-80 kDa protein that belongs to an ever expanding family of transmembrane molecules collectively referred to as scavenger receptors (1-3). Receptors of this family contain characteristic extracellular domains and bind to a series of generally unrelated, but negatively-charged/polyanionic ligands (1, 3). Human SR-AI is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein that is 451 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 50 aa cytoplasmic tail, a 26 aa transmembrane segment and a 375 aa extracellular region (4, 5). The extracellular region contains four definitive domains, with a membrane proximal spacer of 33 aa, an α -helical coiled-coil domain of 163 aa, a collagen-like domain of 69 aa, and a cysteine-rich C-terminus of 110 aa (4, 6). The cysteine-rich domain (CRD) forms three intrachain disulfide bonds (7). The functional form of the molecule is a 220-230 kDa membrane-associated trimer that, in human, apparently has two disulfide bonded chains and a third noncovalently associated subunit (8, 9). Human extracellular region is 73% and 72% aa identical to bovine and mouse SR-AI extracellular region, respectively. The human gene for SR-A gives rise to three isoforms; the I isoform of 451 aa, the II isoform of 358 aa, and the III isoform of 388 aa (4, 5, 10). All are equal through the first 344 aa which includes the cytoplasmic tail through the collagenous domain. Isoform II (SR-AII) shows a severe truncation of the CRD, but is expressed on the cell surface. Isoform III (SR-AIII) has a modest truncation of the CRD, and cannot be expressed on the cell surface. Their functions are unknown. However, relative to SR-AI, SR-AII is known to show differential sensitivity to LPS and receptor binding to gram-negative bacteria (9, 11), while SR-AIII is known to be a dominant-negative isoform (10). SR-AIII may achieve this by either heterotrimerizing with SR-AI, or simply eliminating the production of SR-AI mRNA.

References:

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