

## Product datasheet

# Human RAGE peptide ab32414

## 2 References

### 製品の概要

製品名 Human RAGE peptide

### 製品の詳細

由来 Synthetic

### アミノ酸配列

生物種 Human

### 特性

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab32414** in the following tested applications.

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

アプリケーション Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-RAGE antibody ([ab30381](#))

製品の状態 Liquid

備考

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

### 前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性 Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.  
Information available upon request.

## 関連情報

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<b>機能</b>	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.
<b>組織特異性</b>	Endothelial cells.
<b>配列類似性</b>	Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.
<b>細胞内局在</b>	Secreted and Cell membrane.

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