

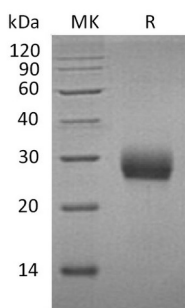
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse RANK (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM1410



Summary

Name	RANK/TNFRSF11A/CD265
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Receptor Activator of NF-kappa B is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val31-Ser214 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	O35305
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	21.3 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	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.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse RANK (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM1410



Alternative Names

Receptor activator of NF- κ B; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11A; TRANCE receptor; Osteoclast differentiation factor receptor; NF κ B activator; TRANCER; CD265; TNFRSF11A; TRANCE R; CD265 antigen; ODFR

Background

Receptor activator of NF- κ B (RANK, TNFRSF11A) belongs to one member of tumor necrosis factor receptor family. It is a receptor for TNFSF11/RANKL/TRANCE/OPGL. This gene encodes a type 1 membrane protein with a 30 amino acids (aa) signal peptide, 184 aa extracellular region, a 20 aa transmembrane domain and a 391 aa cytoplasmic region. Human and murine RANK share 81% aa identity in their extracellular domains. RANK is ubiquitous highly expressed in trabecular bone, thymus, small intestine, lung, brain and kidney, but weakly expressed in spleen and bone marrow. After binding its ligand RANKL, RANK can activate signaling pathways such as NF- κ B, JNK, ERK, p38, and Akt/PKB, through TRAF protein phosphorylation. RANK/TNFRSF11A signaling is largely considered to be growth promoting and apoptosis reducing such as the effects observed in osteoclasts. RANK/TNFRSF11A was also found to be involved in the regulation of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.