abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human RANKL protein (Active) ab157289

3 Images

Description

Product name Recombinant human RANKL protein (Active)

Biological activity Supports the survival of dendritic cells and osteoclasts.

Purity > 90 % SDS-PAGE.

~28kDa (glycosylated) (SDS-PAGE).

Endotoxin level < 0.100 Eu/μg
Expression system HEK 293 cells

Accession <u>O14788</u>

Protein length Protein fragment

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

Species Human

Sequence LDLAKRSKLEAQPFAHLTINATDIPSGSHKVSLSSWYHDR

GWAKISNMTF

 ${\tt SNGKLIVNQDGFYYLYANICFRHHETSGDLATEYLQLMVYV}$

TKTSIKIPS

 ${\tt SHTLMKGGSTKYWSGNSEFHFYSINVGGFFKLRSGEEISIE}$

VSNPSLLDP DQDATYFGAFKVRDID

Predicted molecular weight 18 kDa including tags

Amino acids 152 to 317

Tags DDDDK tag N-Terminus

Additional sequence information Fused at the N-terminus to a linker peptide (6 aa) and a DDDDK-tag.

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab157289 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications ELISA

Functional Studies

SDS-PAGE

Form Lyophilized

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Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Constituent: PBS

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with 100µl sterile water to a concentration of 0.1 mg/ml. Further dilutions should be made with medium containing 5% fetal calf serum or a carrier protein. After reconstitution,

prepare aliquots and store at -20°.

General Info

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.

Tissue specificity Highest in the peripheral lymph nodes, weak in spleen, peripheral blood Leukocytes, bone

marrow, heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, stomach and thyroid.

Involvement in diseaseDefects in TNFSF11 are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 2 (OPTB2)

[MIM:259710]; also known as osteoclast-poor osteopetrosis. Osteopetrosis is a rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone, due to defective resorption of immature bone. The disorder occurs in two forms: a severe autosomal recessive form occurring in utero, infancy, or childhood, and a benign autosomal dominant form occurring in adolescence or adulthood. Autosomal recessive osteopetrosis is usually associated with normal or elevated amount of non-functional osteoclasts. OPTB2 is characterized by paucity of osteoclasts, suggesting a molecular

defect in osteoclast development.

Sequence similaritiesBelongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.

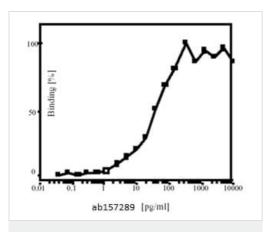
Post-translational modifications

The soluble form of isoform 1 derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing (By

similarity). The cleavage may be catalyzed by ADAM17.

Cellular localization Cytoplasm; Secreted and Cell membrane.

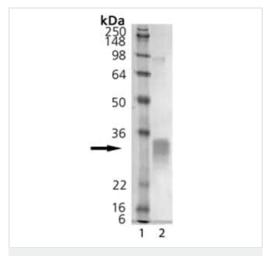
Images



Functional Studies - Recombinant human RANKL protein (ab157289)



Method: Ligand binding assay: 96 well ELISA plates were coated O/N with 50 ng OPG-Fc per well. After a blocking step, the indicated concentrations of ab157289 were added for 1 hour. Bound ligand was revealed with an anti-FLAG antibody at 1 μ g/ml for 30 minutes, followed by a rabbit anti-mouse lgG-HRP at 1/1000 dilution for 30 minutes. OPD was used as a substrate for the peroxidase. Absorbance was measured at 490 nm in an ELISA reader.



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant human RANKL protein (ab157289)

SDS-PAGE analysis of ab157289. Lane 1: MWt Marker, Lane 2: ab157289 1µg.



Functional Studies - Recombinant human RANKL protein (ab157289)

Mononuclear cells differentiate into Osteoclasts in the presence of M-CSF and ab157289.

Method: Human CD14+ mononuclear cells isolated from adult peripheral blood were cultured in control medium (upper panel), in 25ng/ml M-CSF (middle panel), or in 25ng/ml M-CSF plus 50ng/ml ab157289 (lower panel). Osteoclasts were identified as Tartrate-Resistant Acid Phosphatase (TRAP)-positive multinucleated cells. Osteoclasts were detected exclusively in presence of ab157289 and in these culture conditions (M-CSF + ab157289), cells fused and generated multinucleated dark red TRAP-positive cells (arrows). Nuclei were stained with haematoxylin.

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