AGER Polyclonal antibody

catalog number: **AN006020L**

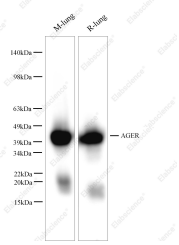
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human AGER protein expressed by Mammalian
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:5000-1:10000
IHC	1:100-1:200

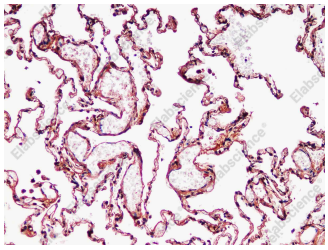
Data



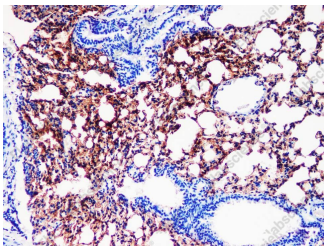
Western blot with Anti AGER Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1:Mouse lung tissue lysate,Lane 2:Rat lung tissue lysate.

Observed-MW:43 kDa

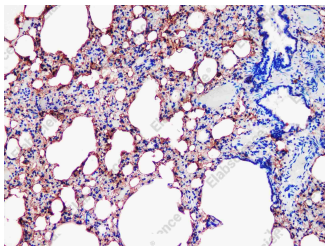
Calculated-MW:42 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung using AGER Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse lung using AGER Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat lung using AGER Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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AGER (Advanced Glycosylation End-Product Specific Receptor) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with AGER include Diabetic Angiopathy and Hyperglycemia. Cell surface pattern recognition receptor that senses endogenous stress signals with a broad ligand repertoire including advanced glycation end products, S100 proteins, high-mobility group box 1 protein/HMGB1, amyloid beta/APP oligomers, nucleic acids, phospholipids and glycosaminoglycans. Advanced glycosylation end products are nonenzymatically glycosylated proteins which accumulate in vascular tissue in aging and at an accelerated rate in diabetes. These ligands accumulate at inflammatory sites during the pathogenesis of various diseases, including diabetes, vascular complications, neurodegenerative disorders, and cancers and RAGE transduces their binding into pro-inflammatory responses. Upon ligand binding, uses TIRAP and MYD88 as adapters to transduce the signal ultimately leading to the induction or inflammatory cytokines IL6, IL8 and TNFalpha through activation of NF-kappa-B.

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