

# OxLDL Monoclonal Antibody(Capture)

catalog number: AN001320P

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

## Description

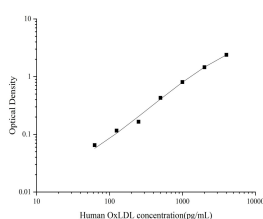
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human OxLDL Native Protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Clone</b>	6D11
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A/G Purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

## Applications

## Recommended Dilution

<b>ELISA Capture</b>	2-8 µg/mL
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## Data



Sandwich ELISA-Human OxLDL Native Protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using OxLDL antibody (AN001320P) (Capture), OxLDL antibody (AN001330P) (Detector) in sandwich ELISA. The reference range value for Human OxLDL Native Protein is 62.5-4000 pg/mL.

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

## Background

Oxidized LDL (Ox-LDL) is a class of modified LDL. In addition to oxidation-modified LDL, modified LDL also includes acetylated LDL directly combined with malondialdehyde (MDA) and 4-hydroxylenic acid (4-HNE). These LDL which are not oxidation-modified but only chemically modified are called derived LDL. Different from derived LDL, Ox-LDL has unique physiological characteristics in the following aspects: (1) Ox-LDL can affect the metabolism of arachidonic acid and inhibit the esterification of cholesterol, but the derived LDL has no such effect, (2) Ox-LDL consumes endogenous antioxidant substances in LDL and reduces vitamin E content in LDL, while MDA-LDL has no such effect, (3) Oxidative modification involves lipid peroxidation, and PUFAs in LDL are oxidized, (4) When oxidized LDL is low in oxidation degree, ApoB degrades, when the oxidation degree is high, ApoB can be repolymerized. Ox-LDL is not metabolized by LDL receptors, and is recognized, bound, and endocytosed into cells by scavenger receptors. The normal cholesterol metabolism pathway is lost, resulting in intracellular lipid deposition and foam-like transformation.

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