



Anti-Advanced GlyCated End Products polyclonal antibody (DPBT-66761GA)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

| Product Overview | Goat Anti Advanced GlyCatED End ProductsGoat Anti Advanced GlyCatED End Products |
|--------------------|---|
| Immunogen | Glycated modified protein |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Source/Host | Goat |
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Applications | IHC, ELISA, FC, IP, WB |
| Format | Serum - liquid |
| Size | 200 μΙ |
| Preservative | 0.09% Sodium Azide |
| Storage | Store at +4 °C or at -20 °C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. |

BACKGROUND

Introduction An advanced glycation end-product (AGE) is the result of a chain of chemical reactions after an initial glycation reaction. The intermediate products are known, variously, as Amadori, Schiff

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base and Maillard products, named after the researchers who first described them. (The literature is inconsistent in applying these terms. For example, Maillard reaction products are sometimes considered intermediates and sometimes end products.) Side products generated in intermediate steps may be oxidizing agents (such as hydrogen peroxide), or not (such as beta amyloid proteins). "Glycosylation" is sometimes used for "glycation" in the literature, usually as non-enzymatic glycosylation.

Keywords

AGE; AGEs; Advanced glycation end-product;