

# TNFRSF11B antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI16167

#### **Product Information**

Application WB Primary Accession 000300

Other Accession <u>NM 002546, NP 002537</u>

**Reactivity**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Horse **Predicted**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Horse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 46026

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4982

Alias Symbol OPG, TR1, OCIF

Other Names Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11B, Osteoclastogenesis

inhibitory factor, Osteoprotegerin, TNFRSF11B, OCIF, OPG

Format Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium

azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage** Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-TNFRSF11B antibody concentration is 1

mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at

20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** TNFRSF11B antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for

use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **Protein Information**

Name TNFRSF11B

**Synonyms** OCIF, OPG

**Function** Acts as a decoy receptor for TNFSF11/RANKL and thereby neutralizes its

function in osteoclastogenesis. Inhibits the activation of osteoclasts and promotes osteoclast apoptosis in vitro. Bone homeostasis seems to depend on the local ratio between TNFSF11 and TNFRSF11B. May also play a role in preventing arterial calcification. May act as decoy receptor for TNFSF10/TRAIL and protect against apoptosis. TNFSF10/TRAIL binding blocks the inhibition of

osteoclastogenesis.

**Cellular Location** Secreted.

**Tissue Location** Highly expressed in adult lung, heart, kidney, liver, spleen, thymus, prostate,

ovary, small intestine, thyroid, lymph node, trachea, adrenal gland, testis, and bone marrow. Detected at very low levels in brain, placenta and skeletal

muscle. Highly expressed in fetal kidney, liver and lung

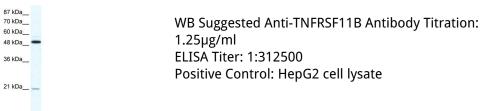
## **Background**

Acts as decoy receptor for TNFSF11/RANKL and thereby neutralizes its function in osteoclastogenesis. Inhibits the activation of osteoclasts and promotes osteoclast apoptosis in vitro. Bone homeostasis seems to depend on the local ratio between TNFSF11 and TNFRSF11B. May also play a role in preventing arterial calcification. May act as decoy receptor for TNFSF10/TRAIL and protect against apoptosis. TNFSF10/TRAIL binding blocks the inhibition of osteoclastogenesis.

### References

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Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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## **Images**



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