SONY

Product Data Sheet

Biotin anti-mouse CD254 (TRANCE, RANKL)

Catalog # / Size: 3150015 / 50 µg
3150020 / 500 µg

Clone: IK22/5

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

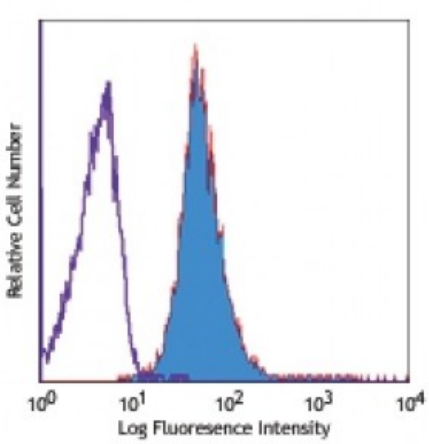
Immunogen: NSO-derived recombinant mouse TRANCE

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated biotin.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



Mouse TRANCE transfected cells stained with biotinylated IK22-5, followed by Sav-PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric analysis, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 microg per 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: The IK22/5 antibody has been reported to block the binding of RANK ligand-Fc to RANK. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation2, Western blotting2, and blocking of ligand binding[1,2,4]. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 510008).

Application References:

1. Miyahira Y, *et al.* 2003. *J. Immunol.* 171:6344. (Block)
2. Personal communication (Block IP WB)
3. Gao Y, *et al.* 2007. *J. Clin. Invest.* 117:122.
4. Kamijo S, *et al.* 2006. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 347:124. (Block)
5. Fionda C, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:4039.
6. Haslam SZ, *et al.* 2008. *Endocrinology.* 149:2098. (Block) PubMed
7. Wain MN, *et al.* 2012. *PNAS.* 109:8173. PubMed.
8. Nakajima A, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS One.* 9:105904. PubMed

Description: CD254 is a 19 kD TNF superfamily member also known as TRANCE (TNF-related activation induced cytokine), RANK ligand, RANKL, TNFSF11, OPGL, and ODF. TRANCE is expressed on activated T cells and osteoclasts and has been implicated in the regulation of T cell and dendritic cell interactions as well as osteoclast differentiation.

Antigen References:

1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. The Cytokine FactsBook. Academic Press San Diego.
2. Josien R, *et al.* 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:2562.
3. Takayanagi H, *et al.* 2000. *Nature* 408:600.
4. Wong B,