

## BGLAP Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-70096

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

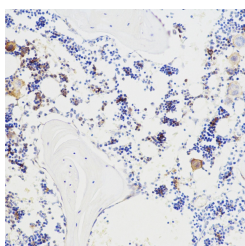
### Description

|                     |                                                                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Mouse,Rat                                                                  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | KLH conjugated Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse Osteocalcin        |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                                     |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG                                                                        |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                                                      |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated                                                               |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4 |

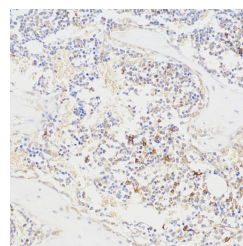
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**IHC** 1:100-1:500

### Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse bone using BGLAP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded rat bone using BGLAP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

Bone gamma-carboxyglutamic acid (Gla) protein, known as BGLAP, BGP or osteocalcin, is an abundant, non-collagenous protein component of bone that is produced by osteoblasts. In mice, osteocalcin is composed of a cluster of 3 genes known as OG1, OG2 and ORG, all of which can be found within a 23Kb span of genomic DNA. Human osteocalcin is a highly conserved, 46-50 amino acid, single chain protein that contains three vitamin K-dependent g-carboxyglutamic acid residues. Osteocalcin appears transiently in embryonic bone at the time of mineral deposition, where it binds to hydroxyapatite in a calcium-dependent manner.

### For Research Use Only