Mouse SR-AI/MSR APC-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2B} Clone # 268318

Catalog Number: FAB1797A

100 TESTS

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse SR-AI/MSR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human SR-AI is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2B} Clone # 268318
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse SR-AI/MSR Trp83-Ser458 Accession # P30204
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

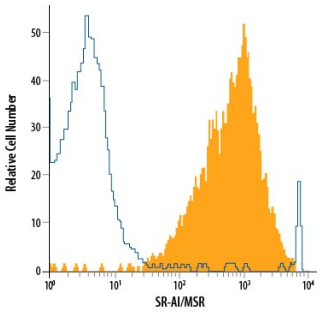
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10^6 cells	See Below

DATA

Flow Cytometry



Detection of SR-AI/MSR in RAW 264.7 Mouse Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line was stained with Rat Anti-Mouse SR-AI/MSR APC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB1797A, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC013A, open histogram). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Protect from light. Do not freeze.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

The scavenger receptor (SR) family comprises a group of functionally defined membrane receptors that share the common ability to bind and internalize modified forms of Low Density Lipoproteins (mLDL) (1–3). Family members are classified alphabetically. The A class include four proteins: the three subtypes of SR-A (AI, AII, and AIII) that are generated by alternative splicing of the same gene, and a structurally similar protein named MARCO (4). All A class SRs are multidomain trimeric type II membrane proteins. SR-AI has an N-terminal cytoplasmic domain, a transmembrane domain, a spacer domain, an α-helical coiled coil, a collagen-like domain and a C-terminal cysteine-rich domain. SR-A is expressed by most tissue macrophages, dendritic cells and Kupffer cells. It is also highly expressed by microglia in neonatal as well as Alzheimer' Disease brains. SR-AI binds a broad range of polyanionic ligands including modified proteins (*e.g.* Oxidized, acetylated or maleylated LDL, Advanced glycation end-product proteins), polyribonucleotides (polyguanosine and polyinosine), polysaccharides (dextran sulfate, fucoidan), phospholipids (phosphatidylserine), bacterial products (lipopolysaccharide and lipoteichoic acid) and selected chemical compounds (silica, crocidolite asbestos). The ligand-binding region has been localized to a positively charged region in the carboxyl end of the collagen-like domain. Based on its ligand binding characteristics, SR-AI is implicated in many physiological and pathophysiological functions. Studies using SR-A knockout mouse have also suggested roles of SR-A in atherogenesis, host defense and innate immunity, acquired immune responses, macrophage adhesion, and phagocytosis of apoptotic cells (1–3).

References:

1. Daugherty, A. *et al.* (2000) Curr. Opin. Cardiovasc. Pulm. Ren. Invest. Drugs **2**:223.
2. Platt, N. and S. Gordon (2001) J. Clin. Invest. **108**:649.
3. Platt, N. and S. Gordon (1998) Chem. Biol. **5**:R193.
4. Elomaa, O. *et al.* (1995) Cell **80**:603.