

RAGE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6910c**Specification**

RAGE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9UQ07](#)**RAGE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5891**Other Names**

MAPK/MAK/MRK overlapping kinase, MOK protein kinase, Renal tumor antigen 1, RAGE-1, MOK, RAGE, RAGE1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6910c](/products/AP6910c) was selected from the Center region of human RAGE. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RAGE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** MOK**Synonyms** RAGE, RAGE1**Function**

Able to phosphorylate several exogenous substrates and to undergo autophosphorylation. Negatively regulates cilium length in a cAMP and mTORC1 signaling-dependent manner.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS4}. Cell projection, cilium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS4}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS4}

Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, brain, lung, kidney, and pancreas, and at very low levels in placenta, liver and

skeletal muscle. Detected in retina

RAGE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RAGE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

RAGE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

RAGE is able to phosphorylate several exogenous substrates and to undergo autophosphorylation.

RAGE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Peng, W.H., et.al., Arch. Med. Res. 40 (5), 393-398 (2009)