

Anti-SCARB1 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12190

Specification

Anti-SCARB1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession Q61009
Host Reactivity Mouse, Rat
Clonality Polyclonal
Format Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Scavenger receptor class B member 1 (SCARB1) detection. Tested with WB in Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-SCARB1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 20778

Other Names

Scavenger receptor class B member 1, SRB1, SR-BI, Scarb1, Srb1

Calculated MW 56754 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane, caveola; Multi-pass membrane protein. Predominantly localized to cholesterol and sphingomyelin-enriched domains within the plasma membrane, called caveolae.

Tissue Specificity

Expressed primarily in liver and non-placental steroidogenic tissues.

Protein Name

Scavenger receptor class B member 1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of mouse SCARB1 (478-509aa KKGSQDKEAIQAYSESLMSPAAKGTVLQEAKL), different from the related rat sequence by one amino acid.





Purification Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-SCARB1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name Scarb1

Synonyms Srb1

Function

Receptor for different ligands such as phospholipids, cholesterol ester, lipoproteins, phosphatidylserine and apoptotic cells (By similarity). Both isoform 1 and isoform 2 act as receptors for HDL, mediating selective uptake of cholesteryl ether and HDL-dependent cholesterol efflux (PubMed: 9254074, PubMed:9614139). Also facilitates the flux of free and esterified cholesterol between the cell surface and apoB-containing lipoproteins and modified lipoproteins, although less efficiently than HDL. May be involved in the phagocytosis of apoptotic cells, via its phosphatidylserine binding activity (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Membrane, caveola; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Predominantly localized to cholesterol and sphingomyelin-enriched domains within the plasma membrane, called caveolae. [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane. Membrane, caveola

Tissue Location

Expressed primarily in liver, ovary and adrenal gland, and, at lower levels in other non-placental steroidogenic tissues, including adipose tissue, mammary gland and testis (at protein level) (PubMed:8560269, PubMed:9254074, PubMed:9614139). Isoform 2 is expressed at lower levels than isoform 1 in liver, testis and adrenal gland (PubMed:9614139). At the mRNA, but not at the protein level, isoform 2 is the predominant isoform in testis (80%) (PubMed:9254074)

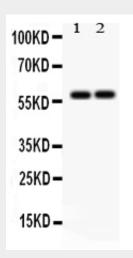
Anti-SCARB1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-SCARB1 Picoband Antibody - Images





Anti-SCARB1 Picoband antibody, ABO12190, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti SCARB1 (ABO12190) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Mouse Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ugPredicted bind size: 57KDObserved bind size: 57KD

Anti-SCARB1 Picoband Antibody - Background

Scavenger receptor class B member 1 (SRB1), also known as SR-BI, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SCARB1 gene. SR-BI functions as a receptor for high-density lipoprotein. Scavenger receptor class B, type I (SR-BI) is an integral membrane protein found in numerous cell types/tissues, including the liver and adrenal. It is best known for its role in facilitating the uptake of cholesteryl esters from high-density lipoproteins in the liver. This process drives the movement of cholesterol from peripheral tissues towards the liver for excretion. This movement of cholesterol is known as reverse cholesterol transport and is a protective mechanism against the development of atherosclerosis, which is the principal cause of heart disease and stroke. SR-BI has also been identified in the livers of non-mammalian species (turtle, goldfish, shark, chicken, frog, and skate), suggesting it emerged early in vertebrate evolutionary history. The turtle also seems to upregulate SB-RI during egg development, indicating that cholesterol efflux may be at peak levels during developmental stages.