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Datasheet for ABIN7505024 RAGE Protein (AA 23-342) (His tag)



Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	RAGE (AGER)
Protein Characteristics:	AA 23-342
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This RAGE protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Sequence:	Ala23-Ala342
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding theHuman AGER protein (Q15109) (Ala23-Ala342) was expressed with a N-His.
Purity:	>85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Target Details

Target:	RAGE (AGER)
Alternative Name:	AGER (AGER Products)
Background:	Background: Mediates interactions of advanced glycosylation end products (AGE). These are nonenzymatically glycosylated proteins which accumulate in vascular tissue in aging and at an 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

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	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 pro-inflammatory mediators. Interaction with S100B after
	myocardial infarction may play a role in myocyte apoptosis by activating ERK1/2 and p53/TP53
	signaling.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.
	Synonym: Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products
Molecular Weight:	34 kDa
UniProt:	Q15109
Pathways:	Carbohydrate Homeostasis, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades, Smooth Muscle Cell Migration, S100 Proteins
Application Details	
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.
	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.
Expiry Date:	12 months