SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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Rabbit Anti-RAGe , Alexa Fluor® 680 conjugated antibody

SL0177R-AF680

Product Name	RAGE, Bodipy Fluor 680 conjugated
Chinese Name	AF680 标记的晚期糖基化终末产物特异性受体抗体
Alias	Advanced glycosylation end product specific receptor; Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor; AGER; EC 2.7.11.22; LE 9211 A antigen;LE-9211-A antigen; MGC22357; MOK; RAGE 1; RAGE1; MOK protein kinase; Receptor for advanced glycation endproducts;Renal tumor antigen 1; Renal tumor antigen; Renal cell carcinoma antigen (MOK protein kinase); Renal tumor antigen 1; RAGE_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cardiovascular immunology Growth factors and hormones Diabetes Endocrinopathy
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	Flow-Cyt=1μg /test,IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	42kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from rat AGER: 151-250/403 <Extracellular>
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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Attention

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor (AGER; RAGE) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface molecules that binds molecules that have been irreversibly modified by non-enzymatic glycation and oxidation, and are know as advanced glycation end products (AGEs). It is expressed by endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, neurons and smooth muscle cells. Whereas RAGE is present at high levels during development, especially in the central nervous system, its levels decline during maturity.The increased expression of RAGE is associated with several pathological states, such as diabetic vasculopathy, neuropathy, retinopathy and other disorders, including Alzheimer's disease and immune/inflammatory reactions of the vessel walls. In diabetic tissues, the production of RAGE is due to the overproduction of AGEs that eventually overwhelm the protective properties of RAGE. This results in oxidative stress and endothelial cell dysfunction that leads to vascular disease in diabetics. In the brain, RAGE also binds amyloid beta (Ab). Because Ab is overproduced in neurons and vessels in the brains of Alzheimer disease, this leads to the hyperstimulation of RAGE. The RAGE-Ab interaction is thought to result in oxidative stress leading to neuronal degeneration.

Product Detail

SWISS:
Q63495

Gene ID:
81722

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 177 Human

Entrez Gene: 11596 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 81722 Rat

Omim: 600214 Human

SwissProt: Q15109 Human

SwissProt: Q62151 Mouse

SwissProt: Q63495 Rat

Unigene: 534342 Human

Unigene: 3383 Mouse

Unigene: 9829 Rat