abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human RANK protein ab109148

製品の詳細

製品名	Recombinant Human RANK protein
生理活性	Inhibits Human rhsRANKL biological functions. Binds to Human and Mouse RANKL.
精製度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
エンドトキシン・レベル	< 0.100 Eu/µg
発現系	HEK 293 cells
アクセッション番号	Q9Y6Q6
タンパク質長	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
由来	Recombinant
生物種	Human
予測される分子量	55 kDa including tags
領域	29 to 313
配列の追加情報	Human RANK (aa 29-213) is fused at the C-terminus to the Fc portion of human IgG1.

特性

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab109148** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	Functional Studies
	SDS-PAGE
製品の状態	Lyophilized
備考	After reconstitution, prepare aliquots and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. PBS containing at least 0.1% BSA should be used for further dilutions. Inhibits Human rhsRANKL biological functions. Binds to Human and Mouse RANKL.

前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性	Shipped at 4°C. Store at 4°C (up to 6 months). Store at -20°C.
	Constituent: PBS
再構成	Reconstitute with 50µl sterile water to give a final concentration of 1mg/ml.

関連情報

機能	Receptor for TNFSF11/RANKL/TRANCE/OPGL; essential for RANKL-mediated osteoclastogenesis. Involved in the regulation of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells.
組織特異性	Ubiquitous expression with high levels in skeletal muscle, thymus, liver, colon, small intestine and adrenal gland.
関連疾患	Defects in TNFRSF11A are the cause of familial expansile osteolysis (FEO) [MIM:174810]. FEO is a rare autosomal dominant bone disorder characterized by focal areas of increased bone remodeling. The osteolytic lesions develop usually in the long bones during early adulthood. FEO is often associated with early onset deafness and loss of dentition. Defects in TNFRSF11A are a cause of Paget disease of bone type 2 (PDB2) [MIM:602080]; also known as familial Paget disease of bone. PDB2 is a bone-remodeling disorder with clinical similarities to FEO. Unlike FEO, however, affected individuals have involvement of the axial skeleton with lesions in the spine, pelvis and skull. Defects in TNFRSF11A are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 7 (OPTB7) [MIM:612301]; also called osteoclast-poor osteopetrosis with hypogammaglobulinemia. 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. OPTB7 is characterized by paucity of osteoclasts, suggesting a molecular defect in osteoclast development. OPTB7 is associated with hypogammaglobulinemia.
配列類似性	Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.
細胞内局在	Membrane.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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