RAGE/AGER Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200214P**

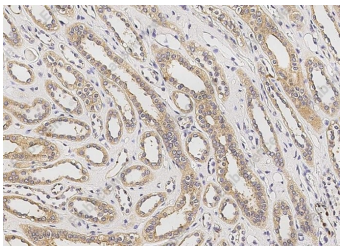
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human RAGE/AGER Protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone	A1066
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 0.02% Tween 80, pH7.0

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:100-1:500

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney using RAGE/AGER Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung using RAGE/AGER Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Advanced glycation endproducts (AGE) are adducts formed by the non-enzymatic glycation or oxidation of macromolecules. AGE forms during aging and its formation is accelerated under pathophysiologic states such as diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, renal failure and immune/inflammatory disorders. Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endoproducts (RAGE), named for its ability to bind AGE, is a multi-ligand receptor belonging the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. Besides AGE, RAGE binds amyloid beta -peptide, S100/calgranulin family proteins, high mobility group B1 (HMGB1, also know as amphoterin) and leukocyte integrins.

The human RAGE gene encodes a 404 amino acid residues (aa) type I transmembrane glycoprotein with a 22 aa signal peptide, a 320 aa extracellular domain containing an Ig-like V-type domain and two Ig-like Ce-type domains, a 21 aa transmembrane domain and a 41 aa cytoplasmic domain. The V-type domain and the cytoplasmic domain are important for ligand binding and for intracellular signaling, respectively. Two alternative splice variants, lacking the V-type domain or the cytoplasmic tail, are known. RAGE is highly expressed in the embryonic central nervous system. In adult tissues, RAGE is expressed at low levels in multiple tissues including endothelial and smooth muscle cells, mononuclear phagocytes, pericytes, microglia, neurons, cardiac myocytes and hepatocytes. The expression of RAGE is upregulated upon ligand interaction. Depending on the cellular context and interacting ligand, RAGE activation can trigger differential signaling pathways that affect divergent pathways of gene expression. RAGE activation modulates varied essential cellular responses (including inflammation, immunity, proliferation, cellular adhesion and migration) that contribute to cellular dysfunction associated with chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer, amyloidoses and immune or inflammatory disorders.

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