

Anti-RAGE Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 42 kDa. Actual: 58/50 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (RAGE) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-01604) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.

2. Cell: NIH/3T3

Concentration: 1:100

Host/Isotype: Rabbit/IgG

Flow cytometric analysis of Rabbit IgG isotype control (Cat#: TMAB-01604) on NIH/3T3 (green) compared with control in the absence of primary antibody (blue) followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) secondary antibody.

3. Blank control: MCF7. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-RAGE antibody (TMAB-01604)

Dilution: 1 µg/10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.

Verified Activity: Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647

Dilution: 1 µg/test.

Protocol

The cells were incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.

4. Sample:

Lane 1: Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg

Lane 2: Adrenal gland (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg

Lane 3: Kidney (Rat) Lysate at 40 µg

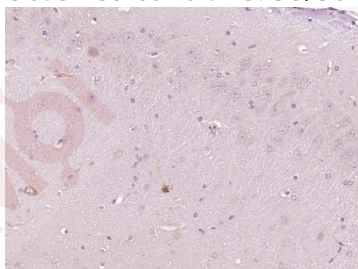
Lane 4: Adrenal gland (Rat) Lysate at 40 µg

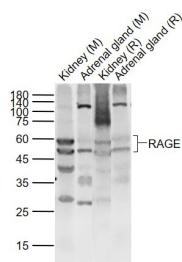
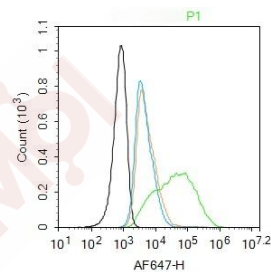
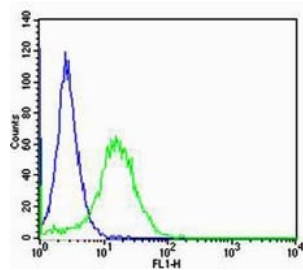
Primary: Anti-RAGE (TMAB-01604) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 42 kDa

Observed band size: 58/50 kDa





Application: FCM,IF,IHC-Fr,IHC-P,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500; FCM: 1µg /test

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: rat AGER

Antigen Species: Rat

Gene ID: 81722

Uniprot ID: Q63495

Synonyms: advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor;RAGE;AGER

Biology Area: Diabetes associated,Inflammatory mediators,Amyloid,Alzheimer's disease,Visual system

Research Background

Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor (AGER; RAGE) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface molecules that binds molecules that have been irreversibly modified by non-enzymatic glycation and oxidation, and are known as advanced glycation end products (AGEs). It is expressed by endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, neurons and smooth muscle cells. Whereas RAGE is present at high levels during development, especially in the central nervous system, its levels decline during maturity. The increased expression of RAGE is associated with several pathological states, such as diabetic vasculopathy, neuropathy, retinopathy and other disorders, including Alzheimer's disease and immune/inflammatory reactions of the vessel walls. In diabetic tissues, the production of RAGE is due to the overproduction of AGEs that eventually overwhelm the protective

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properties of RAGE. This results in oxidative stress and endothelial cell dysfunction that leads to vascular disease in diabetics. In the brain, RAGE also binds amyloid beta (Ab). Because Ab is overproduced in neurons and vessels in the brains of Alzheimer disease, this leads to the hyperstimulation of RAGE. The RAGE-Ab interaction is thought to result in oxidative stress leading to neuronal degeneration.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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