

# OLR1 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)  
Catalog # AP8849c

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P78380</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	30959
<b>Antigen Region</b>	64-92

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	4973
<b>Other Names</b>	Oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor 1, Ox-LDL receptor 1, C-type lectin domain family 8 member A, Lectin-like oxidized LDL receptor 1, LOX-1, Lectin-like oxLDL receptor 1, hLOX-1, Lectin-type oxidized LDL receptor 1, Oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor 1, soluble form, OLR1, CLEC8A, LOX1
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This OLR1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 64-92 amino acids from the Central region of human OLR1.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	OLR1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	OLR1
<b>Synonyms</b>	CLEC8A, LOX1

<b>Function</b>	Receptor that mediates the recognition, internalization and degradation of oxidatively modified low density lipoprotein (oxLDL) by vascular endothelial cells. OxLDL is a marker of atherosclerosis that induces vascular endothelial cell activation and dysfunction, resulting in pro-inflammatory responses, pro-oxidative conditions and apoptosis. Its association with oxLDL induces the activation of NF-kappa-B through an increased production of intracellular reactive oxygen and a variety of pro-atherogenic cellular responses including a reduction of nitric oxide (NO) release, monocyte adhesion and apoptosis. In addition to binding oxLDL, it acts as a receptor for the HSP70 protein involved in antigen cross-presentation to naive T-cells in dendritic cells, thereby participating in cell-mediated antigen cross-presentation. Also involved in inflammatory process, by acting as a leukocyte-adhesion molecule at the vascular interface in endotoxin-induced inflammation. Also acts as a receptor for advanced glycation end (AGE) products, activated platelets, monocytes, apoptotic cells and both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Membrane raft. Secreted. Note=A secreted form also exists. Localization to membrane rafts requires palmitoylation
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Expressed at high level in endothelial cells and vascular-rich organs such as placenta, lung, liver and brain, aortic intima, bone marrow, spinal cord and substantia nigra. Also expressed at the surface of dendritic cells. Widely expressed at intermediate and low level.

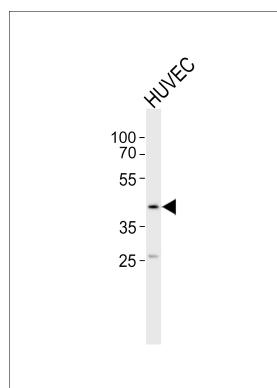
## Background

OLR1 is a low density lipoprotein receptor that belongs to the C-type lectin superfamily. This protein binds, internalizes and degrades oxidized low-density lipoprotein. This protein may be involved in the regulation of Fas-induced apoptosis. This protein may play a role as a scavenger receptor.

## References

Predazzi,I.M.,et.al., Ann. Hum. Biol. 37 (2), 136-148 (2010)

## Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from HUVEC cell line, using OLR1 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP8849c). AP8849c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

## Citations

- [Cytochrome b561 regulates iron metabolism by activating the Akt/mTOR pathway to promote Breast Cancer Cells proliferation](#)



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.