

CHASELECTION**Recombinant Mouse RANKL****货号(Catalog Number):** CY170FXXXX(L)**别名(synonym):** CD254 antigen; CD254; ODF; OPGL; OPGLOPTB2; Osteoclast differentiation factor; RANK L; RANKL**来源(Source):** Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived mouse RANKL protein**蛋白结构 (Structure):**

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: O35235**氨基酸序列:**

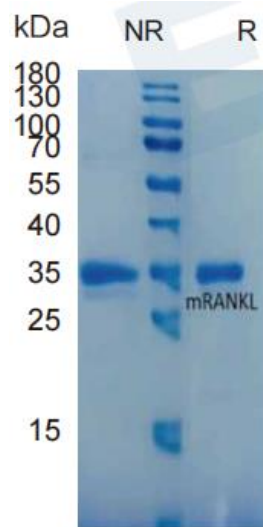
Arg72-Asp316

分子量大小(MW):

27.6 kDa

纯度 (Purity) :

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE

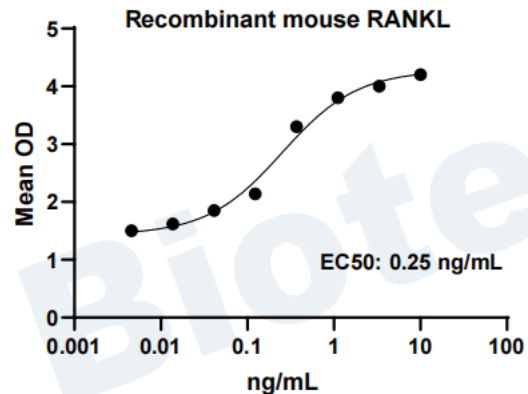
4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

内毒素含量 (Endotoxin) : <0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.**制剂(Formulation):**

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

活性检测 (Biological Activity) :

Recombinant mouse RANKL stimulates cell proliferation of the RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cells

储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IT is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

产品背景介绍 (Production):

TRANCE/TRANCE/RANK L is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family. TRANCE was originally identified as an immediate early gene up-regulated by T cell receptor stimulation. The mouse TRANCE cDNA encodes a type II transmembrane protein of 316 amino acids with a predicted cytoplasmic domain of 48 amino acids and an extracellular domain of 247 amino acids. The extracellular domain contains two potential N-linked glycosylation sites. Mouse and human TRANCE share 85% amino acid identity. TRANCE is primarily expressed in T cells and T cell rich organs, such as thymus and lymph nodes. The multi-functions of TRANCE include induction of activation of the c-jun N-terminal kinase, enhancement of T cell growth and dendritic cell function, induction of osteoclastogenesis, and lymph node organogenesis. RANK is the cell surface signaling receptor of TRANCE. RANK has been shown to undergo receptor clustering during



signal transduction. Osteoprotegrin, a soluble member of the TNF receptor family which binds TRANCE, is a naturally occurring decoy receptor that counterbalances the effects of TRANCE.

