Mouse RANK ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5370

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Description

Product Name	Mouse RANK ELISA Kit
Specificity	Mouse
Crossing Reactivity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.
Immunogen Type	NSO,Q30-P213
Other Names	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11A; Osteoclast differentiation factor receptor; ODFR; Receptor activator of NF-KB; CD265; Tnfrsf11a; Rank;
Accession No.	O35305
Uniprot	O35305
GeneID	21934;
Cell Localization	Cell membrane; Single-passtype I membrane protein.

Application Details

sensitivity:2pg mlDetect Range:62.5pg ml-4000pg mlsample_type:cell culture supernates and serum.capture_antibody:monoclonal antibody from ratdetection_antibody:polyclonal antibody from goatgene_name:TNFRSF11Aprotein_name:Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11Agene_full_name:Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11Atissue_specificity: Ubiquitous expression with high levels intrabecular bone thymus small intestine lung brain and kidney.Weakly expressed in spleen and bone marrow.sequence_similarities:tmb_incubation:15-20minresearch_category:TNFRSF11A

Product Description

Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Mouse RANK

Background

protein_function: Receptor for TNFSF11,RANKL,TRANCE,OPGL; essential forRANKL-mediated osteoclastogenesis. Involved in the regulation ofinteractions between T-cells and dendritic cells..Receptor Activator of Nuclear Factor kappa B(RANK), also known as TRANCE Receptor, is a type I membrane protein that is expressed on the surface of osteoclasts and is involved in their activation upon ligand binding. RANK is a recently described TNF receptor family member, and its ligand, RANKL, promote survival of dendritic cells and differentiation of osteoclasts. RANK contains 383 amino acids in its intracellular domain(residues 234-616), which contain three putative TRAF-binding domains(termed I, II, and III). RANK interacts with various TRAFs through distinct motifs and activates NF-kappaB via a novel TRAF6 interaction motif, which then activates NIK, thus leading to NF-kappaB activation, whereas RANK most likely activates JNK through a TRAF2-interacting region in RANK.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only