

Human RAGE Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Clone KH-2G12)

Cat# CY-M1041

100 µg (1.0 mg/mL x 100 µL)

Clone Name	Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity	Molecular Wt.	Source Isotype
KH-2G12	WB, F	H	43-54 kDa	Mouse IgG1

Background

RAGE is a multi-ligand member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface molecules that is expressed in a variety of cell lines, including endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, mononuclear phagocytes, pericytes, neurons, cardiac myocytes, mesangial cells and hepatocytes (1, 2). RAGE interacts with different structures to transmit a signal into the cell and recognizes three-dimensional structures rather than specific amino acid sequences. Therefore, RAGE seems to fulfill the requirements of a pattern-recognition receptor. As a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, it interacts with a diverse class of ligands, including AGEs (3, 4), HMGB1 (also known as Amphoterin) (5), amyloid β -peptide (6), amyloid A (7), leukocyte adhesion receptors (8), prions (9), Escherichia coli curli operons (10), β -sheet fibrils (11) and several members of the S100 protein superfamily including S100/calgranulins (12). Thus RAGE may have potential involvement in several pathological processes including inflammation, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease (AD), systemic amyloidosis, and tumor growth (13).

Specificity/Sensitivity: The Human RAGE Monoclonal Antibody detects overexpressed RAGE by flow cytometry and western blotting.

Source/Purification: The antibody is produced by immunizing mice with a recombinant extracellular domain of human RAGE. IgG is purified by protein A-Sepharose chromatography.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions: Western blotting: 0.5-1 µg/mL

Storage: Supplied in 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.5), 300 mM NaCl, 50 % glycerol. Store at -20°C.

Applications Key: WB: Western IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry IC: Immunocytochemistry F: Flow cytometry E: ELISA FP: Fluorescence Polarization assay

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Mi: mink C: chicken X: *Xenopus* Z: zebra fish All: all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology.

General References:

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10. Chapman MR, Robinson LS, Pinkner JS et al. Science 2002, 295: 851-855
11. Bierhaus A, Humpert PM, Morcos M, et al. J Mol Med 2005, 83: 876- 886.
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Fig.1 Flow cytometry analysis of RAGE/HEK293 Cell Line (CY-C8250) by using anti-RAGE monoclonal antibody, KH-2G12 (CY-M1041)

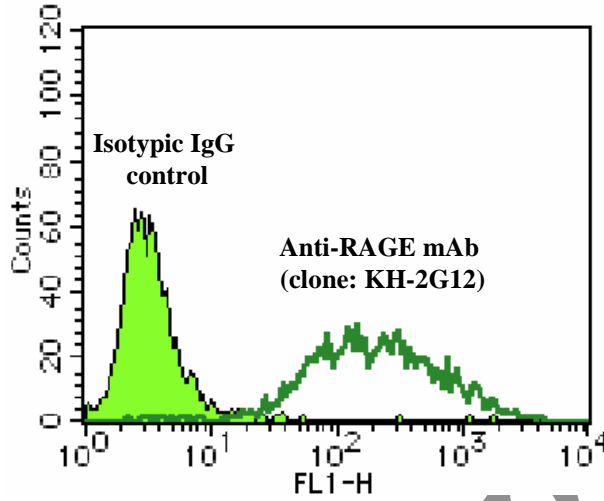
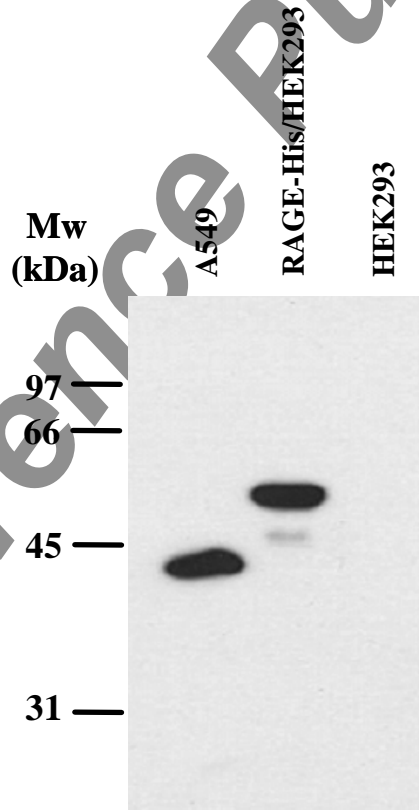


Fig.2 Western blotting analysis of A549 and RAGE-His/HEK293 Cell Line (CY-C8250) by using anti-RAGE monoclonal antibody, KH-2G12 (CY-M1041)



Western Immunoblotting Protocol

Solutions and Reagents

Note: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

Transfer Buffer: 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 M glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)

SDS Sample Buffer (1X): 62.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 2% w/v SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM DTT, 0.01% w/v bromophenol blue or phenol red

Blocking Buffer: 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% w/v nonfat dry milk; for 150 mL, add 15 mL 10X TBS to 135 mL water, mix. Add 7.5 g nonfat dry milk and mix well. While stirring, add 0.15 mL Tween-20 (100%).

10X TBS (Tris-buffered saline): To prepare 1 liter of 10X TBS: 24.2 g Tris base, 80 g NaCl; adjust pH to 7.6 with HCl (use at 1X).

Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer: 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% blocking agent for 20 mL, add 2 mL 10X TBS to 18 mL water, mix. Add 1.0 g BSA and mix well. While stirring, add 20 μ L Tween-20 (100%).

Chemiluminescent HRP Detection: secondary anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP), ECL™ chemiluminescent reagent (Amersham Pharmacia)

Wash Buffer TBS/T: 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20

Blotting Membrane: This protocol has been optimized for nitrocellulose membranes, which we recommend. PVDF membranes may also be used.

Protein Blotting

A general protocol for sample preparation is described below.

1. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Aspirate media from cultures; wash cells with 1X PBS, aspirate.
3. Lyse cells by adding 1X SDS Sample Buffer (100 μ L per well of 6-well plate or 500 μ L per plate of 10 cm² plate). Immediately scrape the cells off the plate and transfer the extract to a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice.
4. Sonicate for 10–15 seconds to shear DNA and reduce sample viscosity.
5. Heat a 20 μ L sample to 95–100°C for 5 minutes, cool on ice.
6. Microcentrifuge for 5 minutes.
7. Load 20 μ L onto SDS-PAGE gel (10 cm x 10 cm).
8. Electrotransfer to nitrocellulose membrane.

Membrane Blocking and Antibody Incubations

Note: Volumes are for 10 cm x 10 cm (100 cm²) of membrane; for different sized membranes, adjust volumes accordingly.

1. (Optional) After transfer, wash nitrocellulose membrane with 25 mL TBS for 5 minutes at room temperature.
2. Incubate membrane in 25 mL of Blocking Buffer for 1 hour at room temperature.
3. Wash 3 times for 5 minutes each with 15 mL of TBS/T.
4. Incubate membrane and primary antibody (at the appropriate dilution) in 10 mL Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer with gentle agitation overnight at 4°C.
5. Wash 3 times for 5 minutes each with 15 mL of TBS/T.
6. Incubate membrane with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:3000 in 10 mL of Blocking Buffer with gentle agitation for 1 hour at room temperature.
7. Wash 3 times for 5 minutes each with 15 mL of TBS/T.

Detection of Proteins

1. Incubate membrane with 4 mL ECL™ with gentle agitation for 1 minute at room temperature.
2. Drain membrane of excess developing solution, do not let dry, wrap in plastic wrap and expose to x-ray film. An initial ten-second exposure should indicate the proper exposure time.

Related Products

- * CircuLex Anti-Human RAGE Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (YK-2B4): Cat# CY-M1038
- * CircuLex Human sRAGE ELISA Kit: Cat# CY-8083
- * RAGE/HEK293 Cell Line: Cat# CY-C8250
- * CircuLex Anti-CML / N^ε-(Carboxymethyl)lysine (Clone MK-5A10): Cat# CY-M1028
- * CircuLex AGE-RAGE *in vitro* Binding Assay Kit: Cat# CY-8151
- * CircuLex S100A12/EN-RAGE ELISA Kit: Cat# CY-8058

- * CML-BSA / N^ε-(Carboxymethyl)lysine-BSA: Cat# CY-R2052
- * CML-OVA / N^ε-(Carboxymethyl)lysine-OVA: Cat# CY-R2053
- * CEL-BSA / N^ε-(Carboxymethyl)lysine-BSA: Cat# CY-R2054
- * CEL-OVA / N^ε-(Carboxymethyl)lysine-OVA: Cat# CY-R2055
- * Glucose-AGE-BSA: Cat# CY-R2056
- * Glucose-AGE-OVA: Cat# CY-R2057
- * Glyceraldehyde-AGE-BSA: Cat# CY-R2058
- * Glyceraldehyde-AGE-OVA: Cat# CY-R2059
- * Glycolaldehyde-AGE-BSA: Cat# CY-R2060
- * Glycolaldehyde-AGE-OVA: Cat# CY-R2061
- * Methylglyoxal-AGE-BSA: Cat# CY-R2062
- * Methylglyoxal-AGE-OVA: Cat# CY-R2063
- * Glyoxal-AGE-BSA: Cat# CY-R2064
- * Glyoxal-AGE-OVA: Cat# CY-R2065
- * CML-HSA / N^ε-(Carboxymethyl)lysine-HSA: Cat# CY-R2066
- * CEL-HSA / N^ε-(Carboxymethyl)lysine-HSA: Cat# CY-R2067

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