

#### RANK L/ TRANCE/ TNFSF11 (N-6His), Mouse, Recombinant

货号:PCK061

### 产品信息

别名	Tumor necrosis factor Ligand superfamily member 11; Tnfsf11; Osteoclast differentiation factor; ODF; Osteoprotegerin Ligand; OPGL; Receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B Ligand; RANKL; TNF-related activation-induced Cytokine; TRANCE; CD254 Mouse	
物种	Mouse	
表达宿主	Human Cells	普诺赛 <sup>®</sup> \ Pricella
序列信息	Arg43-Asp287	普诺泰
检索号	BAA97257.1	

- 分子量 28.3kDa
- 标签 N-6His
- 生物活性 Loaded Recombinant Human OPG-Fc on Pro A Biosensor, can bind Mouse RANKL-His with an affinity constant of 1.02 pM as determined in BLI assay.

## 产品特性

纯度	>90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
内毒素	<1.0 EU per $\mu$ g as determined by LAL test.	
保存	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.	
运输	Ambient temperature or ice pack.	
制剂	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Hepes-NaOH, 50mM NaCl, 6% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 8.0.	





#### 复融

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100  $\mu$ g/ml.Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

# 背景介绍

Mouse tumor necrosis factor Ligand superfamily member 11 (Tnfsf11) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) Cytokine family. Tnfsf11 is widely expressed in cells including T cells and T cell rich organs, such as thymus and lymph nodes. This Cytokine can bind to TNFRSF11B/ OPG andTNFRSF11A/ RANK. Tnfsf11 is involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as acting as regulator of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells, the regulation of the T-cell-dependent immune response and enhancing bone-resorption in humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy. It augments the ability of dendritic cells to stimulate naive T-cell proliferation.



