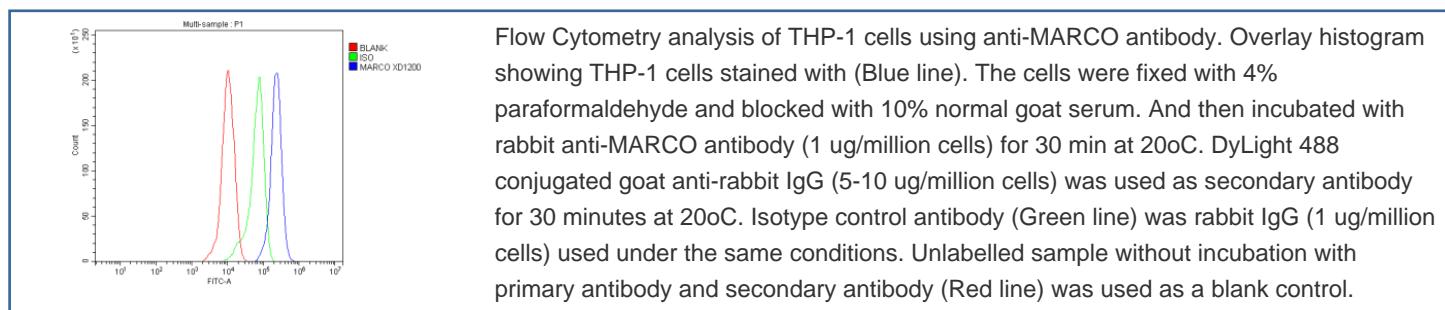


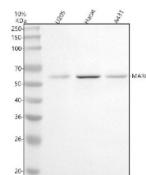
MARCO Antibody / Macrophage receptor with collagenous structure (FY13302)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13302	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q9UEW3
Applications	Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This MARCO antibody is available for research use only.





Western blot analysis of MARCO using anti-MARCO antibody. Lane 1: human U2OS whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human Hacat whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human whole cell lysates. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-MARCO antibody at 0.5 ug/ml overnight at 4oC, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal was developed using enhanced chemiluminescent. A specific band was detected for MARCO at approximately 53 kDa. The expected molecular weight of MARCO is ~53 kDa.

Description

MARCO antibody detects the Macrophage receptor with collagenous structure, a class A scavenger receptor encoded by the MARCO gene located on chromosome 2q14.2. MARCO is a type II membrane glycoprotein primarily expressed on macrophages, especially in the spleen, lymph nodes, and alveolar tissues. Structurally, the receptor contains a short cytoplasmic tail, a transmembrane domain, a coiled-coil stalk, and a large extracellular collagenous domain ending with a scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) domain. These structural regions enable MARCO to bind and internalize a wide variety of microbial ligands, apoptotic debris, and environmental particles, making it a critical component of innate immunity.

As a pattern recognition receptor (PRR), MARCO recognizes both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial components, including lipopolysaccharides, lipoteichoic acids, and bacterial DNA. Through its SRCR domain, MARCO antibody detects the receptor's role in phagocytosis and immune surveillance. Upon ligand binding, MARCO facilitates pathogen uptake and triggers downstream signaling pathways that regulate inflammation and macrophage activation. It cooperates with other receptors such as TLR2, TLR4, and CD14 to enhance recognition and clearance of pathogens. Functionally, MARCO acts as both a scavenger and adhesion molecule, mediating macrophage binding to microbial surfaces and extracellular matrix components.

MARCO expression is inducible by inflammatory stimuli such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS), interferon gamma, and bacterial infection. In the lung, alveolar macrophages expressing MARCO are essential for clearance of inhaled pathogens and environmental particulates, protecting against infection and tissue damage. Experimental models show that MARCO-deficient mice have impaired clearance of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, emphasizing its importance in pulmonary immunity. The receptor also binds oxidized lipids and apoptotic cells, participating in tissue remodeling and atherosclerosis prevention.

MARCO is part of the macrophage scavenger receptor family that includes SR-A1 (MSR1) and SCARA5. Among these, MARCO is distinguished by its extended collagenous domain and unique ligand specificity. Structurally, the SRCR domain coordinates divalent metal ions required for ligand interaction and receptor clustering on the cell surface. The receptor forms trimers stabilized by disulfide bonds, allowing it to crosslink and internalize large particles. In addition to macrophages, MARCO can be transiently expressed on dendritic cells and certain epithelial cells under inflammatory conditions.

Disease associations highlight MARCO's dual role in host defense and inflammation. Variants in the MARCO gene have been linked to increased susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Dysregulated MARCO expression contributes to granulomatous inflammation and altered immune responses in respiratory disorders. In neuroinflammation, microglial MARCO participates in clearance of amyloid-beta aggregates, suggesting a role in Alzheimer's disease pathology. Moreover, tumor-associated macrophages expressing MARCO promote immunosuppression in certain cancers, making the receptor a target of emerging cancer immunotherapies aimed at reprogramming macrophage activity.

Immunohistochemical staining using MARCO antibody reveals strong membrane and cytoplasmic localization in splenic

red pulp macrophages, alveolar macrophages, and Kupffer cells of the liver. This antibody serves as a key reagent in studying macrophage differentiation, pathogen-host interaction, and innate immune mechanisms. MARCO antibody from NSJ Bioreagents provides reliable detection for use in immunology, toxicology, and infectious disease research.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the MARCO antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human MARCO recombinant protein (Position: M1-R489) was used as the immunogen for the MARCO antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the MARCO antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.