

AGER Polyclonal antibody

catalog number: AN006020L

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

Description

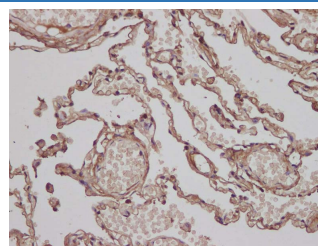
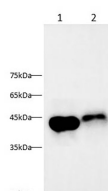
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human AGER protein expressed by Mammalian
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
buffer	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:5000-1:10000
IHC	1:100-1:200

Data



Western blot with Anti AGER Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:5000. Lane 1: Mouse lung tissue lysate, Lane 2: Rat lung tissue lysate.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung using AGER Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:450.

Observed-MV:43 kDa

Calculated-MV:42 kDa

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

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 IL 6, IL8 and TNFalpha through activation of NF-kappa-B.

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