

G-CSF, Mouse

Cat. No.: Z03163-1

Size: 1.0 mg

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

Description:

Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF), also known as CSF-3 and MGI-1G, is a cytokine and hormone belonging to the IL-6 superfamily. It is expressed by monocytes, macrophages, endothelial cells, fibroblasts and bone marrow stroma. G-CSF stimulates the bone marrow to produce granulocytes and stem cells, and specifically stimulates the proliferation and differentiation of the neutrophilic granulocyte lineage. G-CSF has been used to stimulate white blood cell production after chemotherapy. It has also been used to boost the number of hematopoietic stem cells after bone marrow transplantation.

Amino Acid Sequence:

```
00001 VPLVTVSALP PSLPLPRSF LKSLEQVRKI QASGSVLEEQ  
00041 LCATYKLCHP EELVLLGHSL GIPKASLSGC SSQALQQTQC  
00081 LSQLHSLGCL YQGLLQALSG ISPALAPTLD LLQLDVANFA  
00121 TTIWQQMENL GVAPTQPTQ SAMPFTSAF QRRAGGVLA I  
00161 SYLQGFLETA RLALHHLA
```

Source: CHO

Species: Mouse

Biological Activity: ED₅₀ <0.02ng/ml, measured in a cell proliferation assay using NFS-60 cells.

Molecular Weight: 22-24 kDa, observed by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Formulation: Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.

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

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

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

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