Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-04829U)

TargetMol

G-CSF Protein, Human, Recombinant (Isoform 2) V2

General Information

Synonyms: C17orf33;colony stimulating factor 3 (granulocyte);CSF3OS;C17orf33OS;G-CSF;GCSF

Protein Construction: Thr31-Pro204

Species: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

Accession: P09919-2

Molecular Weight: 18.8 kDa (Predicted); 16 kDa (Reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.03 ng/ml(Regularly tested).

Purity: > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 0.01 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 10mM HAc-NaAc, 150 mM NaCl, 0.004% Tween 80, 5% Mannitol, pH 4.0.

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

Human Granulocyte-Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) is 20 kD glycoprotein containing internal disulfide bonds. It induces the survival, proliferation, and differentiation of neutrophilic granulocyte precursor cells and it functionally activates mature blood neutrophils. Among the family of colony-stimulating factors, G-CSF is the most potent inducer of terminal differentiation to granulocytes and macrophages of leukemic myeloid cell lines. The synthesis of G-CSF can be induced by bacterial endotoxins, TNF, Interleukin-1, and GM-CSF. Prostaglandin E2 inhibits the synthesis of G-CSF. In epithelial, endothelial, and fibroblastic cells secretion of G-CSF is induced by

Interleukin-17.

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