Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- Receptor Activator of Nuclear Factor κ B, ***RANK***

Catalogue No. PA1382

Lot No. 0131112018227

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100μg/vial

Specificity

Human.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human RANK (29-44 aa), identical to the related mouse and rat sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concen-tration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	1μg/ml	Hu	-	-
IHC-P	-	-	-	-
IHC-F	-	-	-	-
ICC	-	-	-	-

WB: The detection limit for RANK is approximately 2.5ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500μg/ml.

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

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BACKGROUND

Receptor Activator of Nuclear Factor κ B (RANK), also known as TRANCE Receptor, is a type I membrane protein that is expressed on the surface of osteoclasts and is involved in their activation upon ligand binding. RANK is also expressed on dendritic cells and facilitates immune signaling.RANKL (Receptor Activator for Nuclear Factor κ B Ligand) is found on the surface of stromal cells, osteoblasts, and T cells. By analysis of somatic cell and radiation hybrid panels, Anderson et al. (1997) mapped the RANK gene to 18q22.1.

REFERENCE

1. Suda T, Takahashi N, Udagawa N, Jimi E, Gillespie MT, Martin TJ (1999). "Modulation of osteoclast differentiation and function by the new members of the tumor necrosis factor receptor and ligand families". Endocr. Rev. 20 (3): 345–57.
2. Wong BR, Josien R, Choi Y (1999). "TRANCE is a TNF family member that regulates dendritic cell and osteoclast function". J. Leukoc. Biol. 65 (6): 715–24.
3. Theill LE, Boyle WJ, Penninger JM (2002). "RANK-L and RANK: T cells, bone loss, and mammalian evolution". Annu. Rev. Immunol. 20: 795–823.

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