Undercarboxylated Osteocalcin (ucOC) 13.2 H

Elevated ucOC is a functional marker of vitamin K deficiency. Vitamin K is required for the carboxylation of osteocalcin (OC) in order to bind calcium. OC is a product of mature, active osteoblasts that deliver calcium to form bone matrix. When vitamin K is low, ucOC increases. By similarly affecting other calcium-binding proteins, insufficient vitamin K may lead to longer clotting times and has been associated with increased risk of vascular calcification.

References

This test has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. It has not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.