

产品概述

产品名 (Product Name)	Anti RANKL polyclonal antibody
货号 (Catalog No.)	ATP116
种类 (Category)	Primary antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
反应种属 (Species specificity)	Human, other species was not test
应用实验 (Tested applications)	WB: 1:2000~1:8000, ICC: 1:50~200, IHC: 1:50~100
克隆性 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
偶连物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
免疫原 (Immunogen)	Recombinant protein of human RANKL (Tyr69-Asp317).
别名	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11, Osteoclast differentiation factor, ODF, Osteoprotegerin ligand, OPGL, Receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand, RANKL, TNF-related activation-induced cytokine, TRANCE, CD254, TNFSF11, OPGL, RANKL, TRANCE
Uniprot ID	O14788

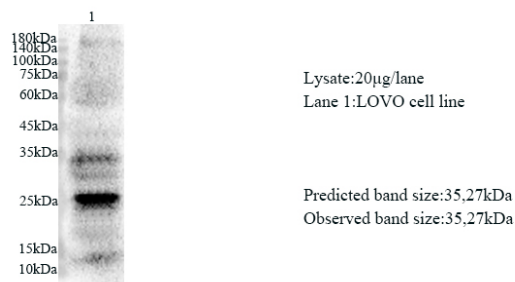
产品性能

状态 (Form)	Liquid
储存溶液 (Buffer)	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% proclin300, 50% glycerol.
存放条件 (Storage)	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 4°C for frequent use. Store at -20 to -80 °C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
浓度 (Concentration)	0.5mg/ml
亚型 (Isotype)	IgG
分子量 (MW)	35kDa
纯化方式 (Purity)	Antigen affinity purification

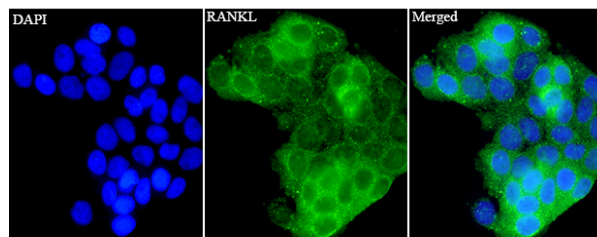
应用

WB, ICC, IHC

产品实验图片



Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with RANKL antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunofluorescent analysis of HACAT cells using RANKL antibody at dilution of 1:50 and Alexa Fluor-488 conjugated Affinipure Goat anti rabbit IgG(H+L).

产品背景

TNFSF11 also known as RANKL, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) cytokine family which is a ligand for osteoprotegerin and functions as a key factor for osteoclast differentiation and activation. RANKL is a polypeptide of 217 amino acids that exerts its biological activity both in a transmembrane form of about 40-45 kDa and in soluble one of 31 kDa (PMID: 15308315). The membrane-bound RANKL (mRANKL) is cleaved into a sRANKL by the metalloprotease-disintegrin TNF-alpha convertase (TACE) or a related metalloprotease (MP). RANKL induces osteoclast formation through its receptor, RANK, which transduces signals by recruiting adaptor molecules, such as the TNF receptor-associated factor (TRAF) family of proteins. RANKL was shown to be a dendritic cell survival factor and is involved in the regulation of T cell-dependent immune response. T cell activation was reported to induce expression of this gene and lead to an increase of osteoclastogenesis and bone loss. RANKL was shown to activate antiapoptotic kinase AKT/PKB through a signaling complex involving SRC kinase and tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF) 6, which indicated this protein may have a role in the regulation of cell apoptosis.