

RAGE, human recombinant protein
Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products
Catalog # PBV10202r**Specification**

RAGE, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [Q15109](#)
Calculated MW ~35 kDa kDa

RAGE, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **117**
Gene Symbol **AGER**

Other Names

Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor, Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products, AGER

Gene Source **Human**
Source **Human cells**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC; ≥95%**
Recombinant **Yes**
Sequence **Recombinant human AGER/RAGE produced by transfected human cell is a secreted protein with sequence (Ala23-Ala344) of human AGER/RAGE (Uniprot Entry: Q15109) fused with a poly-histidine tag at the C-terminus.**

Target/Specificity
RAGE

Application Notes

Dissolve in 1x PBS (It is not recommended to reconstitute to a final concentration less than 100 µg/ml.). After adding 1x PBS, let the tube stand at room temperature for 3 minutes to allow lyophilized protein to dissolve. Mix the solution by inverting the tube 5 times. Centrifuge to pool sample.

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM PB and 150 mM NaCl, pH7.2.

RAGE, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RAGE, human recombinant protein - Images

RAGE, human recombinant protein - Background

Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor, also known as receptor for advanced glycosylation end products, AGER and RAGE, belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface molecules. It lies within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class III region on chromosome 6. Besides AGEs, AGER is also able to bind other ligands which is thought to result in pro-inflammatory gene activation. It is known that AGER serves as a mediator of both acute and chronic vascular inflammation in certain conditions such as atherosclerosis and in particular as a complication of diabetes. Furthermore, it plays an important role in regulating the production/expression of TNF-alpha, oxidative stress, and endothelial dysfunction in type 2 diabetes.

RAGE, human recombinant protein - References

Neeper M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 267:14998-15004(1992).
Sugaya K., et al. Genomics 23:408-419(1994).
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Yonekura H., et al. Biochem. J. 370:1097-1109(2003).