

Bovine osteocalcin (bone)



Associated products

Human osteocalcin

Informations

Osteocalcin is a vitamin K dependent protein produced by osteoblasts and found in high concentrations in bone.

It binds to phospholipids in the presence of calcium and binds hydroxyapatite suggesting a regulatory role in bone mineralization.

Reference	Presentation	Format
9-BOC-3020	Vial	100 µg
9-BOC-3020-1	Vial	1 mg

Formulation: 50% (vol / vol) glycerol / 0.01M tris, 0.075M NaCl, pH 7.4.

MW(Da) : 5 800

Extinction coef. : 13.3

Isoelectric point: 4.0-4.5

Structure: single chain, an intrachain disulfide bridge Cys 23-29

Advantages

The vast majority of plasma derivatives is pure (without additives) with > 95 % purity SDS-PAGE.
Expiration date of one year from delivery.
Delivery in large quantities.
Discount according to quantities.

Characteristics

All proteins are accompanied by product information sheets which describe proper storage conditions. In order that we may warrant product stability, it is imperative that these storage conditions be maintained at all times. Many of our protein preparations are formulated in 50% (vol / vol) glycerol which will remain in fluid phase during storage at -20° C. This preferred method of storage yields the greatest protein stability while still allowing access to the stock protein sample without repeated thawing and freezing steps.

All products which are formulated with either glycerol or aqueous buffer are delivered in microcentrifuge tubes. By briefly centrifuging the samples in their original containers, complete recovery of the sample at the bottom of the tube will be accomplished.

All products which are formulated with glycerol should be stored at -20° C. Temperatures lower than -30° C should be avoided in order to prevent a phase transition.

When preparing to make a dilution of the stock sample, remove the sample from storage at -20° C and place on ice for a brief period of time (5-10 min). The sample will become less viscous and thus easier to pipette.

Never allow protein solutions to remain at room temperature for excessive periods of time. Elevated temperatures may enhance the rate of protein degradation.

Avoid storing or maintaining dilute protein samples for a long period of time. In general, purified proteins are inherently more stable in concentrated form.

Many proteins are «sticky» by nature. To avoid losing protein due to adsorption, extremely dilute protein samples should be prepared in buffers containing excipients such as bovine serum albumin, poly(ethylene glycol), or gelatin.

