abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Mouse RANK protein (His tag) ab217560

Description

Product name	Recombinant Mouse RANK protein (His tag)
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin level	< 1.000 Eu/µg
Expression system	HEK 293 cells
Accession	O35305
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Mouse
Sequence	VTPPCTQERHYEHLGRCCSRCEPGKYLSSKCTPTSDSVC LPCGPDEYLDT WNEEDKCLLHKVCDAGKALVAVDPGNHTAPRRCACTAG YHWNSDCECCRR NTECAPGFGAQHPLQLNKDTVCTPCLLGFFSDVFSSTDK CKPWTNCTLLG KLEAHQGTTESDVVCSSSMTLRRPPKEAQAYLPSVDHHH HHH
Predicted molecular weight	21 kDa including tags
Amino acids	31 to 214
Tags	His tag C-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab217560** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

	pH: 7.40 Constituent: 100% PBS
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Reconstitute with ddH2O to a concentration no less than 100 µg/mL. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

General Info

Function	Receptor for TNFSF11/RANKL/TRANCE/OPGL; essential for RANKL-mediated osteoclastogenesis. Involved in the regulation of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells.
Tissue specificity	Ubiquitous expression with high levels in skeletal muscle, thymus, liver, colon, small intestine and adrenal gland.
Involvement in disease	Defects in TNFRSF11A are the cause of familial expansile osteolysis (FEO) [MIM:174810]. FEO is a rare autosomal dominant bone disorder characterized by focal areas of increased bone remodeling. The osteolytic lesions develop usually in the long bones during early adulthood. FEO is often associated with early onset deafness and loss of dentition. Defects in TNFRSF11A are a cause of Paget disease of bone type 2 (PDB2) [MIM:602080]; also known as familial Paget disease of bone. PDB2 is a bone-remodeling disorder with clinical similarities to FEO. Unlike FEO, however, affected individuals have involvement of the axial skeleton with lesions in the spine, pelvis and skull. Defects in TNFRSF11A are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 7 (OPTB7) [MIM:612301]; also called osteoclast-poor osteopetrosis with hypogammaglobulinemia. 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. OPTB7 is characterized by paucity of osteoclasts, suggesting a molecular defect in osteoclast development. OPTB7 is associated with hypogammaglobulinemia.
Sequence similarities	Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.
Cellular localization	Membrane.

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