

Datasheet for ABIN7320260

RAGE Protein (His tag)[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

Overview

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|-------------------------------|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µg |
| Target: | RAGE (AGER) |
| Origin: | Mouse |
| Source: | HEK-293 Cells |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |
| Biological Activity: | Active |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This RAGE protein is labelled with His tag. |

Product Details

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|------------------------------|--|
| Purpose: | Recombinant Mouse AGER/RAGE Protein (His Tag)(Active) |
| Sequence: | Met 1-Ala 342 |
| Characteristics: | A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse AGER (NP_031451.2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Ala 342) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. |
| Purity: | > 96 % as determined by SDS-PAGE |
| Endotoxin Level: | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Biological Activity Comment: | Measured by its ability to bind mouse HMGB1-Fc in functional ELISA. |

Target Details

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|-------------------|---|
| Target: | RAGE (AGER) |
| Alternative Name: | AGER/RAGE (AGER Products) |

Target Details

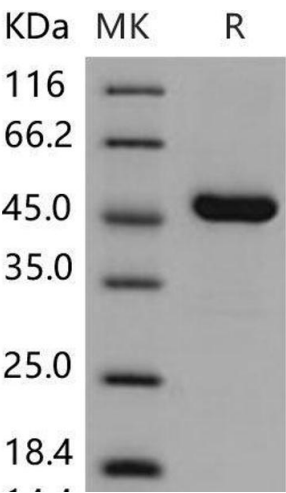
| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Background: | <p>Background: Receptor for Advanced Glycosylation End Products (RAGE, or AGER) is a member of the immunoglobulin super-family transmembrane proteins, as a signal transduction receptor which binds advanced glycation endproducts, certain members of the S100/calgranulin family of proteins, high mobility group box 1 (HMGB1), advanced oxidation protein products, and amyloid (beta-sheet fibrils). Initial studies investigating the role of RAGE in renal dysfunction focused on diabetes, neurodegenerative disorders, and inflammatory responses. However, RAGE also has roles in the pathogenesis of renal disorders that are not associated with diabetes, such as obesity-related glomerulopathy, doxorubicin-induced nephropathy, hypertensive nephropathy, lupus nephritis, renal amyloidosis, and ischemic renal injuries. RAGE represents an important factor in innate immunity against pathogens, but it also interacts with endogenous ligands, resulting in chronic inflammation. RAGE signaling has been implicated in multiple human illnesses, including atherosclerosis, arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis and aging associated diseases.</p> <p>Synonym: RAGE</p> |
| Molecular Weight: | 35.3 kDa |
| NCBI Accession: | NP_031451 |
| Pathways: | Carbohydrate Homeostasis , Toll-Like Receptors Cascades , Smooth Muscle Cell Migration , S100 Proteins |

Application Details

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|---------------|-----------------------|
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
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Handling

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| Format: | Lyophilized |
| Reconstitution: | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |
| Buffer: | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 |
| Storage: | 4 °C, -20 °C, -80 °C |
| Storage Comment: | <p>Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.</p> |



Western Blotting

Image 1.