Anti-RAGE Antibody IRS195RB



Product Type: Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human
Applications: mIHC

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 43 kDa

Description: Advanced glycosylation end products of proteins (AGEs) are nonenzymatically glycosylated

proteins that are associated with a variety of conditions, including diabetes and other vascular disorders, as well as amyloidosis. These proteins regulate cellular functions via specific cell surface acceptor molecules, such as RAGE (receptor for advanced glycosylation end products). RAGE is a type 1 membrane protein that is found on the surface of endothelial cells, mononuclear phagocytes and vascular smooth muscle cells. 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.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within human RAGE aa 350-390.

Positive control: Human lung tissue.

Subcellular location: Cell membrane, Secreted.

Database links: SwissProt: Q15109 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

mI HC 1:100

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4), 0.1% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4° C. Store at $+4^{\circ}$ C short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into

single-use upon delivery. Store at -20 ℃ long term.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

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Images

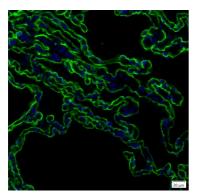


Fig1: mIHC analysis of human lung tissue (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) with Rabbit anti-RAGE antibody (IRS195RB) at 1/100 dilution. The immunostaining was performed with the IRISKit® HyperView mTSA Kit (MH900206). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins at 95℃. DAPI (blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Image acquisition was performed with Olympus VS200 Slide Scanner.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

- 1. Kim J et al. Cytoplasmic translocation of high-mobility group box-1 protein is induced by diabetes and high glucose in retinal pericytes. Mol Med Rep 14:3655-61 (2016).
- 2. Yao X et al. Mitochondrial ROS Induces Cardiac Inflammation via a Pathway through mtDNA Damage in a Pneumonia-Related Sepsis Model. PLoS One 10:e0139416 (2015).