

Active Osteocalcin (OC) Instruction Manual

SBPA129Mu01

Mus musculus (Mouse)

Buffer Formulation

20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.

Traits

Freeze-dried powder

Purity

> 95%

Isoelectric Point

6.3

Applications

Cell culture; Activity Assays.

ACTIVITY TEST

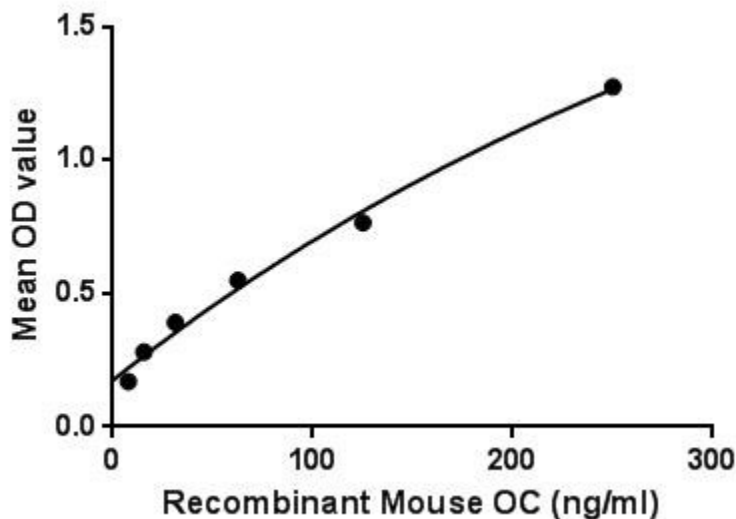


Figure. The binding activity of OC with FUR.

Osteocalcin (OC), also known as bone gamma-carboxyglutamic acid-containing protein (BGLAP), is a noncollagenous protein hormone found in bone and dentin. Osteocalcin is secreted solely by osteoblasts and thought to play a role in the body's metabolic regulation and is pro-osteoblastic, or bone-building, by nature. It is also implicated in bone mineralization and calcium ion homeostasis. Osteocalcin acts as a hormone in the body, causing beta cells in the pancreas to release more insulin, and at the same time directing fat cells to release the hormone adiponectin, which increases sensitivity to insulin. Besides, Furin (FUR) has been identified as an interactor of OC, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant mouse OC and recombinant mouse FUR. Briefly, OC were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH

7.4). Duplicate samples of 100µl were then transferred to FUR-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37°C. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-OC pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37°C. Finally, add 50µL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of OC and FUR was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

USAGE

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

STORAGE

Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Store at 2-8°C for one month. Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

STABILITY

The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

Image

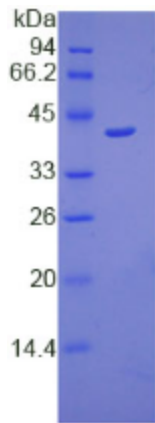


Figure. SDS-PAGE

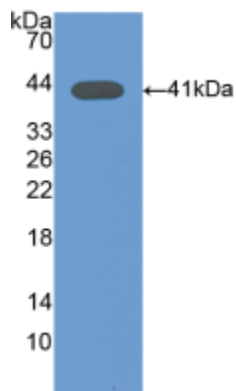


Figure. Western Blot

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.