

32-20653: Recombinant Murine sRANK Ligand (CHO derived)(Discontinued)

Reactivity : 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⁺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. Recombinant Murine sRANK Ligand is a 19.8 kDa polypeptide comprising the TNF-homologous region of RANKL (178 amino acid residues).

Product Info

Amount : 2 μ g / 10 μ g

Purification : Purity: \geq 95% by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analyses.

Content : This recombinant protein is supplied in lyophilized form.

Amino Acid : FSGAPAMMEG SWLDVAQRGK PEAQPFALHT INAASIPSGS HKVTLSSWYH DRGWAKISNM
TLSNGKLRVN QDGFYYLYAN ICFRHHETSG SVPTDYQLM VYVVKTSIKI PSSHNLMKGG STKNWSGNSE
FHFYSINVGG FFKLRAGEEI SIQVSNPSLL DPDQDATYFG AFKVQDID

Application Note

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