

G-CSF Protein, Mouse (CHO)

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| Cat. No.: | HY-P7068 |
| Synonyms: | rMuG-CSF; CSF-3; MGI-1G; Pluripoietin; Molgramostin; Sargramostim |
| Species: | Mouse |
| Source: | CHO |
| Accession: | P09920 (V31-A208) |
| Gene ID: | 12985 |
| Molecular Weight: | 22-24 kDa |

PROPERTIES

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| AA Sequence | <p>V P L V T V S A L P P S L P L P R S F L L K S L E Q V R K I Q A S G S V L L E Q</p> <p>L C A T Y K L C H P E E L V L L G H S L G I P K A S L S G C S S Q A L Q Q T Q C</p> <p>L S Q L H S G L C L Y Q G L L Q A L S G I S P A L A P T L D L L Q L D V A N F A</p> <p>T T I W Q Q M E N L G V A P T V Q P T Q S A M P A F T S A F Q R R A G G V L A I</p> <p>S Y L Q G F L E T A R L A L H H L A</p> |
| Biological Activity | The ED ₅₀ is <0.02 ng/mL as measured by NFS-60 cells. |
| Appearance | Lyophilized powder. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS. |
| Endotoxin Level | <0.2 EU/μg, determined by LAL method. |
| Reconstitution | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O or PBS. |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -20°C. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. |
| Shipping | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere. |

DESCRIPTION

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| Background | <p>Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) is a cytokine that normally acts in the bone marrow microenvironment to stimulate blood cell formation. It selectively promotes growth and maturation of neutrophil progenitor cells. Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor receptors are present on precursor cells in the bone marrow. By binding to these receptors, Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor initiates proliferation and differentiation into mature granulocytes, and also stimulates bone marrow cell release into the circulation. In addition to growth promotion, Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor also effects phagocytosis, motility, bactericidal activity and surface molecule expression of neutrophils and</p> |
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monocytes^{[1][2]}. G-CSF production is induced by several inflammatory stimuli that become rapidly elevated during infection such as interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF α) and lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Therefore, pathogen-mediated activation of host pattern recognition receptors via LPS, and the host cytokine response to infection, serve to induce circulating levels of G-CSF^[3].

REFERENCES

- [1]. Demetri GD, et al. Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor and its receptor. *Blood*. 1991 Dec 1;78(11):2791-808.
- [2]. Shah J, et al. The clinical use of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor. *Br J Hosp Med (Lond)*. 2014 Feb;75(2):C29-32.
- [3]. Panopoulos AD, et al. Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor: molecular mechanisms of action during steady state and 'emergency' hematopoiesis. *Cytokine*. 2008 Jun;42(3):277-88.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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