

Osteocrin Human

Description:The recombinant Human Osteocrin is produced with N-terminal fusion of His Tag. The Human Osteocrin His-Tagged Fusion Protein is 13.6 kDa containing 106 amino acid residues of the human Osteocrin and 16 additional amino acid residues His Tag (underlined).MRGSHHHHHH GMASHMVDVT TTEAFDSGVI DVQSTPTVRE EKSATDLTAK LLLLDELVSL ENDVIETKKK RSFSGFGSPLDRLSAGSVDH KGKQRKVVDH PKRRFGIPMD RIGRNRLSNS RG.

Catalog #:PRPS-427

For research use only.

Synonyms:Osteocrin, Musclin, OSTN.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity:Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Filtered (0.4

Stability:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

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.

Solubility:

It is recommended to add 0.1M Acetate buffer pH4 to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/mL and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. For conversion into higher pH value, we recommend intensive dilution by relevant buffer to a concentration of 10g/ml. In higher concentrations the solubility of this antigen is limited. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.

Introduction:

Osteocrin is a recently identified secreted protein expression of which was only detected in bone, peaking just after birth and decreasing markedly with age. A 1280-bp mRNA encodes osteocrin producing a mature protein of 103 amino acids with a molecular mass of 11.4 kDa. In primary osteoblastic cell cultures osteocrin expression coincided with matrix formation then decreased in very mature cultures. Treatment of cultures with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 resulted in a rapid dose- dependent down-regulation of osteocrin expression, suggesting direct regulation. Chronic treatment of primary cultures with osteocrin-conditioned media inhibited mineralization and reduced osteocalcin and alkaline phosphatase expression. These results suggest that osteocrin represents a novel, unique vitamin D-regulated bone-specific protein that appears to act as a soluble osteoblast regulator.

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