

Recombinant human Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor

Catalog No: #AP72240

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Package Size: #AP72240-1 20ug #AP72240-2 100ug #AP72240-3 1mg

Description

Product Name	Recombinant human Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Immunogen Description	Expression Region:23-342aaSequence Info:Extracellular Domain
Other Names	Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products
Accession No.	Q15109
Uniprot	Q15109
GeneID	177;
Calculated MW	38 kDa
Tag Info	N-terminal 6xHis-tagged
Target Sequence	AQNITARIGEPLVLKCKGAPKPKPPQRLEWKLNTGRTEAWKVLSPQGGGPWDSVARVLPNGSLFLPAVGIQDE GIFRCQAMNRNGKETKSNYRVRVYQIPGKPEIVDSASELTAGVPNKVGTVCVSEGSYPAGTLSWHLDGKPLVP NEKGVSVKEQTRRHPETGLFTLQSELMVTPARGGDPRTFSCSFSPGLPRHRALRTAPIQPRVWEPVPLEEV QLVVEPEGGAVAPGGTVTLTCEVPAQPSPQIHWMDGVPLPLPPSPVLILPEIGPQDQGTYSVCVATHSSHGP QESRAVSISIIIEPGEEGPTAGSVGGSGGLGTLA
Formulation	Tris-based buffer50% glycerol
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C,-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C,-80°C.Notes:Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

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 . Receptor for amyloid beta peptide. Contributes to the translocation of amyloid-beta peptide (ABPP) across the cell mbrane from the Extracellular domain 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 syst delivering ABPP as a complex with RAGE to the intraneuronal space. Can also bind oligonucleotides.4 Publications

References

Alternative splicing of the RAGE Cytoplasmic domain regulates cell signaling and function.Jules J., Maignel D., Hudson B.I.PLoS ONE

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only