

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human LOX-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant mouse LOX-1.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 331212
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human LOX-1/OLR1 Ser61-Gln273 Accession # P78380
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line treated with PMA

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (CTLD) (1, 6). The CTLD, 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.

References:

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