

DESCRIPTION

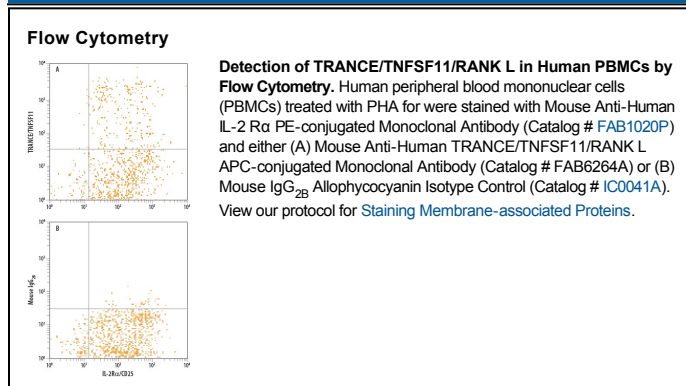
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRANCE/TNFSF11/RANK L in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 685857
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TRANCE/TNFSF11/RANK L Gly64-Asp245 Accession # AAC51762
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

TNF-related activation-induced cytokine (TRANCE; also RANK L, OPGL, and ODF) is a 35 kDa (predicted) type II transmembrane glycoprotein and member of the TNF cytokine family. Human TRANCE is 317 amino acids (aa) in length and contains a 47 aa cytoplasmic region, a 21 aa transmembrane region, and a 249 extracellular domain (ECD), which contains two potential sites of N-linked glycosylation. Splicing variants produce three isoforms for human TRANCE. Isoform 1 is the standard form. In isoform 2, aa corresponding to 1-73 in isoform 1 are missing. In isoform 3, aa 1-47 are missing. Human TRANCE ECD is 83% identical to mouse TRANCE ECD. TRANCE is expressed highest in the peripheral lymph nodes and weaker in the spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, bone marrow, heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, stomach, and thyroid. TRANCE plays a role in osteoclast differentiation and activation.