

Product datasheet for **AM33178SU-S**

RANKL (TNFSF11) (287-304) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Human sRANKL synthetic Peptide (EEISIEVSNPSLLDPDQD)
Specificity:	Recognizes Human sRANKL (soluble form). Other species not tested.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Lyophilized Serum.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in aqua bidest to initial volume.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	tumor necrosis factor superfamily member 11
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 8600 Human O14788



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Background:

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. There are three isoforms of RANKL. Human RANKL is a soluble 20 kDa polypeptide, comprising the TNF homologous region of RANKL (176 amino acid residues). This protein 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. This protein 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 that this protein may have a role in the regulation of cell apoptosis. RANKL deficient mice show severe osteoporosis and complete absence of osteoclasts as a result of lack of osteogenesis.

Synonyms:

OPGL, RANK Ligand, RANKL, TRANCE, TNFSF11, ODF

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction