

RAGE Recombinant Protein | AGER recombinant protein

RAGE Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His Tag)

CATALOG #
AAA257475

HOST
HEK293 Cells

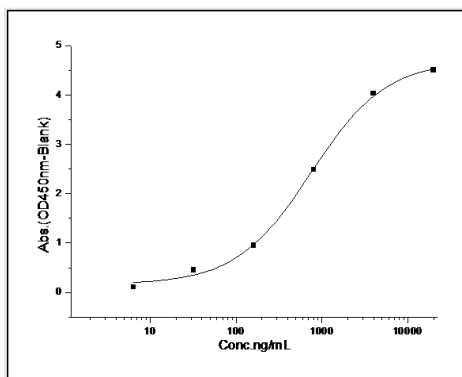
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

RAGE; RAGE Protein; Mouse; Recombinant (His Tag); Mouse AGER/RAGE Protein (His Tag); advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor; AGER recombinant protein

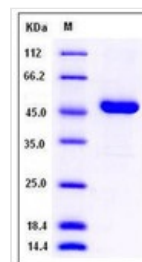
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	>96 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH7.4 Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Sequence Positions	330aa
Sequence	Met1-Ala34 2
Species	Mouse
Tag	C-His
Endotoxin	<1.0EU per ug of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Predicted N Terminal	Gln24
Protein Construction	JA DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse AGER (NP_031451.2) extracellular domain (Met 1- Ala 342) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus
Activity	Measured by its ability to bind mouse HMGB1-Fc in functional ELISA.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Shipping: They are shipped out with blue ice pack

IMAGES



Application Data



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for AGER recombinant protein	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 #	110225341
NCBI GeneID	11596
NCBI Accession #	NP_031451.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_007425.3
UniProt Accession #	O35444; Q62151
NCBI Official Full Name	advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	Ager
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	RAGE
NCBI Protein Information	advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor; advanced glycation end-products receptor; receptor for advanced glycosylation end products; receptor for advanced glycation end-products variant 20
UniProt Protein Name	Advanced glycation end-products receptor
UniProt Gene Name	Ager
UniProt Entry Name	O35444_MOUSE

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.