Human M-CSF / CSF-1 Protein

Catalog Number: 11792-HNAH



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CSF-1: M-CSF: MCSF

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CSF1 (NP_757349.1) (Met1-Asn190) was expressed with an initial Met.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Bio Activity:

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using M?NFS?60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cells. The ED $_{50}$ for this effect is typically 1.6-6.3 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu 37

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CSF1 consists 158 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 18.4 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

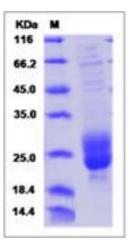
Store it under sterile conditions at -20° C to -80° C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1, also known as CSF-1, M-CSF, Lanimostim and CSF1, is a single-pass membrane protein which is disulfide-linked as a homodimer or heterodimer. Granulocyte / macrophage colony-stimulating factors are cytokines that act in hematopoiesis by controlling the production, differentiation, and function of 2 related white cell populations of the blood, the granulocytes and the monocytesmacrophages. M-CSF/CSF-1 is known to facilitate monocyte survival, monocyte-to-macrophage conversion, and macrophage proliferation. M-CSF/CSF-1 is a secreted cytokine which influences hemopoietic stem cells to differentiate into macrophages or other related cell types. It binds to the Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor. M-CSF/CSF-1 may also be involved in development of the placenta. The active form of M-CSF/CSF-1 is found extracellularly as a disulfide-linked homodimer, and is thought to be produced by proteolytic cleavage of membrane-bound precursors. M-CSF/CSF-1 induces cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage. It also plays a role in immunological defenses, bone metabolism, lipoproteins clearance, fertility and pregnancy. Upregulation of M-CSF/CSF-1 in the infarcted myocardium may have an active role in healing not only through its effects on cells of monocyte/macrophage lineage, but also by regulating endothelial cell chemokine expression.

References

1.Pandit J. et al., 1992, Science. 258: 1358-62. 2.Tokai M. et al., 2000, J Bacteriol. 182 (10): 2865-8. 3.Fan X. et al., 2001, Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab. 280 (1): E103-11.

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