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Human CellExp™ Sclerostin, human recombinant
SOST, VBCH
Catalog # PBV11625r

Specification

Human CellExp™ Sclerostin, human recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession	Q9BQB4
Calculated MW	22.5 kDa KDa

Human CellExp™ Sclerostin, human recombinant - Additional Info

Gene ID	50964
Other Names	
SOST, VBCH	
Gene Source	Human
Source	HEK 293 cells
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE;> 95%
Recombinant	Yes
Target/Specificity	
SOST	

Application Notes
Reconstitute in sterile deionized water to the desired protein concentration.

Format
Lyophilized

Storage
-20°C;Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally Trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Human CellExp™ Sclerostin, human recombinant - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Human CellExp™ Sclerostin, human recombinant - Images

Human CellExp™ Sclerostin, human recombinant - Background

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Sclerostin (SOST) is also known as Sclerosteosis, VBCH, is a secreted glycoprotein with a signal peptide for secretion and a C-terminal cysteine knot-like (CTCK) domain and belongs to the Cerberus/DAN family of bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) antagonists. Sclerostin is produced by the osteocyte and has anti-anabolic effects on bone formation. More recently Sclerostin has been identified as binding to LRP5/6 receptors and inhibiting the Wnt signalling pathway. Wnt pathway inhibition under these circumstances is antagonistic to bone formation (meaning Sclerostin antagonizes bone formation). It has been shown that SOST binds BMP-5, -6, and -7 with high affinity and BMP-2 and -4 with low affinity. Sclerostin production by osteocytes is inhibited by parathyroid hormone, mechanical loading and cytokines including oncostatin M, cardiotrophin-1 and leukemia inhibitory factor. Sclerostin production is increased by calcitonin. Thus, osteoblast activity is self regulated by a negative feedback system. Mutations of Sclerostin is associated with the syndrome Sclerosteosis, and reduced sclerostin expression results in a milder form of the disorder called van Buchem disease.