

Sclerostin Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT4223
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA;IHC
Target :	Sclerostin
Fields :	>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action
Gene Name :	SOST
Protein Name :	Sclerostin
Human Gene Id :	50964
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9BQB4
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q99P68
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from Sclerostin . at AA range: 130-210
Specificity :	Sclerostin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Sclerostin protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 26kD

Background : Sclerostin is a secreted glycoprotein with a C-terminal cysteine knot-like (CTCK) domain and sequence similarity to the DAN (differential screening-selected gene aberrative in neuroblastoma) family of bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) antagonists. Loss-of-function mutations in this gene are associated with an autosomal-recessive disorder, sclerosteosis, which causes progressive bone overgrowth. A deletion downstream of this gene, which causes reduced sclerostin expression, is associated with a milder form of the disorder called van Buchem disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:A 52 kb deletion downstream of SOST results in SOST transcription suppression and is a cause of van Buchem disease (VBCH) [MIM:239100]; also known as hyperostosis corticalis generalisata. VBCH is an autosomal recessive sclerosing bone dysplasia characterized by endosteal hyperostosis of the mandible, skull, ribs, clavicles, and diaphyses of the long bones. Affected patients present a symmetrically increased thickness of bones, most frequently found as an enlarged jawbone, but also an enlargement of the skull, ribs, diaphysis of long bones, as well as tubular bones of hands and feet. The clinical consequence of increased thickness of the skull include facial nerve palsy causing hearing loss, visual problems, neurological pain, and, very rarely, blindness as a consequence of optic atrophy. Serum alkaline phosphatase levels are elevated.,disease:Defects in SOST are the cause of sclerosteosis.

Subcellular Location : Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix .

Expression : Widely expressed at low levels with highest levels in bone, cartilage, kidney, liver, bone marrow and primary osteoblasts differentiated for 21 days. Detected in the subendothelial layer of the aortic intima (at protein level).

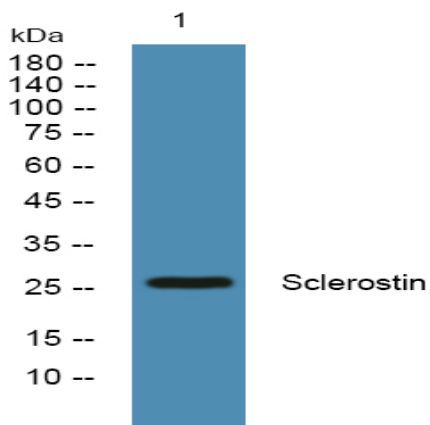
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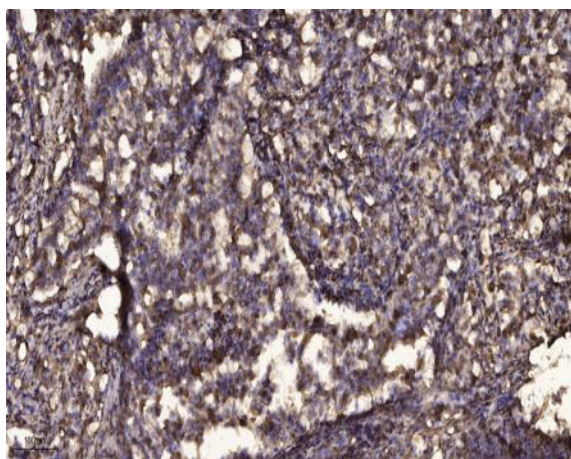
Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Squamous cell carcinoma of lung. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).