

## BGLAP

**Reactivity:** Human

**Tested applications:** WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:200 - 1:500 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:** 11kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human BGLAP

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

BGLAP; Osteocalcin; Bone Gla protein; Gamma-carboxyglutamic acid-containing protein;

**Catalog #:** A1530

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 632

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P02818

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Bone g-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. In addition, osteocalcin is one of the most abundant, non-collagenous proteins found in mineralized adult bone. Genetic variation at the osteocalcin locus on chromosome 1q impacts postmenopause bone mineral density (BMD) levels and may predispose some women to osteoporosis.

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