



P91353Ge81 100µg
Advanced Glycation End Product (AGE)
Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

6th Edition (Revised in March, 2013)

[DESCRIPTION]

Antigen: AGE-OVA

Source: Native

[RELEVANCE]

An advanced glycation end-product (AGE) is the result of a chain of chemical reactions after an initial glycation reaction. Glycation is accomplished by the Maillard reaction, which is a multistep process that begins with Schiff base formation between the amine and the carbonyl group on the sugar followed by rearrangement to form Amadori intermediates. AGEs affect nearly every type of cell and molecule in the body, and are thought to be one factor in aging and some age-related chronic diseases. They are also believed to play a causative role in the vascular complications of diabetes mellitus.

[PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS]

Reconstitution with 2 mL of deionized water will yield a 5 mg/mL solution in 31 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, containing 0.46 M NaCl.



[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[REFERENCES]

1. Abdul HM., Butterfield DA. (2007) Free Radical Biology & Medicine 42 (3): 371–384.
2. Gugliucci A., *et al.* (2007) Clin. Chim. Acta 377 (1–2): 213–20.
3. Yan HD., *et al.* (2007) Chin. Med. J. 120 (9): 787–93.
4. Gugliucci A., *et al.* (2007) Clin. Chim. Acta 377 (1–2): 213–20.