

## TRANCE/RANKL/TNFSF11 Monoclonal Antibody(Capture/Detector)

catalog number: **AN001260P**

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

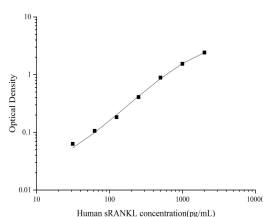
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human TRANCE/RANKL/TNFSF11 protein expressed by E.coli
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Clone</b>	4D4
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A/G Purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>ELISA Capture</b>	2-8 µg/mL
<b>ELISA Detector</b>	0.1-0.4 µg/mL

### Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Human TRANCE/RANKL/TNFSF11 protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using TRANCE/RANKL/TNFSF11 antibody(AN001260P) (Capture), TRANCE/RANKL/TNFSF11 antibody(AN001260P)(Detector) in sandwich ELISA. The reference range value for Recombinant Human TRANCE/RANKL/TNFSF11 protein is 31.25-2000 pg/mL.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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. During osteoclast differentiation, in a TMEM64 and ATP2A2-dependent manner induces activation of CREB1 and mitochondrial ROS generation necessary for proper osteoclast generation.

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