

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| <b>Target</b>                           | TNFSF11  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | CD254;hRANKL2;ODF;OPGL;OPTB2;RANKL;sOdf;TNLG6B;TRANCE  |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant human TNFSF11 Protein with N-terminal Human Fc tag   |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock   |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | O14788   |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293   |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | N-Human Fc Tag   |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | hFc(Glu99-Ala330) TNFSF11(Ile140-Asp317)   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 48.4 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of hFc-TNFSF11 is approximately 55-70 kDa due to glycosylation.  |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.   |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.  |
| <b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>           | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.  |
| <b>Background</b>                       | This gene encodes a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) cytokine family which is a ligand for osteoprotegerin and functions as a key factor for osteoclast differentiation and activation. This protein was shown to be a dendritic cell survival factor and is involved in the regulation of T cell-dependent immune response. T cell activation was reported to induce expression of this gene and lead to an increase of osteoclastogenesis and bone loss. This protein was shown to activate antiapoptotic kinase AKT/PKB through a signaling complex involving SRC kinase and tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF) 6, which indicated this protein may have a role in the regulation of cell apoptosis. Targeted disruption of the related gene in mice led to severe osteopetrosis and a lack of osteoclasts. The deficient mice exhibited defects in early differentiation of T and B lymphocytes, and failed to form lobulo-alveolar mammary structures during pregnancy. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only  |



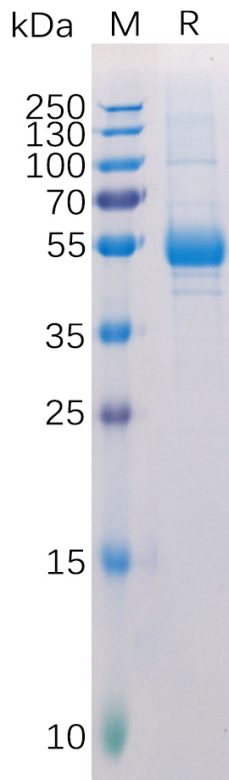


Figure 1. Human TNFSF11 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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