

32-20633: Recombinant Human sRANK Ligand (CHO derived)(Discontinued)

Reactivity : Human, Mouse

Alternative Name : soluble Receptor Activator of NF- κ B Ligand, TNFSF11, TRANCE (TNF-Related Activation-induced Cytokine), OPGL, ODF (Osteoclast Differentiation Factor), CD254

Description

Source:CHO cells

RANKL and RANK are members of the TNF superfamily of ligands and receptors that play an important role in the regulation of specific immunity and bone turnover. RANK (receptor) was originally identified as a dendritic cell-membrane protein, which, by interacting with RANKL, augments the ability of dendritic cells. These dendritic cells then stimulate na \tilde{A} ve T-cell proliferation in a mixed lymphocyte reaction, promote the survival of RANK+ T-cells, and regulate T-cell-dependent immune response. RANKL, which is expressed in a variety of cells, including osteoblasts, fibroblasts, activated T-cells and bone marrow stromal cells, is also capable of interacting with a decoy receptor called OPG. Binding of soluble OPG to sRANKL inhibits osteoclastogenesis by interrupting the signaling between stromal cells and osteoclastic progenitor cells, thereby leading to excess accumulation of bone and cartilage. Human RANKL is reactive on murine cells. The CHO cell-derived Recombinant Human sRANK Ligand is a 22.1 kDa polypeptide comprised of the TNF-homologous region of RANKL and a N-terminal His-tag.

Product Info

Amount : 2 μ g / 10 μ g

Purification : Purity: \geq 98% by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analyses.

Content : This recombinant protein is supplied in lyophilized form.

Amino Acid : HHHHHHHHPS PGGSGGSQHI RAEKAMVDGS WLDLAKRSKL EAQPF AHLTI NATDIPSGSH
KVSLSWYHD RGWGKISNMT FSNGKLIVNQ DGFYYLYANI CFRHHETSGD LATEYLQLMV YVTKTSIKIP
SSHTLMKGGG SKYWSGNSEF HFYSINVGGF FKLRSGEEIS IEVSNPSLLD PDQDATYFGA FKVRDID

Application Note

Determined by its dose-dependent ability to induce reporter gene in HT-29 NF- κ B Luc reporter cells.