

Anti-AGE Neutralizing Antibody (V3S-0622-YC698)

Cat. No.: V3S-0622-YC698

Summary

Description	<p>This product is a human monoclonal antibody that reacts with AGE. The antibody is expressed with mammalian cell transient expression system, serum-free and purified by affinity chromatography. The purity and integrity are tested via SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. Given an antigen, additional QC measures are also desired such as affinity testing and binding validation.</p> <p>Specifically, the antibody is provided in multiple formats for <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> assays. The <i>In vivo</i> version features greater than 95% purity, ultra-low endotoxin levels (<1 EU/mg or 0.1 EU/mg), and is preservative, stabilizer, and carrier protein-free.</p>
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Human
Target Species	Human
Isotype	IgG
Isotype Control	C34555
Secondary Antibody	C32400; C75370; C10513; C51635; C45530

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO
Conjugation	None
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and/or SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Sterility	0.2 µM filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within a week. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

Applications

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Application FuncS
Application Notes The antibody is recommended for detection of AGE by FuncS assay.

Target

Target AGE

Alternative Name Advanced glycation end products; AGEs

Introduction The non enzymatic reaction of reducing carbohydrates with lysine side chains and N terminal amino groups of macromolecules (amino acids, proteins, phospholipids and nucleic acids) is called the Maillard reaction or glycation. The latter products of this process, termed advanced glycation end products (AGEs), adversely affect the functional properties of proteins, lipids and DNA. In long lived tissue proteins, these chemical modifications accumulate with age and may contribute to the pathophysiology of ageing and long term complications of diabetes, atherosclerosis and renal failure

Research Area Cell Biology

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