Recombinant Rat OLR1/LOX1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030275

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

Description	
Species	Rat
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Rat OLR1/LOX1 protein Leu60-Gln364, with an N-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	63.9 kDa
Observed MW	66&35 kDa
Accession	O70156
Bio-activity	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
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C 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% Tween 80 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

KDa	М
116	-
66.2	_
45.0	- 11
35.0	
25.0	-
18.4	-
14.4	-

> 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 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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