

GM-CSF/CSF2 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (E. coli)

General Information

Synonyms:	GM-CSF; Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor; Sargramostim; CSF-2; Pluripoietin-alpha; MGC131935; MGC138897; MGI-1GM; Molgramostin
Protein Construction:	Ala18-Lys141
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q14AD9
Molecular Weight:	~14.3 kDa (Reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	ED 50 < 5.0 pg/ml, measured in a cell proliferation assay using mouse FDC-P1 cells, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.0 × 10 ⁸ units/mg.
Purity:	> 98% as determined by SDS-PAGE; > 98% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 0.2 EU/μg of protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF) was initially characterized as a growth factor that can support the in vitro colony formation of granulocyte-macrophage progenitors. Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF) is produced by a number of different cell types, including activated T cells, B cells, macrophages, mast cells, endothelial cells, and fibroblasts, in response to cytokine of immune and inflammatory stimuli. Besides granulocyte-macrophage progenitors, Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF) is a growth factor for erythroid, megakaryocyte, and eosinophil progenitors. On mature

hematopoietic, monocytes/macrophages and eosinophils. Additionally, Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF) can stimulate the proliferation of a number of tumor cell lines, including osteogenic sarcoma, carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma cell lines.

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