

## LOX-1 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	LOXIN;LOX-1;CLEC8A;Ox-LDL receptor 1;SLOX1;LOX1;SCARE1;SR-E1;OLR1
Protein Construction:	Arg60-Ile363
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9EQ09
Molecular Weight:	36.1 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 55-63 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

#### Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

LOX-1 is a transmembrane glycoprotein that binds to and internalizes ox-LDL. LOX-1 gene deletion in mice and anti-LOX-1 therapy has been shown to decrease inflammation, oxidative stress and atherosclerosis. LOX-1 deletion also results in damage from ischemia, making LOX-1 a promising target of therapy for atherosclerosis and related disorders. In this article we focus on the different mechanisms for regulation, signaling and the various effects of LOX-1 in contributing to atherosclerosis.

Reference

Kattoor AJ, et al. LOX-1: Regulation, Signaling and Its Role in Atherosclerosis. Antioxidants (Basel). 2019 Jul 11;8 (7):218. doi: 10.3390/antiox8070218. PMID: 31336709; PMCID: PMC6680802.

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