



Datasheet for ABIN1672873

RAGE ELISA Kit



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Overview

Quantity: 96 tests

Target: RAGE (AGER)

Binding Specificity: AA 24-342

Reactivity: Rat

Method Type: Sandwich ELISA

Detection Range: 78-5000 pg/mL

Minimum Detection Limit: 78 pg/mL

Application: ELISA

Product Details

Purpose: Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Rat RAGE

Brand: PicoKine™

Sample Type: Cell Culture Supernatant, Serum, Plasma (heparin), Plasma (EDTA)

Analytical Method: Quantitative

Detection Method: Colorimetric

Immunogen: Expression system for standard: NSO

Immunogen sequence: Q24-A342

Specificity: Expression system for standard: NSO

Immunogen sequence: Q24-A342

Cross-Reactivity (Details): There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.

Product Details

Sensitivity: <10pg/mL

Material not included: Microplate reader in standard size. Automated plate washer. Adjustable pipettes and pipette tips. Multichannel pipettes are recommended in the condition of large amount of samples in the detection. Clean tubes and Eppendorf tubes. Washing buffer (neutral PBS or TBS). Preparation of 0.01M TBS: Add 1.2g Tris, 8.5g NaCl

Target Details

Target: RAGE (AGER)

Alternative Name: AGER ([AGER Products](#))

Background: Protein 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. 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. Can also bind oligonucleotides (By similarity). Interaction with S100B after myocardial infarction may play a role in myocyte apoptosis by activating ERK1/2 and p53/TP53 signaling. .

Background: RAGE, the Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts, is a 35kD transmembrane receptor of the immunoglobulin super family. It is also known as AGER. AGER gene is mapped to chromosome 6p21.3 by mapping by contiguous cosmids and YAC clones and by fluorescence in situ hybridization. The expression of RAGE is particularly increased in neurons close to deposits of amyloid beta peptide and to neurofibrillary tangles. RAGE has been linked to several chronic diseases, which are thought to result from vascular damage. The pathogenesis is hypothesized to include ligand binding upon which RAGE signals activation of the nuclear factor kappa B(NF-kappaB).

Synonyms: Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor,Receptor for advanced glycosylation end products,Ager,Rage,

Target Details

Full Gene Name: Advanced glycosylation end product-specific receptor

Cellular Localisation: Membrane, Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Gene ID: 81722

UniProt: [Q63495](#)

Pathways: [Carbohydrate Homeostasis](#), [Toll-Like Receptors Cascades](#), [Smooth Muscle Cell Migration](#), [S100 Proteins](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Before using Kit, spin tubes and bring down all components to bottom of tube. Duplicate well assay was recommended for both standard and sample testing.

Comment: Sequence similarities: Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
Tissue Specificity: Endothelial cells and cardiomyocytes. .

Plate: Pre-coated

Protocol: rat RAGE ELISA Kit was based on standard sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. A monoclonal antibody from mouse specific for RAGE has been precoated onto 96-well plates. Standards(NSO, Q24-A342) and test samples are added to the wells, a biotinylated detection polyclonal antibody from goat specific for RAGE is added subsequently and then followed by washing with PBS or TBS buffer. Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex was added and unbound conjugates were washed away with PBS or TBS buffer. HRP substrate TMB was used to visualize HRP enzymatic reaction. TMB was catalyzed by HRP to produce a blue color product that changed into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow is proportional to the rat RAGE amount of sample captured in plate.

Assay Procedure: Aliquot 0.1 mL per well of the 5000pg/mL, 2500pg/mL, 1250pg/mL, 625pg/mL, 312pg/mL, 156pg/mL, 78pg/mL rat RAGE standard solutions into the precoated 96-well plate. Add 0.1 mL of the sample diluent buffer into the control well (Zero well). Add 0.1 mL of each properly diluted sample of rat cell culture supernatants, serum or plasma(heparin, EDTA) to each empty well. See "Sample Dilution Guideline" above for details. We recommend that each rat RAGE standard solution and each sample is measured in duplicate.

Assay Precision:

- Sample 1: n=16, Mean(pg/ml): 592, Standard deviation: 36.1, CV(%): 6.1
- Sample 2: n=16, Mean(pg/ml): 1590, Standard deviation: 84.27, CV(%): 5.3
- Sample 3: n=16, Mean(pg/ml): 3161, Standard deviation: 180.2, CV(%): 5.7,
- Sample 1: n=24, Mean(pg/ml): 633, Standard deviation: 46.21, CV(%): 7.3
- Sample 2: n=24, Mean(pg/ml): 1386, Standard deviation: 88.71, CV(%): 6.4

Application Details

- Sample 3: n=24, Mean(pg/ml): 3155, Standard deviation: 227.16, CV(%): 7.2

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Handling Advice: Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: -20 °C, 4 °C

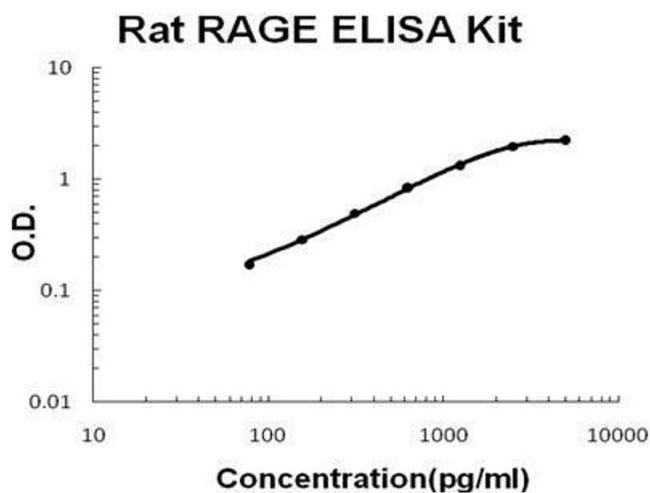
Storage Comment: Store at 4°C for 6 months, at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles

Expiry Date: 12 months

Publications

Product cited in: Xu, Feng, Wang, Zhu, Lin, Lou, Xiang, He, Zheng, Tang, Zuo: "Phytoestrogen calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside ameliorates advanced glycation end products-induced HUVEC damage." in: **Journal of cellular biochemistry**, Vol. 112, Issue 10, pp. 2953-65, (2011) ([PubMed](#)).

Images



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Image 1. Rat RAGE PicoKine ELISA Kit standard curve