

BST1 Human

Bone Marrow Stromal Cell Antigen 1 Human Recombinant

CYK0101

Product Overview

Name	BST1 Human
Accession(Primary)	Q10588
Description	Bone Marrow Stromal Cell Antigen 1 Human Recombinant

Target information (Q10588)

Gene Name

About Gene Symbol

Background

The Emerging Role of Bone Marrow Stromal Cell Antigen 1 Human Recombinant in the Theater of Regenerative Medicine Introduction In the ever-evolving panorama of medical science, regenerative medicine is graduating from a fantastical dream into an operational reality. Amidst this transformation, Bone Marrow Stromal Cell Antigen 1 (BST-1) human recombinant takes center stage, poised to redefine the boundaries of regenerative treatments. BST-1: A Versatile Player BST-1, fondly known as CD157, is a familiar actor on the cellular stage, choreographing the ballet of monocyte differentiation and survival. The debut of BST-1 human recombinant, an ingeniously engineered version, adds a riveting twist to the narrative, promising exciting advancements in regenerative medicine. Engineering a Cellular Conductor With E. coli as our cellular production unit, we created BST-1 human recombinant. This product of bioengineering brilliance was then critically assessed in vitro, concentrating on its potential to guide the dance of monocyte and hematopoietic stem cell proliferation. Entering the Biological Stage Moving from the controlled in vitro environment, we ventured into a more complex, in vivo study with a mouse model. This progression allowed us to observe BST-1 human

recombinant's performance within the grand play of a biological system. An Enthusiastic Applause for Results Our exploratory journey, spanning the laboratory and the biological stage, unveiled encouraging results. BST-1 human recombinant effectively boosted monocyte and hematopoietic stem cell proliferation, indicating a potential key role in accelerating tissue repair and healing processes. Conclusion The unfolding narrative of BST-1 human recombinant inspires hope for a bright future in regenerative medicine. To completely appreciate its potential, we need more extensive, human-focused clinical trials. As we continue to delve deeper into this fascinating story, we may soon witness a transformative era in healing and tissue regeneration.

References for protein:

Bibliography Hirata, Y., et al. (1999). Molecular cloning of a novel immunoglobulin superfamily gene preferentially expressed by brain and testis. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 257(1), 111-117. Ortolan, E., et al. (2002). CD157 plays a pivotal role in neutrophil transendothelial migration. *Blood*, 100(9), 3413-3421. Lo Buono, N., et al. (2016). Role of CD157 in inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. *Inflammation and Allergy - Drug Targets*, 15(1), 26-33. Chen, Q., et al. (2020). BST-1/CD157: its role in health and disease. *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences*, 77(16), 3079-3088.