

## RAGE Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49341

Package Size: #49341-1 50ul #49341-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

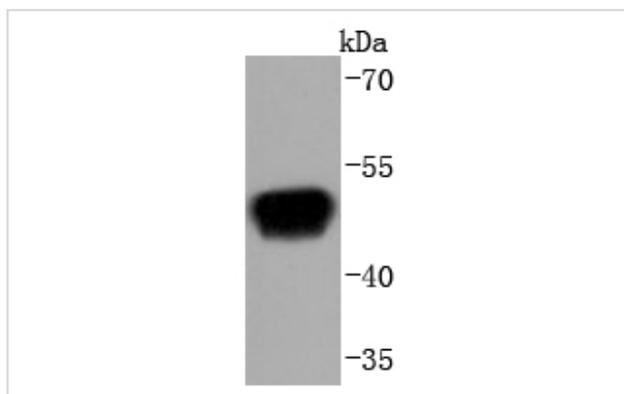
## Description

Product Name	RAGE Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF0975
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor antibody Ager antibody MGC2235 antibody RAGE_HUMAN antibody Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q15109
Uniprot	Q15109
GeneID	177;
Calculated MW	50 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

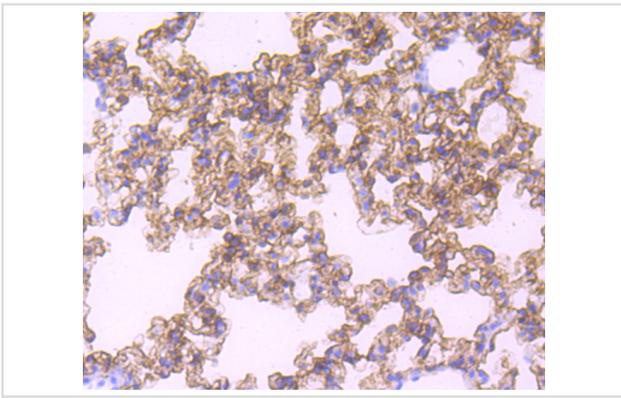
## Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-5,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200 FC: 1:50-1:100

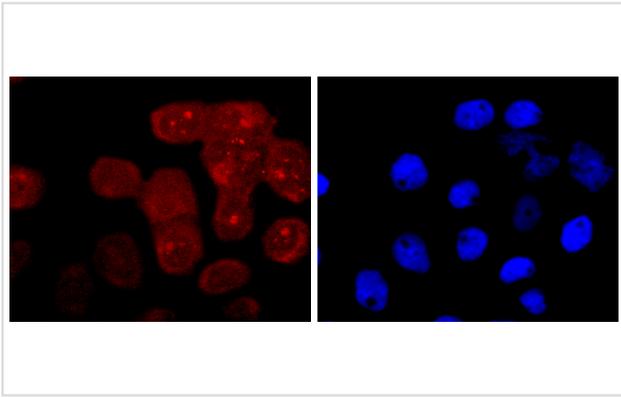
## Images



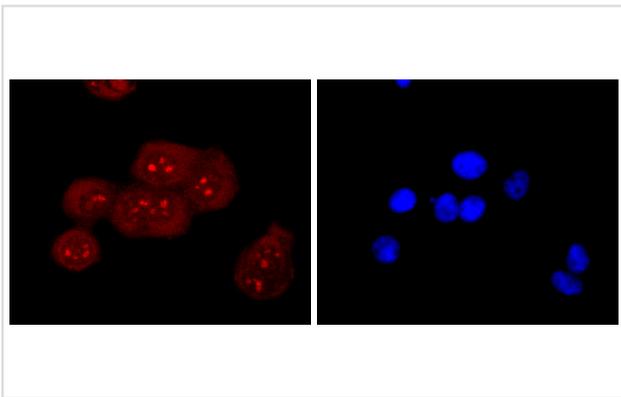
Western blot analysis of RAGE on mouse lung lysates using anti-RAGE antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



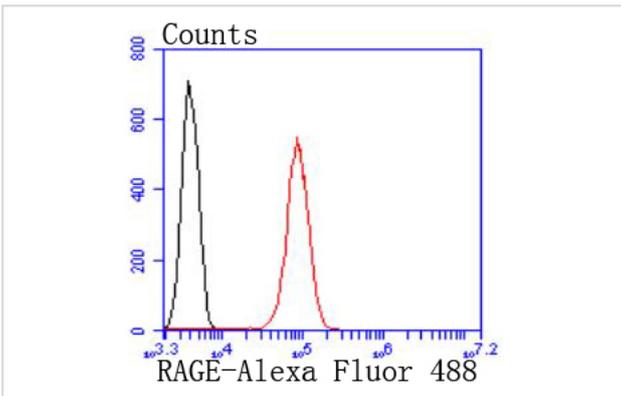
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse lung tissue using anti-RAGE antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



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.



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.



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.

## 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 NFκB. 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.

## References

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only