Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #42577

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Description

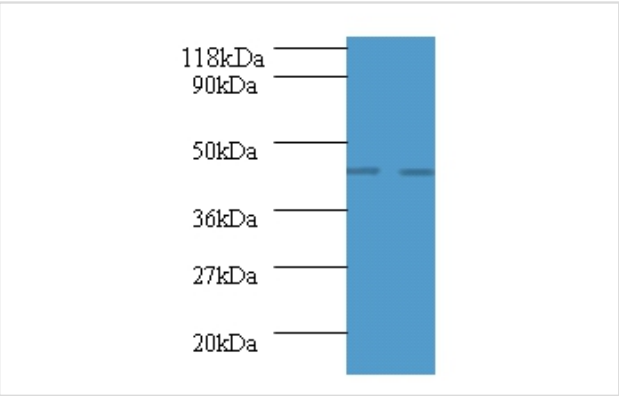
Product Name	Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Caprylic Acid Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation purified
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor polyclonal antibody.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant human Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor protein
Target Name	Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor
Other Names	Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products, AGER, RAGE
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q15109
Uniprot	Q15109
GeneID	177;
Calculated MW	44kd
Formulation	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

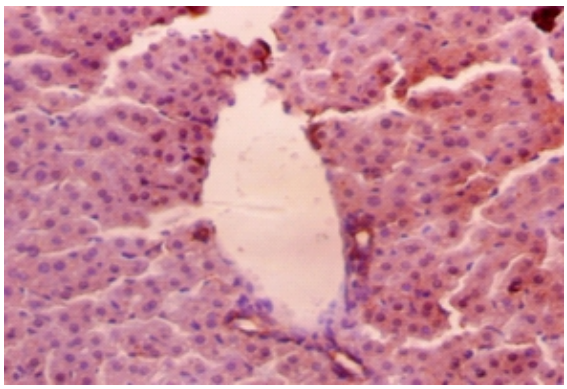
Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:20 - 1:200

Images



All lanes : Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor antibody at 2ug/mlLane 1 : EC109 whole cell lysateLane 2 : 293T whole cell lysate
SecondaryGoat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/10000 dilution
Predicted band size : 44kDa
Observed band size: 44kDa



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver using #42577 at dilution of 1:50.

Background

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.

References

[1] "Cloning and expression of a cell surface receptor for advanced glycosylation end products of proteins."Neeper M., Schmidt A.M., Brett J., Yan S.D., Wang F., Pan Y.C., Elliston K., Stern D., Shaw A.J. Biol. Chem. 267:14998-15004(1992) [2] &

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only