

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human RAGE protein ab131756

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human RAGE protein
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	Q15109
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	<p>AQNITARIGEPLVLKCKGAPKKPPQRLEWNLNTGRTEAWK VLSPQGGGPW DSVARVLPNGSLFLPAVGIQDEGIFRCQAMNRNGKETKSN YRVRVYQIPG KPEVDSASELTAGVPNKVGTVCVSEGSYPAGTLSWHLDG KPLVPNEKGVS VKEQTRRHPEFTGLFTLQSELMVTPARGGDP RPTFSCSFS PGLPRHRALRT APIQPRVWEPVPLEEVQLVVEPEGGAVAPGGTVTLTCEV PAQPSPQIHW M KDG VPLPLPPSPVLILPEIGPQDQGTYS CVATHSSHGPQE SRAVSIIE PGEEGPTAGSVGGSG LGLT LALALGILGGLGTAALLIGVILW QRRQRRGEE RKAPENQEEEEERAELNQSEEP EAGESSTGGP</p>
Predicted molecular weight	68 kDa including tags
Amino acids	23 to 404

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab131756** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE
	Western blot
	ELISA

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
pH: 8.00
Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

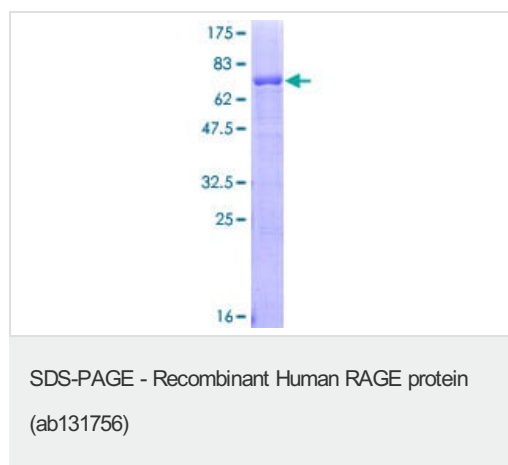
Function Mediates interactions of advanced glycosylation end products (AGE). These are nonenzymatically glycosylated proteins which accumulate in vascular tissue in aging and at an accelerated rate in diabetes. Acts as a mediator of both acute and chronic vascular inflammation in conditions such as atherosclerosis 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 S100A12 on endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, and lymphocytes triggers cellular activation, with generation of key proinflammatory mediators. Interaction with S100B after myocardial infarction may play a role in myocyte apoptosis by activating ERK1/2 and p53/TP53 signaling (By similarity). 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.

Tissue specificity Endothelial cells.

Sequence similarities Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Cellular localization Secreted and Cell membrane.

Images



12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue showing ab131756.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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