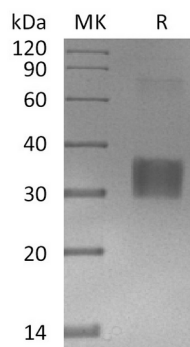


Product Name: Recombinant Human RANK L (N-6His-Flag)
Catalog #: PHH2482

概述 (Summary)

英文全称	RANKL
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Human Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ile140-Asp317 is expressed with a 6His, Flag tag at N-terminus.
Accession #	O14788
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	Human Cells
种属 (Species)	Human
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	25.3 kDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Sodium phosphate, 100mM NaCl, 2mM EDTA, pH6.0.
储存缓冲液 (Buffer)	
运输方式 (Shipping)	0.0
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)



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背景 (Background)

分子别名 (Alternative Names)

CD254; ODF; OPGL; RANK L; TNFSF11; CD254; Osteoclast differentiation factor; Receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand; tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11

背景介绍 (References)

CD254, also known as RANKL, TNFSF11, TRANCE, OPGL and ODF, is a type II membrane protein of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily, and affects the immune system and control bone regeneration and remodeling. RANKL is the ligand of nuclear factor (NF)- κ B (RANK). When RANKL binds to RANK, it will undergo trimerization and then bind to an adaptor molecule TNF receptor-associated factor 6 (TRAF6). This results in the activation of several downstream signaling cascades, including the NF κ B, mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK), activating protein 1 (AP-1), and nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFATc1), resulting in the formation of multinucleated bone-resorbing osteoclasts. RANKL is widely expressed in skeletal muscle, thymus, liver, colon, small intestine, adrenal gland, osteoblast, mammary gland epithelial cells, prostate and pancreas.

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.