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 lgG1.

特性

Our Abpromise quarantee 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.

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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.

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