

SCARB1 Antibody
Catalog # ASC10914**Specification****SCARB1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q8WTV0
Other Accession	Q8WTV0 , 37999904
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 56, 60 kDa

Application Notes

Observed: 60 kDa KDa
SCARB1 antibody can be used for detection of SCARB1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

SCARB1 Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **949****Target/Specificity**

SCARB1; At least two isoforms of SCARB1 are known to exist; this antibody can detect both isoforms.

Reconstitution & Storage

SCARB1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

SCARB1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SCARB1 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SCARB1**Synonyms** CD36L1, CLA1**Function**

Receptor for different ligands such as phospholipids, cholesterol ester, lipoproteins, phosphatidylserine and apoptotic cells (PubMed:12016218, PubMed:12519372, PubMed:12519372).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21226579" target="_blank">21226579). Receptor for HDL, mediating selective uptake of cholesteryl ether and HDL-dependent cholesterol efflux (PubMed:26965621). 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 (PubMed:12016218).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane, caveola {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61009}; Multi-pass membrane protein Note=Predominantly localized to cholesterol and sphingomyelin-enriched domains within the plasma membrane, called caveolae

Tissue Location

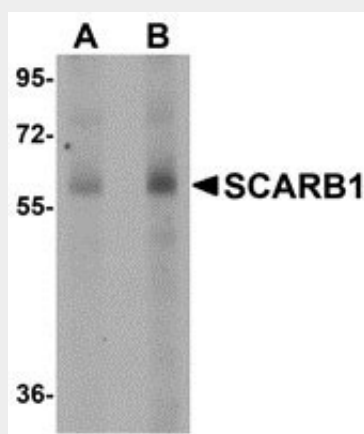
Widely expressed.

SCARB1 Antibody - Protocols

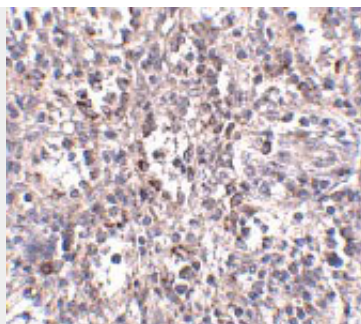
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

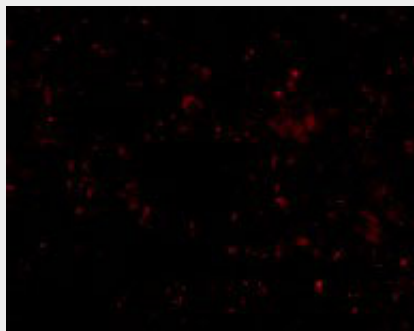
SCARB1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of SCARB1 in human spleen tissue lysate with SCARB1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of SCARB1 in human spleen tissue with SCARB1 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of SCARB1 in Human Spleen tissue with SCARB1 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

SCARB1 Antibody - Background

SCARB1 Antibody: Scavenger receptor class B member 1 (SCARB1), also known as SR-BI, is part of the scavenger receptor superfamily, which is composed of many members with diverse structures, expression patterns, and functions. SCARB1 is a multi-ligand cell-surface receptor that mediates the selective uptake of lipid from HDL cholesterol into cells and is expressed in steroidogenic tissues in adult animals. Other ligands of SCARB1 include native, acetylated, or oxidized LDL and anionic phospholipids. SCARB1-deficient mice have elevated HDL levels and increased susceptibility to atherosclerosis on fat feeding, indicating its importance in the regulation of cholesterol homeostasis. Along with CLDN1, LDL-R, and the tetraspanin superfamily member CD81, SCARB1 has been reported to be an entry factor for the Hepatitis C virus.

SCARB1 Antibody - References

Greaves DR, Gough PJ, and Gordon S. Recent progress in defining the role of scavenger receptors in lipid transport, atherosclerosis and host defence. *Curr. Op. Lipid.* 1998; 9:425-32.
Acton S, Rigotti A, Landschulz KT, et al. Identification of scavenger receptor SR-BI as a high density lipoprotein receptor. *Science* 1996; 271:518-20.
Krieger M. Charting the fate of the "good cholesterol": identification and characterization of the HDL receptor SR-BI. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 1999; 68:523-88.
Trigatti B, Rayburn H, Vinals M, et al. Influence of the high density lipoprotein receptor SR-BI on reproductive and cardiovascular pathophysiology. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 1999; 96:9322-7.