

## Recombinant Human SOST protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100862

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

### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human SOST protein Gln24-Tyr213, with an N-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	20.8 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	28 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q9BQB4
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

### Background

Sclerostin, also known as SOST, is a member of the Cerberus/DAN family of BMP antagonists. SOST is a secreted glycoprotein with a C-terminal cysteine knot-like (CTCK) domain. It shows sequence similarity to the DAN (differential screening-selected gene aberrative in neuroblastoma) family of bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) antagonists. SOST is produced by the osteocyte and has anti-anabolic effects on bone formation. It is a negative regulator of bone growth that acts through inhibition of Wnt signaling and bone formation.