

---

## RAGE Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog Number: bsm-52809R

Target Protein: RAGE

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Recombinant

Clone No.: 8G4

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:50-200), IF (1:50-200)

Reactivity: Mouse, Rat

Predicted MW: 42 kDa

Entrez Gene: 11596

Swiss Prot: Q62151

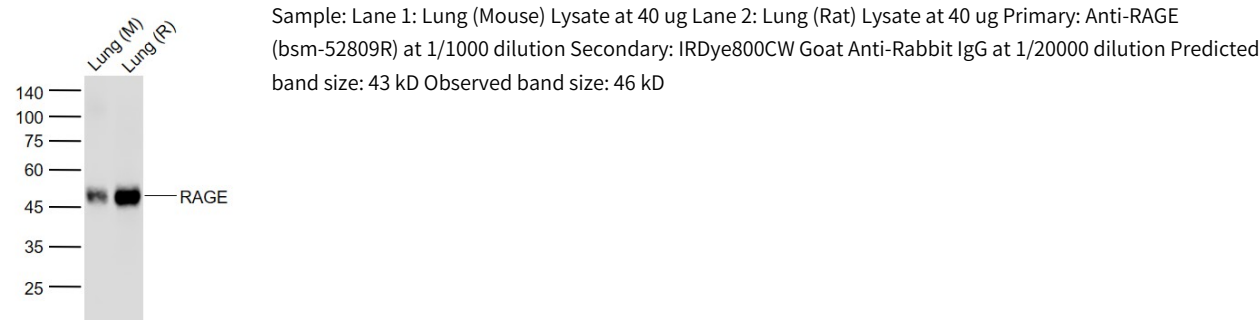
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:** Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor (AGER; RAGE) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface molecules that binds molecules that have been irreversibly modified by non-enzymatic glycation and oxidation, and are known as advanced glycation end products (AGEs). It is expressed by endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, neurons and smooth muscle cells. Whereas RAGE is present at high levels during development, especially in the central nervous system, its levels decline during maturity. The increased expression of RAGE is associated with several pathological states, such as diabetic vasculopathy, neuropathy, retinopathy and other disorders, including Alzheimer's disease and immune/inflammatory reactions of the vessel walls. In diabetic tissues, the production of RAGE is due to the overproduction of AGEs that eventually overwhelm the protective properties of RAGE. This results in oxidative stress and endothelial cell dysfunction that leads to vascular disease in diabetics. In the brain, RAGE also binds amyloid beta (Ab). Because Ab is overproduced in neurons and vessels in the brains of Alzheimer disease, this leads to the hyperstimulation of RAGE. The RAGE-Ab interaction is thought to result in oxidative stress leading to neuronal degeneration.

## VALIDATION IMAGES



## PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=5.4] Chang-chang Wang. et al. Gleditsiae sinensis fructus Pills combined with Jujubae fructus attenuate chronic bronchitis via regulation of AGE-RAGE signaling pathway. J ETHNOPHARMACOL. 2024 Jan;319:117191 IHC ; Mouse . 37717840

[IF=4.2] Hai-Ming Sun. et al. Bruceine A attenuates fibrogenesis and inflammation through NR2F2-regulated HMGB1 inflammatory signaling cascades in hepatic fibrosis. EUR J PHARMACOL. 2024 Nov;:177164 WB ; Mouse,Rat,Human . 39615868