

# Product Information

## Anti-RAGE (Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts)

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **R5278**

### Product Description

Anti-RAGE (Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts) was produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues 362-380 from rat RAGE. This sequence is 100% conserved in mouse and 70% conserved in humans. The antibody was affinity isolated on immobilized immunogen.

Anti-RAGE recognizes RAGE from mouse and rat samples. It has been successfully used in Western blot and immunohistochemistry procedures. By Western blot, this antibody detects two bands in the 45 kDa range representing the RAGE protein pre and post-glycosylation in mouse lung extract. This antibody also detects an ~25 kDa protein that is believed to be a proteolytic degradation product. Immunohistochemical staining of RAGE in transgenic mouse retina results in staining of the retinal pigmented epithelium and photo receptor cell layers.

The receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface markers. This protein is able to interact with many molecules including: advanced glycation endproducts (AGE), amphotericin, and ligands.<sup>1</sup>

Research has shown that the accumulation of RAGE ligands in the biological system (endothelium, mononuclear phagocytes, neurons, and smooth muscle cells) can lead to destructive tissue diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, amyloidoses, tumors, and inflammation disorders.<sup>2</sup>

### Reagent

Supplied as 100 µg of affinity isolated antibody in phosphate buffered saline containing 1.0 mg/mL bovine serum albumin and 0.05 % sodium azide as preservative.

### Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

### Storage/Stability

Store at -20 °C. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

### Product Profile

The recommended working dilution is 1-2 µg/mL for immunohistochemistry (frozen) and 1 µg/mL for immunoblotting.

**Note:** In order to obtain best results and assay sensitivities of different techniques and preparations, determination of optimal working dilutions by titration test is recommended.

### References

1. Bucciarelli, L.G., et al., *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.*, **59**, 1117-28 (2002).
2. Yan, S.F., et al., *Circ. Res.*, **12**, 1159-1169 (2003).

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