

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRANCE/TNFSF11/RANK L in direct ELISAs. No cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse TRANCE is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 70525
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human TRANCE/TNFSF11/RANK L Gly136-Asp317 (Ala194Gly) Accession # O14788
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *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.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

TNF-related activation-induced cytokine (TRANCE; also RANKL, 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 lacks aa 1-73, and isoform 3 lacks aa 1-47. 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.

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