

Summary

Production Name	RANKL Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated	
Modification	Unmodified	
lsotype	IgG	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Form	Liquid	
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw	
	cycles.	
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.	
Purification	Affinity purification	

Immunogen

Gene Name	TNFSF11
Alternative Names	TNFSF11; OPGL; RANKL; TRANCE; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11;
	Osteoclast differentiation factor; ODF; Osteoprotegerin ligand; OPGLReceptor activator
	of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand; RANKL; TNF-related activation-induced cytokine;
	TRANCE; CD254
Gene ID	8600.0
SwissProt ID	O14788.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-
	terminal region of human TNFSF11. AA range:268-317

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000. IF 1:100-300 Not vet tested in

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other applications.

Molecular Weight

35kD

Background

This gene encodes 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. This protein was shown to be a dentritic 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. This protein was shown to activate antiapoptotic kinase AKT/PKB through a signaling complex involving SRC kinase and tumor necrosis factor receptorassociated factor (TRAF) 6, which indicated this protein may have a role in the regulation of cell apoptosis. Targeted disruption of the related gene in mice led to severe osteopetrosis and a lack of osteoclasts. The deficient mice exhibited defects in early differentiation of T and B lydisease:Defects in TNFSF11 are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 2 (OPTB2) [MIM:259710]; also known as osteoclast-poor osteopetrosis. Osteopetrosis is a rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone, due to defective resorption of immature bone. The disorder occurs in two forms: a severe autosomal recessive form occurring in utero, infancy, or childhood, and a benign autosomal dominant form occurring in adolescence or adulthood. Autosomal recessive osteopetrosis is usually associated with normal or elevated amount of non-functional osteoclasts. OPTB2 is characterized by paucity of osteoclasts, suggesting a molecular defect in osteoclast development., function: Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF11B/OPG and to TNFRSF11A/RANK. Osteoclast differentiation and activation factor. Augments the ability of dendritic cells to stimulate naive T-cell proliferation. May be an important regulator of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells and may play a role in the regulation of the T-celldependent immune response. May also play an important role in enhanced bone-resorption in humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy, induction: Up-regulated by T-cell receptor stimulation, PTM: The soluble form of isoform 1 derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing (By similarity). The cleavage may be catalyzed by ADAM17, similarity: Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.,subunit:Homotrimer.,tissue specificity:Highest in the peripheral lymph nodes, weak in spleen, peripheral blood Leukocytes, bone marrow, heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, stomach and thyroid.,

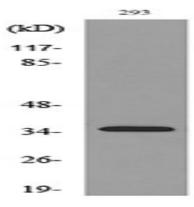
Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;

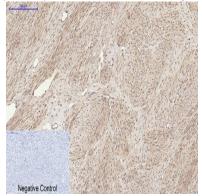
Image Data

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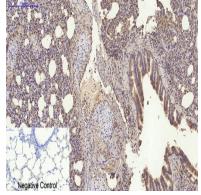




Western blot analysis of lysate from 293 cells, using TNFSF11 Antibody.

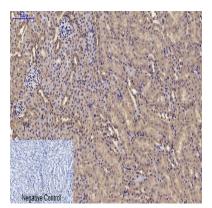


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1,RANKL Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

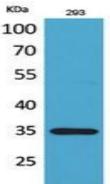


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1,RANKL Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

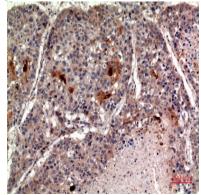




Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,RANKL Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



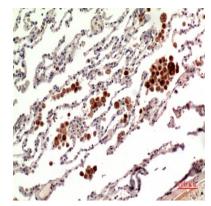
Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using RANKL Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



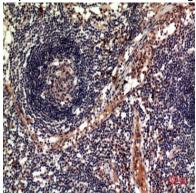
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-Lymph-nodes, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-Lymph-nodes, antibody was diluted at 1:100

Note

For research use only.