abcam

Product datasheet

Human LOX1 Antibody Pair - BSA and Azide free ab241811

RabMAb

Overview

Product name	Human LOX1 Antibody Pair - BSA and Azide free
Detection method	Colorimetric
Assay type	ELISA set
Range	7.81 pg/ml - 500 pg/ml
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Product overview	The Antibody Pair can be used to quantify Human LOX1. BSA and Azide free antibody pairs include unconjugated capture and detector antibodies suitable for sandwich ELISAs. The antibodies are provided at an approximate concentration of 1 mg/ml as measured by the protein A280 method. The recommended antibody orientation is based on internal optimization for ELISA-based assays. Antibody orientation is assay dependent and needs to be optimized for each assay type. Both capture and detector antibodies are rabbit monoclonal antibodies delivering consistent, specific, and sensitive results. For additional information on the performance of the antibody pair, see the equivalent SimpleStep ELISA® Kit (ab212161), which uses the same antibodies. However, due to differences in their formulation, this antibody pair cannot be used with the consumables provided with our SimpleStep ELISA Kits. Please note that the range provided for the pairs is only an estimation based on the performance of the related product using the same antibody pair. Performance of the antibody pair will depend on the specific characteristics of your assay. We guarantee the product works in sandwich ELISA, but we do not guarantee the sensitivity or dynamic range of the antibody pair in your assay. To receive an electronic copy of the Certificate of Analysis, please send an email to technical support with "CoA for matched antibody pair kit" in the subject line and the desired product number and lot number in the body of the email. Download SDS here.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA
Platform	Reagents

Properties

Storage instructions	Store at +4°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	**10 x 96 tests**
Human LOX1 Capture Antibody	1 x 100µg
Human LOX1 Detector Antibody	1 x 100µg

Function	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.
Tissue specificity	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.
Involvement in disease	Note=Independent association genetic studies have implicated OLR1 gene variants in myocardial infarction susceptibility. Note=OLR1 may be involved in Alzheimer disease (AD). Involvement in AD is however unclear: according to some authors (PubMed:12354387, PubMed:12810610 and PubMed:15976314), variations in OLR1 modify the risk of AD, while according to other (PubMed:15000751 and PubMed:15060104) they do not.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.
Domain	The cytoplasmic region is required for subcellular sorting on the cell surface. The C-type lectin domain mediates the recognition and binding of oxLDL.
Post-translational modifications	The intrachain disulfide-bonds prevent N-glycosylation at some sites. N-glycosylated.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Secreted. A secreted form also exists.

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab241811** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	**Abreviews**	**Notes**
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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