

Product Datasheet

RAGE Polyclonal Antibody GRP213

Description

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 S1A12 on endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, and lymphocytes triggers cellular activation, with generation of key proinflammatory mediators. 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 (By similarity). Interaction with S1B after myocardial infarction may play a role in myocyte apoptosis by activating ERK1/2 and p53/TP53 signaling.

Species/Host

Rabbit

Reactivity

Mouse, Rat

Conjugation

Unconjugated

Tested Applications

FC, IHC-P, WB

Immunogen

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from rat AGER (public_immunogen_range: 140-190/402)

Form/Appearance

Aqueous buffered solution containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration

1ug/ul

Storage

Store at -20°C for 12 months.

Note

For research use only.

Isotype

IgG

Clonality

Polyclonal

Purity

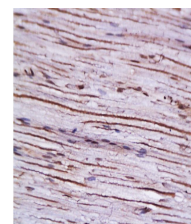
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Uniprot ID

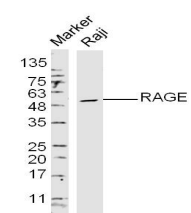
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WB of GRP213



IHC-P of GRP213