

## DESCRIPTION

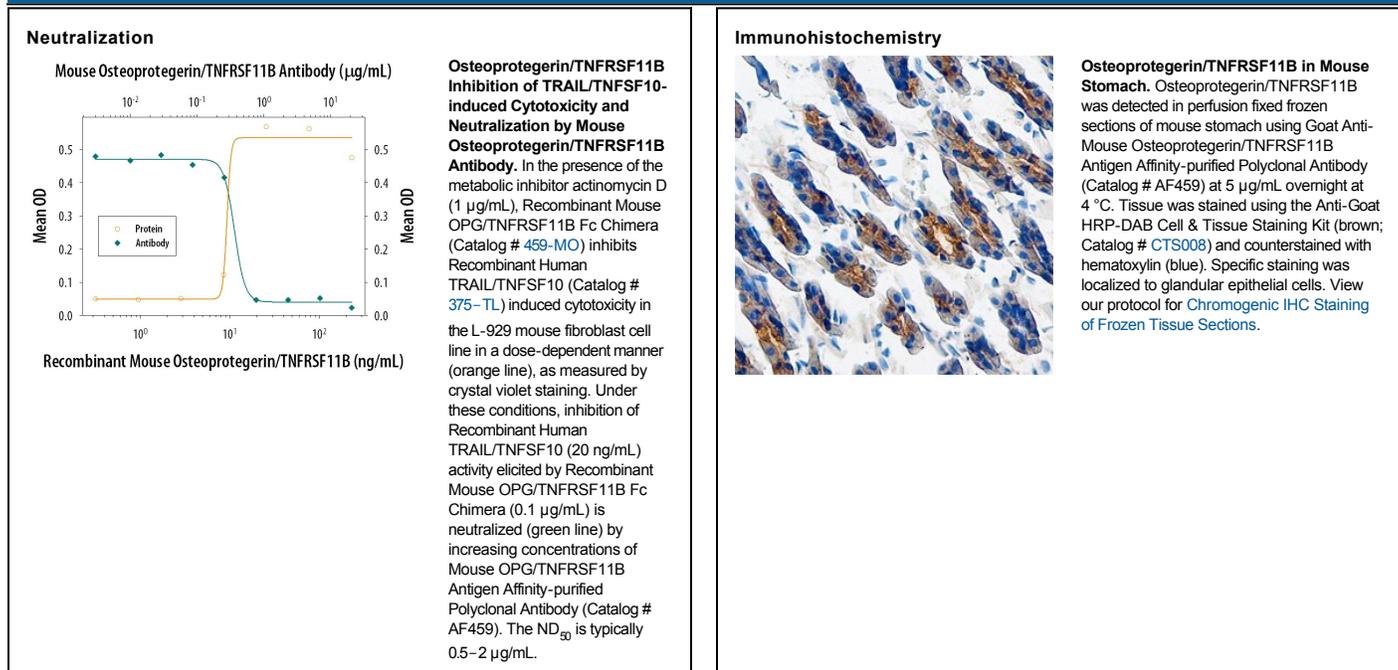
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse Osteoprotegerin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Osteoprotegerin is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Osteoprotegerin/TNFRSF11B Glu22-Leu401 with a Gln138Arg substitution Accession # Q6P112
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse Osteoprotegerin/TNFRSF11B Fc Chimera (Catalog # 459-MO)
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize Osteoprotegerin/TNFRSF11B-mediated inhibition of TRAIL/TNFSF10-induced cytotoxicity in the L-929 mouse fibroblast cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.5-2 µg/mL in the presence of 0.1 µg/mL Recombinant Mouse Osteoprotegerin/TNFRSF11B Fc Chimera, 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human TRAIL, and 1 µg/mL actinomycin D.	

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

### BACKGROUND

Osteoprotegerin (OPG)/Osteoclastogenesis Inhibitory Factor (OCIF) is member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily that lacks any apparent cell-association motifs and exists as a soluble secreted protein. In the new TNF superfamily nomenclature, OPG is referred to as TNFRSF11B. OPG was originally isolated by sequence homology as a TNF receptor family protein during a fetal rat intestine cDNA-sequencing project and subsequently shown to be involved in the regulation of bone density. OCIF was initially purified from the conditioned medium of human embryonic fibroblasts based on its ability to inhibit osteoclast development. Comparison of the amino-acid sequences of human OPG and OCIF proteins revealed their identity. The amino-terminal half of OPG contains four cysteine-rich repeats characteristic of TNF receptor family members. The carboxy-terminal of OPG/OCIF was found to contain two death domain homologous regions in tandem. Human and mouse OPG share approximately 84% and 94% amino acid sequence identity, respectively, with the rat OPG. Natural OPG/OCIF has been found to exist predominantly as disulfide-linked dimers. Two TNF superfamily ligands, including the membrane proteins OPG ligand/TRANCE (tumor necrosis factor-related activation-induced cytokine)/ODF (osteoclast differentiation factor)/RANKL (receptor activator of NF-kappaB ligand) and TRAIL (TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand)/APO-2 ligand, have been shown to be the cellular ligands for OPG/OCIF. Each of these ligands has been shown to interact with additional TNF receptor family members, including RANK (with TRANCE) and TRAIL receptors 1 - 4 (with TRAIL). The roles of these receptor-ligands in osteoclastogenesis, apoptosis and in the immune system remains to be elucidated.

### References:

1. Lacey, D.L. *et al.* (1998) *Cell* **93**:165.
2. Emery, J.G. *et al.* (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**:14363.
3. Yasuda, H. *et al.* (1998) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **95**:3597.