Mouse RANκL Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0571 **Applications** ELISA
Synonyms TNFSF11;TRANCE;RANKL;CD254;ODF;OPGL;OPTB2;hRANKL2;sOdf

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse RANκL Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μ g	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Mouse RANκL Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0571)	
		Mouse RANκL Capture Antibody	Mouse RANκL Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse RANκL protien	Recombinant Mouse RANκL protien
	Swissprot	O35235	
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse
	Host	Goat	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Mouse RANκL in ELISAs.	

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
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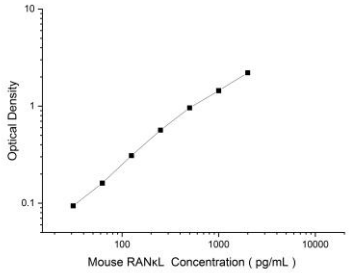
Applications

Mouse RANκL Sandwich ELISA Assay

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 μg/mL	Mouse RANκL Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse RANκL Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

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.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.

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