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Goat anti-TNFSF11 / OPGL Antibody

Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF4518a

Product Information

Application	IF, FC, Pep-ELISA
Primary Accession	O14788
Other Accession	NP_003692.1, NP_143026.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Clone Names	TNFSF11
Calculated MW	35478

Additional Information

Gene ID	8600
Other Names	TNFSF11; tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 11 ; ODF; OPGL; RANKL; TRANCE; hRANKL2; sOdf; TNF-related activation-induced cytokine; osteoclast differentiation factor; osteoprotegerin ligand; receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B liga
Dilution	IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 Pep-ELISA~~N/A
Format	Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.
Immunogen	This antibody is expected to recognise both reported isoforms (NP_003692.1 and NP_143026.1).
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Goat anti-TNFSF11 / OPGL Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TNFSF11
Synonyms	OPGL, RANKL, TRANCE
Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF11B/OPG and to TNFRSF11A/RANK. Osteoclast differentiation and activation factor. Augments the ability of dendritic cells to

	stimulate naive T-cell proliferation. May be an important regulator of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells and may play a role in the regulation of the T-cell-dependent immune response. May also play an important role in enhanced bone-resorption in humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy (PubMed:22664871). Induces osteoclastogenesis by activating multiple signaling pathways in osteoclast precursor cells, chief among which is induction of long lasting oscillations in the intracellular concentration of Ca (2+) resulting in the activation of NFATC1, which translocates to the nucleus and induces osteoclast-specific gene transcription to allow differentiation of osteoclasts. During osteoclast differentiation, in a TMEM64 and ATP2A2-dependent manner induces activation of CREB1 and mitochondrial ROS generation necessary for proper osteoclast generation (By similarity).
Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Highest in the peripheral lymph nodes, weak in spleen, peripheral blood Leukocytes, bone marrow, heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, stomach and thyroid