

RANK (PT1321R) PT™ Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: YM9163 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 66kD (Calculated)
- 70kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG, Kappa

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% BSA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:200-1:1000**WB 1:10000-1:50000****IF 1:200-1:1000****ELISA 1:5000-1:20000**

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal**Clone Number** PT1321R

Immunogen Information

Specificity Endogenous

| Target Information

Gene name TNFRSF11A RANK

Protein Name Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11A (Osteoclast differentiation factor receptor) (ODFR) (Receptor activator of NF-KB) (CD antigen CD265)

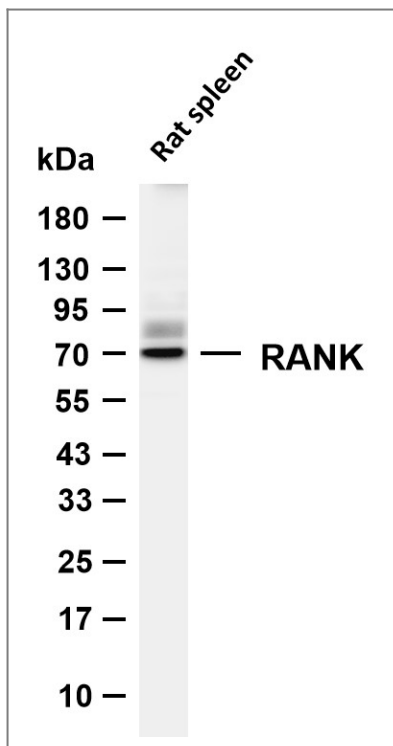
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	8792 ;	Q9Y6Q6 ;
Mouse	21934 ;	O35305 ;

Cellular Localization [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .; [Isoform RANK-e5a]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

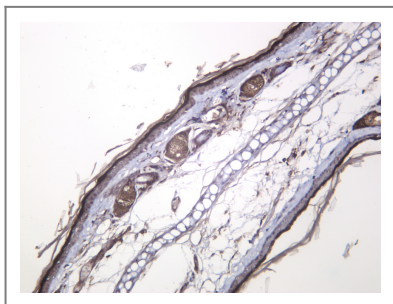
Tissue specificity Ubiquitous expression with high levels in skeletal muscle, thymus, liver, colon, small intestine and adrenal gland.

Function Disease:Defects in TNFRSF11A are a cause of Paget disease of bone 2 (PDB2) [MIM:602080]; also known as familial Paget disease of bone. PDB2 is a bone-remodeling disorder with clinical similarities to FEO. Unlike FEO, however, affected individuals have involvement of the axial skeleton with lesions in the spine, pelvis and skull.,Disease:Defects in TNFRSF11A are the cause of familial expansile osteolysis (FEO) [MIM:174810]. FEO is a rare autosomal dominant bone disorder characterized by focal areas of increased bone remodeling. The osteolytic lesions develop usually in the long bones during early adulthood. FEO is often associated with early onset deafness and loss of dentition.,Disease:Defects in TNFRSF11A are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 7 (OPTB7) [MIM:612301]; also called osteoclast-poor osteopetrosis with hypogammaglobulinemia. Osteopetrosis is a rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone, due to defective resorption of immature bone. The disorder occurs in two forms: a severe autosomal recessive form occurring in utero, infancy, or childhood, and a benign autosomal dominant form occurring in adolescence or adulthood. OPTB7 is characterized by paucity of osteoclasts, suggesting a molecular defect in osteoclast development. OPTB7 is associated with hypogammaglobulinemia.,Function:Receptor for TNFSF11/RANKL/TRANCE/OPGL; essential for RANKL-mediated osteoclastogenesis. Involved in the regulation of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells.,similarity:Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Interacts with TRAF1, TRAF2, TRAF3, TRAF5 and TRAF6.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous expression with high levels in skeletal muscle, thymus, liver, colon, small intestine and adrenal gland.,

| Validation Data



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-RANK (PT1321R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Rat spleen Predicted band size: 66kDa Observed band size: 70kDa



Mouse skin was stained with anti-RANK (PT1321R) Rabbit antibody

Contact information

Orders: order.cn@immunoway.com
 Support: support.cn@immunoway.com
 Telephone: 400-8787-807(China)
 Website: <http://www.immunoway.com.cn>
 Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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RANK (PT1321R)
PT™ Rabbit mAb

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