

Anti-RAGE Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse,Rat (predicted:Human,Dog,Pig,Cow)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 42 kDa. Actual: 58/50 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

1. Tissue/cell: rat skeletal muscle; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-RAGE Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-01605) 1:200, overnight at 4° C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAb staining.

Verified Activity:

2. Sample:

Lane 1: Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg

Lane 2: Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg

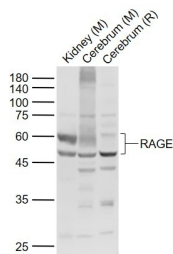
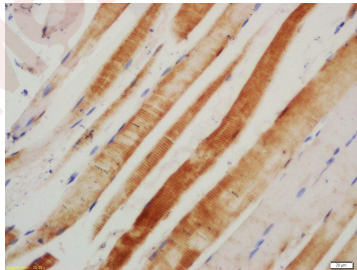
Lane 3: Cerebrum (Rat) Lysate at 40 µg

Primary: Anti-RAGE (TMAB-01605) at 1/1000 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 50/43/55 kDa

Observed band size: 58/50 kDa



Application: 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

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: human AGER Isoform 1, not for Isoform 2

Antigen Species: Human

Gene ID: 177

Uniprot ID: Q15109

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

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 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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