

## Product Data Sheet

## GM-CSF R alpha Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P7783
Synonyms:	rHuCD116, His; Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor Receptor Subunit Alpha; CD116; CSF2RA; CSF2R; CSF2RY
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P15509 (E23-G320)
Gene ID:	1438
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 60 kDa

PROPERTIES	
TROTERTES	
AA Sequence	EKSDLRTVAPASSLNVRFDSRTMNLSWDCQENTTFSKCFLTDKKNRVVEPRLSNNECSCTFREICLHEGVTFEVHVNTSQRGFQQKLLYPNSGREGTAAQNFSCFIYNADLMNCTWARGPTAPRDVQYFLYIRNSKRRREIRCPYYIQDSGTHVGCHLDNLSGLTSRNYFLVNGTSREIGIQFFDSLLDTKKIERFNPPSNVTVRCNTTHCLVRWKQPRTYQKLSYLDFQYQLDVHRKNTQPGTENLLINVSGDLENRYNFPSSEPRAKHSVKIRAADVRILNWSSWSEAIEFGSDDGHHHHHH
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit GM-CSF-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 0.5-2 μg/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 20 mM PB,150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ $\mu$ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). 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

Background

GM-CSF R alpha is expressed on myeloid cells and on some non-hemopoietic cells, such as endothelial cells, not on T cells<sup>[2]</sup>.

The amino acid sequence of human GM-CSF R alpha protein has low homology for mouse GM-CSF R alpha protein. GM-CSF receptor (GM-CSFR) consists of two subunits, an  $\alpha$ -subunit, which binds the cytokine with low affinity, and a larger  $\beta$ -subunit (beta common;  $\beta$ c), responsible for signaling, forming a ternary receptor complex. Signal transduction in response to the cytokines interleukin (IL)-3 and IL-5 is also mediated by  $\beta$ c; therefore, receptor specificity is due to GM-CSFR  $\alpha^{[1]}$ . After binding GM-CSF to its receptor, Janus-kinase-2 (JAK-2) is recruited to the cytoplasmic domain of the  $\beta$  chain, and activation of JAK-2 occurs, which subsequently induces STAT-5 phosphorylation. This signaling pathway induces migration of STAT-5 dimers to the nucleus and promotes the transcription of various genes such as pim-1 and CIS to induce cell differentiation<sup>[2]</sup>.

GM-CSFR  $\alpha$ -subunit significantly increases positive synovial macrophages in the RA synovium. GM-CSFR  $\alpha$  monoclonal antibody suppresses disease activity in the murine collagen-induced arthritis model<sup>[3]</sup>.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Hansen G, et al. The structure of the GM-CSF receptor complex reveals a distinct mode of cytokine receptor activation. Cell. 2008 Aug 8;134(3):496-507.

[2]. Lotfi N, et al. Roles of GM-CSF in the Pathogenesis of Autoimmune Diseases: An Update. Front Immunol. 2019 Jun 4;10:1265.

[3]. Cook AD, et al. Granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor α expression and its targeting in antigen-induced arthritis and inflammation. Arthritis Res Ther. 2016 Dec 1;18(1):287.

[4]. Martinez-Moczygemba M, et, al. Biology of common beta receptor-signaling cytokines: IL-3, IL-5, and GM-CSF. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2003 Oct;112(4):653-65; quiz 666.

[5]. Goldstein JI, et, al. Defective leukocyte GM-CSF receptor (CD116) expression and function in inflammatory bowel disease. Gastroenterology. 2011 Jul;141(1):208-16.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.