

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human SR-AI/MSR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse SR-AI is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 351615
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human SR-AI/MSR Lys77-Leu451 Accession # P21757
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

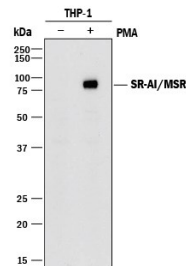
## APPLICATIONS

**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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	M2 macrophages cells treated with 50 ng/mL Recombinant Human M-CSF Protein (Catalog # <a href="#">216-MC</a> ) for 6 days followed by an overnight polarization with 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-4 Protein (Catalog # <a href="#">204-IL</a> ) and 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-13 Protein (Catalog # <a href="#">213-ILB</a> )
<b>CyTOF-reported</b>	This clone has been commercially reported for use in CyTOF®. Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

## DATA

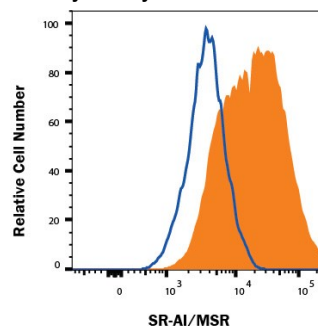
### Western Blot



#### Detection of Human SR-AI/MSR by Western Blot.

Western blot shows lysates of THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line untreated (-) or treated (+) with 80 nM PMA for 72 hours. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human SR-AI/MSR Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2708) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # [HAF018](#)). A specific band was detected for SR-AI/MSR at approximately 80 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

### Flow Cytometry



**Detection of SR-AI/MSR in M2 macrophages cells by Flow Cytometry.** M2 macrophages cells treated with 50 ng/mL Recombinant Human M-CSF Protein (Catalog # [216-MC](#)) for 6 days followed by an overnight polarization with 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-4 Protein (Catalog # [204-IL](#)) and 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-13 Protein (Catalog # [213-ILB](#)) were stained with Mouse Anti-Human SR-AI/MSR Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2708, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # [MAB004](#), open histogram), followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # [F0102B](#)). View our protocol for [Staining Membrane-associated Proteins](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

The type I class A macrophage scavenger receptor (SR-AI; also MSR-AI) is a 70-80 kDa protein that belongs to the scavenger receptor superfamily (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  $\alpha$ -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 identical 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. 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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