

RAGE Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52544

Package Size: #52544-1 50ul #52544-2 100ul

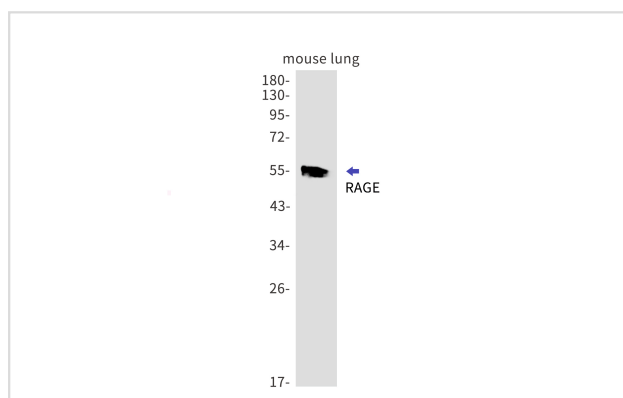
Description

Product Name	RAGE Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	S06-2H4
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human RAGE
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodification
Other Names	RAGE; SCARJ1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q15109GeneID:177
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 43 kDa; Observed MW: 55 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

WB: 1/1000

Images



Western blot detection of RAGE in mouse lung lysates using RAGE antibody. Predicted band size: 43kDa. Observed band size: 55kDa.

Background

Swiss-Prot Acc.Q15109. 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 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/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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.