

Product datasheet for **AM26164PU-N**

Scarb1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: SR-BI]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	SR-BI
Applications:	FN, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Flow cytometry (starting working dilution is 1:50). Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections. Functional assays.
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with rat class B scavenger receptor type I (SR-BI). It blocks the biological activity of rat SR-BI. For example, it inhibits the ability of SR-BI to mediate the corporation of lipids of HDL by SR-BI expressing cells.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Preservative: 0.1% bovine serum albumin
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	scavenger receptor class B, member 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 25073 Rat P97943



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Background:

Scavenger receptors have been studied primarily for their ability to bind and internalize modified lipoproteins. They have been found in the development of atherosclerosis and other macrophage-associated functions. Scavenger receptors also function as pattern recognition receptors for a wide variety of pathogens. This finding indicates a potential role in host defense. SR-BI belongs together with CD36 to the class B scavenger receptor family. SR-BI is a multiligand membrane protein existing in various organs such as the liver and various cell types such as endothelial cells, macrophages, brain cells, Leydig cells and Sertoli cells. SR-BI has been found as a receptor for phospholipids, free and (lipo)protein-bound ApoE, lipid-bound ApoA-I, HDL, hypochlorite-modified LDL and more. In liver, the PDZK-1 (and possible other PDZ domains) of SR-BI has been found to be essential for cell surface expression and, hence, reverse cholesterol transport. In the brain, the presence of SR-BI seems to be involved in the uptake of oxidatively modified lipoproteins and beta-amyloid protein complexed with ApoE, suggesting SR-BI to be an important tool for studies on neurodegenerative disorders. In the testis, SR-BI is expressed in two somatic cell types: Leydig cells and Sertoli cells. SR-BI functions at least partly as a phosphatidyl serine receptor (PSR), enabling Sertoli cells to recognize and phagocytose apoptotic spermatogenic cells at all stages of differentiation.

Synonyms:

SRB1, SR-BI, CLA1, CLA-1, CD36L1