

AITRL Human

Description:AITRL Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 129 amino acids (72-199) and having a molecular mass of 14.6 kDa.AITRL is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:CYP5-083

Synonyms:Osteostat, TNFSF18, Activation-induced TNFR member Ligand, GITRL,TL6, AITRL, Glucocorticoid-induced TNF-related ligand, hGITRL, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 18, MGC138237.

For research use only.

Source:E.coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MQLETAKEPC MAKFGPLPSK WQMASSEPPC VNKVSDWKLE
ILQNGLYLIY GQVAPNANYN DVAPFEVRLY KNKDMIQTLT NKSKIQNVGG TYELHVGDTI
DLIFNSEHQV LKNNTYWGII LLANPQFIS

Purity:Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The AITRL solution (0.5mg/ml) contains 10mM sodium citrate (pH 3.5), 1mMDTT and 10% glycerol

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Osteostat is the cytokine that binds to TNFRSF18/AITR/GITR and is important for interactions between activated T-lymphocytes and endothelial cells and may modulate T-lymphocyte survival in peripheral tissues. Osteostat is expressed at high levels in the small intestine, ovary, testis, kidney and endothelial cells after stimulation by lipopolysaccharides.Osteostat protein is detectable in human microvascular EC and is highly up-regulated by IFN-alpha and IFN-beta. Osteostat inhibit differentiation of osteoclasts from monocytic precursor cells. Osteostat suppresses the early stage of osteoclastogenesis via inhibition of macrophage colony-stimulating factorinduced receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK) expression in the osteoclast precursor cells. Osteostat does not inhibit lipopolysaccharide-induced RANK expression in monocytes and dendritic cells, or activation-induced RANK expression in T cells. Osteostat is a novel regulator of osteoclast generation and substantiate the major role played by the endothelium in bone physiology.

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