Human sRANKL Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0246 **Applications** ELISA

Synonyms TNFSF11, CD254, ODF, OPGL, OPTB2, RANKL, TRANCE, hRANKL2, sOdf, TNLG6B, tumor necrosis factor superfamily member 11, TNF superfamily member 11

Kit components & Storage

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

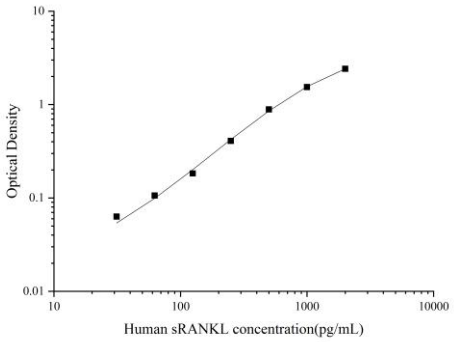
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0246)	
		Human sRANKL Capture Antibody	Human sRANKL Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human sRANKL protein	Recombinant Human sRANKL protein
	Swissprot	O14788(140~317aa)	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Mouse	Mouse
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1% protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4
	Purify	Protein A	Protein A
	Specificity	Detects Human sRANKL in ELISAs.	

Applications

Human sRANKL Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4μg/mL	Human sRANKL Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human sRANKL 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. During osteoclast differentiation,in a TMEM64 and ATP2A2-dependent manner induces activation of CREB1 and mitochondrial ROS generation necessary for proper osteoclast generation.