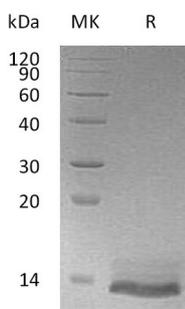


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	Osteocrin
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Osteocrin is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Val28-Gly133 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P61366
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	14 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

**Product Name: Recombinant Human Osteocrin (N-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PEH1253**



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**Alternative Names**

Osteocrin; Musclin;OSTN

**Background**

Osteocrin is a secreted protein which is primarily expressed in bone and muscle. It is synthesized as a proprotein that undergoes proteolytic processing to generate a mature 50 amino acid C-terminal active peptide. Human Osteocrin proprotein shares 77% and 78% amino acid sequence identity with the rat and mouse protein, respectively. It appears to modulate osteoblastic differentiation. It could also function as an autocrine and paracrine factor linked to glucose metabolism in skeletal muscle.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.