

Mouse anti-Human RAGE Monoclonal Antibody | anti-AGER antibody

Anti-RAGE Antibody, Mouse Monoclonal

CATALOG # AAA255442	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

RAGE; Monoclonal Antibody; Anti-RAGE Antibody; Mouse Monoclonal; RAGE/AGER Antibody; Mouse MAb; advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor; anti-AGER antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone Number	02
Specificity	Human RAGE/AGER
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-AGER antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	Recombinant Human RAGE/AGER Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human RAGE/AGER (rh RAGE/AGER). The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human AGER in human lung with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:1000, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human AGER in human kidney with mouse monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-AGER antibody	Receptor for Advanced Glycosylation End Products (RAGE, or AGER) is a member of the immunoglobulin super-family transmembrane proteins, as a signal transduction receptor which binds advanced glycation endproducts, certain members of the S100/calgranulin family of proteins, high mobility group box 1 (HMGB1), advanced oxidation protein products, and amyloid (beta-sheet fibrils). Initial studies investigating the role of RAGE in renal dysfunction focused on diabetes, neurodegenerative disorders, and inflammatory responses. However, RAGE also has roles in the pathogenesis of renal disorders that are not associated with diabetes, such as obesity-related glomerulopathy, doxorubicin-induced nephropathy, hypertensive nephropathy, lupus nephritis, renal amyloidosis, and ischemic renal injuries. RAGE represents an important factor in innate immunity against pathogens, but it also interacts with endogenous ligands, resulting in chronic inflammation. RAGE signaling has been implicated in multiple human illnesses, including atherosclerosis, arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis and aging associated diseases.
References	Zhou Z, et al. (2011) RAGE and its ligands in bone metabolism. Front Biosci (Schol Ed). 3: 768-76.Mosquera JA. (2010) Role of the receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) in inflammation]. Invest Clin. 51(2): 257-68.D'Agati V, et al. (2010) RAGE and the pathogenesis of chronic kidney disease. Nat Rev Nephrol. 6(6): 352-60.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	10835203
NCBI GeneID	177
NCBI Accession #	NP_001127
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001136.4
UniProt Accession #	Q15109; Q15279; Q3L1R4; Q3L1R5; Q3L1R6; Q3L1R7; Q3L1R8; Q3L1S0; A2BFI7; A6NKF0; A7Y2U9; B0V176
Molecular Weight	41,098 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	advanced glycosylation end-product specific receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	AGER
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	RAGE; SCARJ1
NCBI Protein Information	advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor
UniProt Protein Name	Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor
UniProt Gene Name	AGER
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	RAGE
UniProt Entry Name	RAGE_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.