
Recombinant mouse G-CSF protein (Active, CHO)

Catalog Number: bs-48082P

Species: Mouse

AA Seq: 31-208/208

Predicted MW: 19

Tags: Tag free

Activity: Yes

Endotoxin: ≤ 10 EU/mg

Purity: $\geq 95\%$ as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Purification: AC

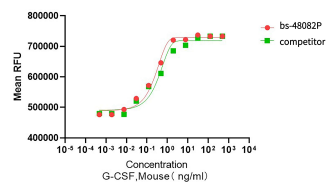
Form: Lyophilized

Storage: Lyophilized from a 0.22 μ m-filtered solution containing PBS, 5% Mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80, pH7.4

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 36 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state. 6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Background: Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) is a growth factor and an essential cytokine belonging to the CSF family of hormone-like glycoproteins that regulate haematopoietic cell proliferation and differentiation. G-CSF was isolated initially as a factor supporting the growth of colonies of granulocytes in soft agar cultures. Cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage are among the most prominent sources of G-CSF, but this factor can also be produced by normal cells of mesodermal origin, including vascular endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and mesothelial cells. Production of G-CSF can be induced in vitro in these cells by a wide variety of stimulatory agents, including LPS, TNF, IL-1, IL-3, IL-4, and IFN-Gamma. G-CSF is likely to play a role in the basal regulation of neutrophil production, and also functions as a primary regulatory factor controlling the neutrophil response to inflammatory stimuli. Furthermore, G-CSF exhibits other biological activities besides the proliferative effects, since G-CSF appears to modulate the distribution of neutrophils and progenitor cells within the body.

VALIDATION IMAGES



Measured in a cell proliferation assay using of murine NFS-60 cells is