

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2401a

Specification

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O15109
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	42803
Antigen Region	29-59

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 177

Other Names

Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor, Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products, AGER, RAGE

Target/Specificity

This RAGE (AGER) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 29-59 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RAGE (AGER).

Dilution

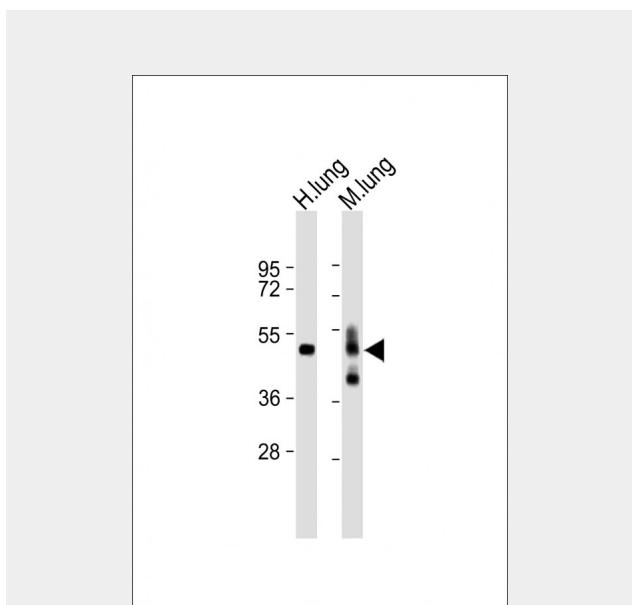
WB~~1:2000
 IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format

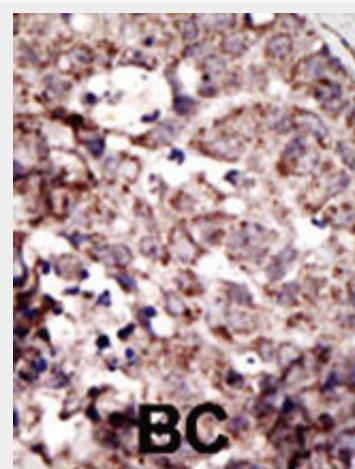
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



All lanes : Anti-hAGER-K44 at 1:2000 dilution
 Lane 1: Human lung lysate Lane 2: Mouse lung lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution.
 Predicted band size : 43 kDa
 Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for

Precautions

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name AGER

Synonyms RAGE

Function

Mediates interactions of advanced glycosylation end products (AGE). These are nonenzymatically glycosylated proteins which accumulate in vascular tissue in aging and at an accelerated rate in diabetes. Acts as a mediator of both acute and chronic vascular inflammation in conditions such as atherosclerosis and in particular as a complication of diabetes. AGE/RAGE signaling plays an important role in regulating the production/expression of TNF-alpha, oxidative stress, and endothelial dysfunction in type 2 diabetes. Interaction with S100A12 on endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, and lymphocytes triggers cellular activation, with generation of key proinflammatory mediators. Interaction with S100B after myocardial infarction may play a role in myocyte apoptosis by activating ERK1/2 and p53/TP53 signaling (By similarity). Receptor for amyloid beta peptide. Contributes to the translocation of amyloid-beta peptide (ABPP) across the cell membrane from the extracellular to the intracellular space in cortical neurons. ABPP-initiated RAGE signaling, especially stimulation of p38 mitogen- activated protein kinase (MAPK), has the capacity to drive a transport system delivering ABPP as a complex with RAGE to the intraneuronal space. Can also bind oligonucleotides.

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term) - Background

AGER is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface molecules. It is a receptor for various molecules, including the amyloidogenic form of serum amyloid A, amyloid-beta protein, members of the S100/calgranulin superfamily and advanced glycation end products.

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term) - References

Schlueter, C., et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1630(1):1-6 (2003). Shanmugam, N., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 278(37):34834-34844 (2003). Kuniyasu, H., et al., *Oncol. Rep.* 10(2):445-448 (2003). Hsieh, H.L., et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 307(2):375-381 (2003). Rocken, C., et al., *Am. J. Pathol.* 162(4):1213-1220 (2003).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 10]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

Endothelial cells.

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RAGE (AGER) Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- [Inhibiting receptor for advanced glycation end product \(AGE\) and oxidative stress involved in the protective effect mediated by glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor on AGE induced neuronal apoptosis.](#)