# Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-03528)

## Anti-RAGE Antibody (3H335)

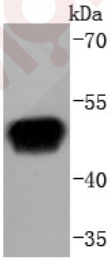
### Product Details

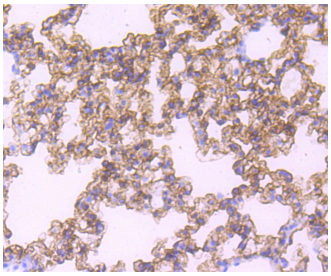
| | |
|---|---|
| Ig Type: | IgG |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Molecular Weight: | Theoretical: 50 kDa. |
| Clone: | 3H335 |
| Purification: | ProA affinity purified |

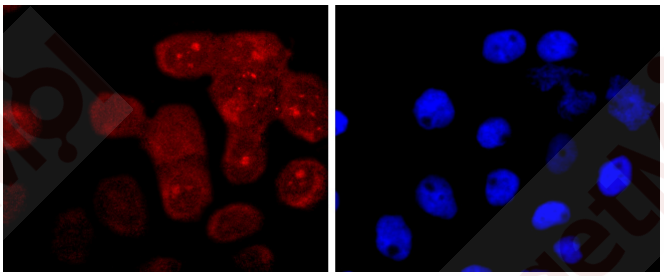
### Applications

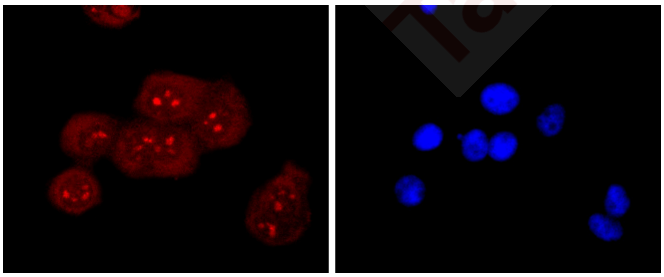
Verified Activity:

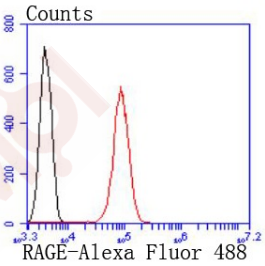
1. Western blot analysis of RAGE on mouse lung lysates using anti-RAGE antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse lung tissue using anti-RAGE antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. ICC staining RAGE in A431 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
4. ICC staining RAGE in MCF-7 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with RAGE antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.










Application: FCM,ICC/IF,IHC,WB

Recommended: WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

## 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: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: Q15109

Synonyms: Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor;Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products

## Research Background

Advanced glycosylation end products of proteins (AGEs) are nonenzymatically glycosylated proteins that are associated with a variety of conditions, including diabetes and other vascular disorders, as well as amyloidosis. These proteins regulate cellular functions via specific cell surface acceptor molecules, such as RAGE (receptor for advanced glycosylation end products). RAGE is a type 1 membrane protein that is found on the surface of endothelial cells, mononuclear phagocytes and vascular smooth muscle cells. Binding of AGEs to RAGE results in the induction of cellular oxidant stress and activation of the transcription factor NFkB. Evidence suggests that the induction of oxidant stress results in the activation of an intracellular cascade involving p21 ras and MAP kinase, which leads to activation of transcription.



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