antibodies - online.com







anti-RAGE antibody (AA 41-150)

Image

Publications



Overview

Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	RAGE (AGER)
Binding Specificity:	AA 41-150
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RAGE antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffinembedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AGER
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Dog,Cow,Pig
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target: RAGE (AGER)

Target Details

Alternative Name:	AGER (AGER Products)
Background:	Synonyms: RAGE, Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor, Receptor for
	advanced glycosylation end products, AGER
	Background: Mediates interactions of advanced glycosylation end products (AGE). These are
	nonenzymatically glycosylated proteins which accumulate in vascular tissue in aging and at ar
	accelerated rate in diabetes. Acts as a mediator of both acute and chronic vascular
	inflammation in conditions such as atherosclerosis and in particular as a complication of
	diabetes. AGE/RAGE signaling plays an important role in regulating the production/expression
	of TNF-alpha, oxidative stress, and endothelial dysfunction in type 2 diabetes. Interaction with
	S100A12 on endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, and lymphocytes triggers cellular
	activation, with generation of key proinflammatory mediators. Interaction with S100B after
	myocardial infarction may play a role in myocyte apoptosis by activating ERK1/2 and p53/TP5
	signaling (By similarity). Receptor for amyloid beta peptide. Contributes to the translocation of
	amyloid-beta peptide (ABPP) across the cell membrane from the extracellular to the
	intracellular space in cortical neurons. ABPP-initiated RAGE signaling, especially stimulation of
	p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), has the capacity to drive a transport system
	delivering ABPP as a complex with RAGE to the intraneuronal space. Can also bind
	oligonucleotides.
Gene ID:	177
UniProt:	Q15109
Pathways:	Carbohydrate Homeostasis, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades, Smooth Muscle Cell Migration, S10
	Proteins
Application Details	
Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	FCM 1:20-100
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200
	ICC 1:100-500
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

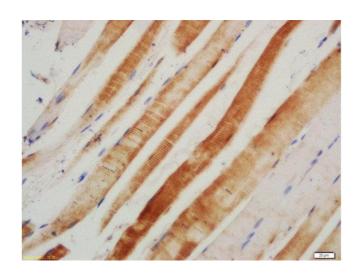
Publications

Product cited in:

Qiu, Tang, Wei: "Berberine exerts renoprotective effects by regulating the AGEs-RAGE signaling pathway in mesangial cells during diabetic nephropathy." in: **Molecular and cellular endocrinology**, Vol. 443, pp. 89-105, (2017) (PubMed).

Durning, Preston-Hurlburt, Clark, Xu, Herold: "The Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts Drives T Cell Survival and Inflammation in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md.: 1950)**, Vol. 197, Issue 8, pp. 3076-3085, (2016) (PubMed).

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 1. Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded rat skeletal muscle labeled with Rabbit Anti-AGER Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (ABIN1386239) at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining