

Product datasheet for **PP1086B2**

RANKL (TNFSF11) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: To detect hsRANKL by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.15 - 0.30 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2 ng/well of recombinant hsRANKL. Western blot: To detect hsRANKL by Western blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hsRANKL is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>98%) recombinant hsRANKL.
Specificity:	This antibody reacts soluble RANK Ligand.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction. Label: conjugated
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody prior to reconstitution at -20°C. Following reconstitution the antibody can be stored at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. 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

Note:

Centrifuge vial prior to opening!