

G-CSF, Rat (HEK 293-expressed)

Cat. No.: Z03101-10

Size: 10.0 ug

Synonyms: Granulocyte, Colony-Stimulating Factor, CSF-3, MGI-1G, GM-CSF β , pluripoietin

Description:

Among the family of colony-stimulating factors, Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) is the most potent inducer of terminal differentiation of leukemic myeloid cell lines into granulocytes and macrophages. G-CSF synthesis can be induced by bacterial endotoxins, TNF, Interleukin-1 and GM-CSF. Prostaglandin E2 inhibits G-CSF synthesis. In epithelial, endothelial, and fibroblastic cells, secretion of G-CSF is induced by Interleukin-17.

Amino Acid Sequence:

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00001 IPLLTVSSLP PSLPLPRSFL LKSLEQVRKI QARNTELLEQ
00041 LCATYKLCHP EELVLFHSL GIPKASLSSC SSQALQQTIC
00081 LSQLHSGFLF YQGLLQALAG ISSELAPTLD MLHLDVDNFA
00121 TTIWQQMESL GVAPTVQPTQ STMPIFTSAF QRRAGGVLVT
00161 SYLQSFLETA HHALHHLPRP AQKHFPESEF ISI
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Source: HEK 293

Species: Rat

Biological Activity: ED₅₀ < 5 pg/ml, measured in a cell proliferation assay using NFS-60 cells.

Molecular Weight: 25 28 kDa, observed by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Formulation: Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.

Reconstitution: Reconstituted in ddH₂O or PBS at 100 μ g/ml.

Purity: > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE and HPLC.

Endotoxin Level: < 0.2 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized recombinant Rat Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) remains stable up to 6 months at lower than -70°C from date of receipt. Upon reconstitution, Rat Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) should be stable up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 2 months at -20°C.