产品名称: RAGE (1P3) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

产品货号: AMRe16862



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name) RAGE (1P3) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

描述 (Description) Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody

宿主 (Host) Rabbit 应用 (Application) WB

种属反应性 (Reactivity) Human, Mouse, Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation) Unconjugated 修饰 (Modification) Unmodified

同种型 (Isotype) IgG

克隆 (Clonality) Monoclonal 形式 (Form) Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid 存放说明 (Storage)

freeze/thaw cycles.

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New

储存溶液 (Buffer) type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -

20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

纯化方式 (Purification) Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name) AGER

别名 (Alternative Names) Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor; Ager;

基因 ID (Gene ID) 177.0 **蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)** Q15109.

产品应用(Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio) WB 1:1000-1:5000

蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight) 43kDa

研究背景 (Background)

Web:https://www.enkilife.cn E-mail:order@enkilife.cn (销售) tech@enkilife.cn (技支持) Tel:027-87002838



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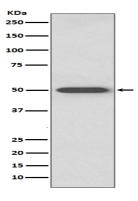


The receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) is member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. Mediates interactions of advanced glycosylation end products (AGE). Binding of AGEs to RAGE results in the induction of cellular oxidant stress and activation of the transcription factor NFkB. Evidence 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. 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 \$100A12 on endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, and lymphocytes triggers cellular activation, with generation of key proinflammatory mediators. Interaction with \$100B 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.

研究领域 (Research Area)

Neuroscience

图片 (Image Data)



Western blot analysis of RAGE expression in mouse lung lysate.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.

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