小鼠抗氧化低密度脂蛋白单克隆抗体

产品货号： mIR1698

英文名称： ox-LDL

中文名称： 小鼠抗氧化低密度脂蛋白单克隆抗体

别　　名： ox-LDL: LDL (Copper oxidized); Cu2SO4 oxidized low density lipoprotein; oxidized low density lipoprotein; Low density lipoprotein; MDA oxidized LDL; MDA oxidized low density lipoprotein.

研究领域： 心血管　细胞生物　免疫学　脂蛋白

抗体来源： Mouse

克隆类型： Monoclonal

克 隆 号： 5C1

交叉反应： Mouse,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 31kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： Full length protein from human plasma:

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein G

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) is the carrier protein for cholesterol in the blood. LDL binds to its receptor on the capillary walls and thereby mediates the uptake and clearence of cholesterol from the circulation. In atherosclerotic lesions oxidatively modified LDL is found and oxidized LDL is specifically recognized and ingested by macrophages via scavenger receptor A and CD36. Oxidized LDL may be a marker of atherosclerosis but the precise changes in oxidized LDL are not well described. Low-density lipoprotein oxidised with Cu2SO4.

When too much LDL cholesterol circulates in the blood, it can slowly build up in the inner walls of the arteries that feed the heart and brain. Together with other substances it can form plaque, a thick, hard deposit that can clog those arteries. This condition is known as atherosclerosis. Oxidized lipoproteins are formed by free radical damage to lipids that accumulate in macrophages and smooth muscle cells causing foam cell formation, an initial step in the disease.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted (probable)

SWISS:

N/A

Gene ID:

N/A

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.