

# PRODUCT DATA SHEET ANTI-HUMAN RAGE C1 DOMAIN MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

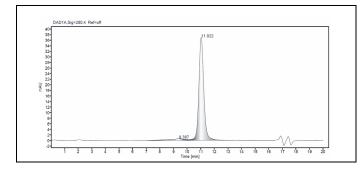
Catalog Number:	GM-1302	Clone:	B0077-C03-C10
Description:	purified monoclonal mouse antibody	Specificity:	anti-human RAGE C1 domain
Isotype:	lgG1/kappa	Purification:	Protein G
Storage:	short term: 2– 8°C; long term: –80°C (avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles)	Buffer:	phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4
Immunogen:	genetic immunization with cDNA encoding human RAGE	Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Tested Applications	Western blot, ELISA, SPR		

# WORKING DILUTIONS

Flow Cytometry:	5 μg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells				
ELISA:	1:250 - 1:1000	Western Blot:	1:500 - 1:2000		
For each application, a titration should be performed to determine the optimal concentration.					

# ANALYTICAL SEC OF B0077-C03-C10

The antibody was purified by protein G affinity chromatography from clarified cell culture supernatant. Purity was tested using analytical size exclusion chromatography (Fig. 1).



Genovac Antibody Discovery LLC 1810 NDSU Research Circle N Fargo, ND 58102 +1 (701) 551-2770 Genovac GmbH Waltershofener Str. 17 79111 Freiburg, Germany +49 (0) 761-45636-0

#### antibody@genovac.com

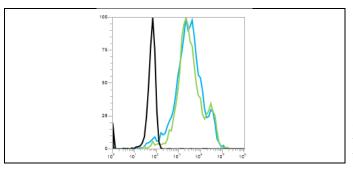
Purity is 95%.

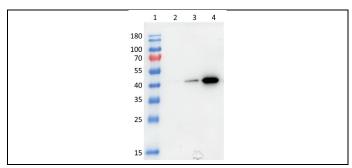
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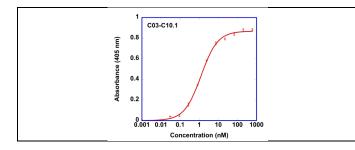
**Fig. 1:** Analytical SEC of the purified antibody. Conditions: Tosoh TSKgel G3000SWxl (7.8 x 30 cm + guard column), 20 mM Sodium Phosphate, 0.3 M L-Arginine, pH 7.8 mobile phase, 0.75 mL/min, 22°C, 280 nm detection.

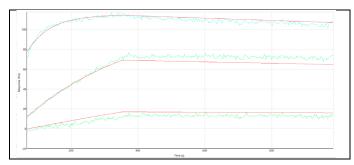


## B0077-C03-C10 Application Data









**Fig. 2:** FACS. BOSC23 cells were transiently transfected with an expression vector encoding human RAGE or human es RAGE. Binding was detected with a PE conjugated secondary antibody. Blue: cells transiently transfected with human RAGE; green curve: human cells transiently transfected with esRAGE; black: non-transfected cells.

**Fig. 3:** Western blot. Purified RAGE extracellular domain was separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. Following blocking with TBS + 5% nonfat dried milk + 0.5% Tween-20, blots were incubated with a 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL antibody, washed, and then incubated with an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody. Bands were detected using a chemiluminescent substrate. Lane 1: MW marker; lane 2: 1 ng RAGE ECD; lane 3: 10 ng RAGE ECD; lane 4: 100 ng RAGE ECD

**Fig. 4:** ELISA. High-binding ELISA plates were coated with 20 μg/mL of purified RAGE extracellular domain and then blocked with PBS + BSA. Serial dilutions of the antibody were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature and then washed. Binding was detected using an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and a PNPP substrate. Data was fit using a 1:1 Langmuir binding model.

Fig. 5: SPR. Binding to the purified RAGE extracellular domain was measured using the Carterra LSA. Antibody was printed on an Protein A/G HC30M chip, and binding measured for three concentrations of purified RAGE extracellular domain. The measured K<sub>D</sub> value was 0.04 nM.

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## BACKGROUND

The Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE, UniProt ID Q15109) is a type I integral membrane protein that binds advanced glycosylation end products (AGE). The 50–55 kDa glycosylated protein contains an extracellular domain (aa 23–342), a hydrophobic transmembrane domain (aa 343–363), and a cytoplasmic domain (aa 363–404). The RAGE extracellular region is composed of a variable (V) immunoglobulin domain (aa 23–116) and two constant Ig domains (C1, aa 124–221; C2, aa 227–317) connected by a flexible seven amino acid linker. RAGE is associated with several diseases, including diabetic complications, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, Lupus, and hypertension.

Antibody B0077-C03-C10 binds specifically to the C1 domain of the human RAGE protein, demonstrated using a dot-blot screen and an ELISA against purified V, C1 and C2 domains of RAGE. The antibody binds to purified RAGE extracellular domain with  $K_D$  = 0.04 nM, measured using high throughput SPR (Figure 5).

### **REFERENCES**

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- 5. Khalid M, Petroianu G, Adem A (2022) Advanced glycation end products and diabetes mellitus: mechanisms and perspectives. Biomolecules. 12:4, 542.

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