Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor, ***AGER (RAGE)***

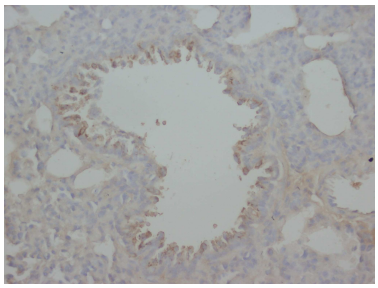
Catalogue No. PA1069

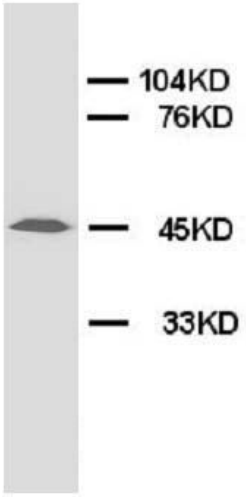
Lot No. 05E01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity
Human, mouse, rat.
No cross reactivity with other proteins.





Recommended application
Western blot
Immunohistochemistry(P)
Immunocytochemistry

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence mapping at the N-terminal of human advanced glycosylation end-product-specific receptor(RAGE), identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

Purity
Immunogen affinity purified.

Application
Western blot
At 1-2µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect RAGE in cells and tissues.
Immunohistochemistry(P)
At 0.5-1µg/ml to detect RAGE in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tissues.
Immunocytochemistry Suitable
Other applications have not been tested.
Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

To reorder contact us at:
Antagene, Inc.
Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589
email: Info@antageneinc.com

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500μg/ml.

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

BACKGROUND

The receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) is a multi-ligand member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface molecules. It interacts with distinct molecules implicated in homeostasis, development and inflammation, and certain diseases such as diabetes and Alzheimer's disease. RAGE is also a central cell surface receptor for amphoterin and EN-RAGE. RAGE is associated with sustained NF-kappaB activation in the diabetic microenvironment and has a central role in sensory neuronal dysfunction. Moreover, RAGE propagates cellular dysfunction in several inflammatory disorders and diabetes, and it also functions as an endothelial adhesion receptor promoting leukocyte recruitment.

REFERENCE

1. Taguchi A, Blood DC, del Toro G, Canet A, Lee DC, Qu W, Tanji N, Lu Y, Lalla E, Fu C, Hofmann MA, Kislinger T, Ingram M, Lu A, Tanaka H, Hori O, Ogawa S, Stern DM, Schmidt AM. Blockade of RAGE-amphoterin signalling suppresses tumour growth and metastases. Nature.2000 May 18; 405(6784):354-60.

2. Hofmann MA, Drury S, Fu C, Qu W, Taguchi A, Lu Y, Avila C, Kambham N, Bierhaus A, Nawroth P, Neurath MF, Slattery T, Beach D, McClary J, Nagashima M, Morser J, Stern D, Schmidt AM. RAGE mediates a novel proinflammatory axis: a central cell surface receptor for S100/calgranulin polypeptides. Cell. 1999 Jun 25; 97(7):889-901.

3. Bierhaus A, Haslbeck KM, Humpert PM, Liliensiek B, Dehmer T, Morcos M, Sayed AA, Andrassy M, Schiekofer S, Schneider JG, Schulz JB, Heuss D, Neundorfer B, Dierl S, Huber J, Tritschler H, Schmidt AM, Schwaninger M, Haering HU, Schleicher E, Kasper M, Stern DM, Arnold B, Nawroth PP. Loss of pain perception in diabetes is dependent on a receptor of the immunoglobulin superfamily. J Clin Invest. 2004 Dec; 114(12):1741-51.

4. Chavakis T, Bierhaus A, Al-Fakhri N, Schneider D, Witte S, Linn T, Nagashima M, Morser J, Arnold B, Preissner KT, Nawroth PP. The pattern recognition receptor (RAGE) is a counterreceptor for leukocyte integrins: a novel pathway for inflammatory cell recruitment. J Exp Med. 2003 Nov 17; 198(10):1507-15.