

M-CSF/CSF1 Protein, Human, Recombinant V2

General Information

Synonyms:	CSF-1;M-CSF;MCSF;colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage)
Protein Construction:	Glu33-Asn190
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P09603-1
Molecular Weight:	20.5 kDa (Predicted); 23-28 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human M-CSF at 0.5 µg/ml (100 µl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Human M-CSF R, hFc Tag with the EC50 42.8 ng/ml determined by ELISA (QC Test). Human M-CSF, No Tag immobilized on CM5 Chip can bind Human M-CSF R, hFc Tag with an affinity constant of 2.06 nM as determined in SPR assay (Biacore T200). Measured in a cell proliferation assay using RAW264.7 cells.The ED50 for this effect is 2.5 - 7.0 ng/mL (QC Test).
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

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:	Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

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

CSF-1, also known as M-CSF, is a four alpha-helical-bundle cytokine that is the primary regulator of macrophage survival, proliferation and differentiation. CSF-1 is also essential for the survival and proliferation of osteoclast

progenitors. CSF-1 is a cytokine that plays an essential role in the regulation of survival, proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic precursor cells, especially mononuclear phagocytes, such as macrophages and monocytes. Promotes the release of proinflammatory chemokines, and thereby plays an important role in innate immunity and in inflammatory processes. This mutation leads to a deletion of exons 2-7 of the EGFR gene and renders the mutant receptor incapable of binding any known ligand.

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