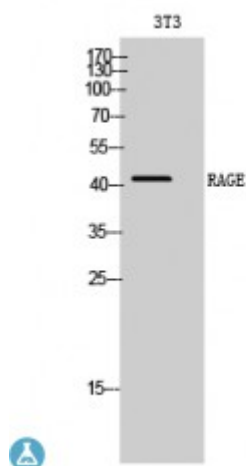


Anti-RAGE antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to RAGE.
Model	STJ95358
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human RAGE.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	177
Gene Symbol	AGER
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	RAGE Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RAGE protein.
Tissue Specificity	Endothelial cells.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products
Molecular Weight	42 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:320OMIM:600214
Alternative Names	Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products
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 . 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.
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.. Isoform 2: Secreted.. Isoform 10: Cell membrane