Recombinant Rat OLR1/LOX1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSR030274

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

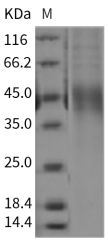
Description

Synonyms	OLR1;Lox1;Oldlr1
Species	Rat
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Leu60-Gln364
Accession	O70156
Calculated Molecular Weight	37.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	43-47 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor 1 (Ox-LDL receptor 1 or OLR1), also known as lectin-type oxidized LDL receptor 1 (LOX1), is a receptor protein that belongs to the C-type lectin superfamily. LOX1 is a multi-ligand receptor

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originally identified as the endothelial oxidized LDL receptor. OLR1 / LOX1 was isolated from an aortic endothelial cell, and recently it has been discovered in macrophages and vascular smooth muscle cells in artery vessels. The expression of LOX1 is inducted by inflammatory stimuli and oxidative stimuli. This protein binds, internalizes and degrades oxidized low-density lipoprotein. LOX1 may play an important role in the progression of vulnerable carotid plaque and might regulate vulnerable plaque formation in cooperation with MMPs and TIMP-2. In clinical, LOX1 is thought to be involved in the development of atherosclerotic lesions.

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