

**TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS11732****Specification**

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**TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O14788</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	35kDa KDa
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A

**TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8600**Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11, Osteoclast differentiation factor, ODF, Osteoprotegerin ligand, OPGL, Receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand, RANKL, TNF-related activation-induced cytokine, TRANCE, CD254, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11, membrane form, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11, soluble form, TNFSF11, OPGL, RANKL, TRANCE

**Target/Specificity**

14 amino acid peptide from near the center of human sRANK-L

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

**Precautions**

TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal) - Protein Information****Name** TNFSF11**Synonyms** OPGL, RANKL, TRANCE**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 (PubMed:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22664871>). Induces osteoclastogenesis by activating multiple signaling pathways in osteoclast precursor cells, chief among which is induction of long lasting oscillations in the intracellular concentration of Ca (2+) resulting in the activation of NFATC1, which translocates to the nucleus and induces osteoclast-specific gene transcription to allow differentiation of osteoclasts. During osteoclast differentiation, in a TMEM64 and ATP2A2-dependent manner induces activation of CREB1 and mitochondrial ROS generation necessary for proper osteoclast generation (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm.

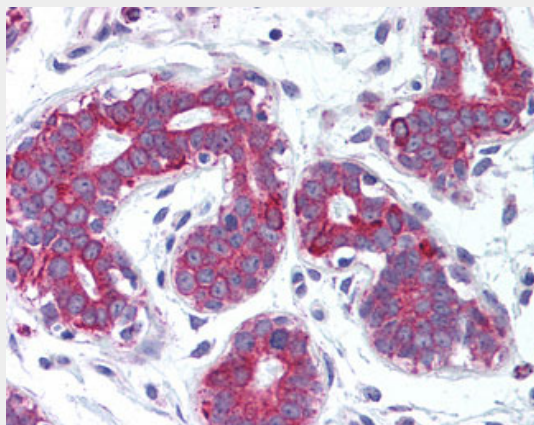
**Tissue Location**

Highest in the peripheral lymph nodes, weak in spleen, peripheral blood Leukocytes, bone marrow, heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, stomach and thyroid

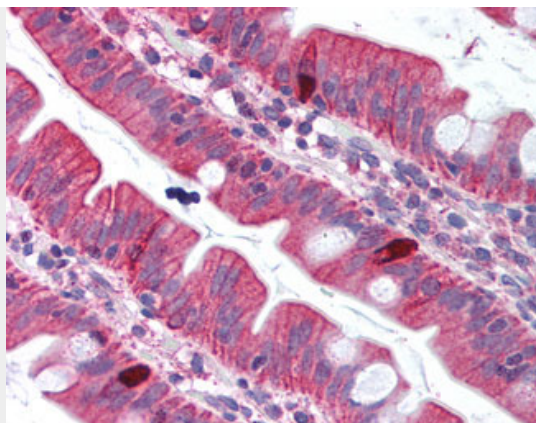
**TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal) - Images**

Anti-RANKL antibody IHC of human breast.



Anti-RANKL antibody IHC of human small intestine.

#### **TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal) - Background**

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.

#### **TNFSF11 / RANKL / TRANCE Antibody (Internal) - References**

- Anderson D.M.,et al.Nature 390:175-179(1997).  
Lacey D.L.,et al.Cell 93:165-176(1998).  
Ikeda T.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Nagai M.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 269:532-536(2000).  
Wong B.R.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:25190-25194(1997).