Recombinant Human AGER Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100770

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

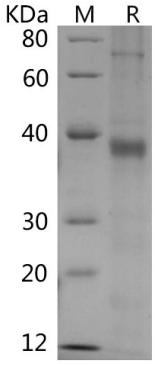
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human AGER protein Ala23-Ala342, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	34.0 kDa
Observed MW	38 kDa
Accession	Q15109
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 85% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human AGER proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Human AGER proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 38 kDa.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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 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 .

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