
Recombinant mouse M-CSF protein (Active, CHO)

Catalog Number: bs-48084P

Species: Mouse

AA Seq: 33-262/552

Predicted MW: 26(monomer)

Tags: Tag free

Activity: Yes

Endotoxin: ≤ 10 EU/mg

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

Purification: AC

Form: Lyophilized

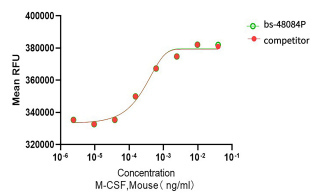
Storage: Lyophilized from a 0.22 μ m-filtered solution containing PBS, 5% Mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80, pH7.4

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: Four distinct colony-stimulating factors (CSFs) that promote survival, proliferation and differentiation of bone marrow precursor cells have been well characterized: granulocyte macrophage CSF (GMCSF), granulocyte CSF (GCSF), macrophage CSF (MCSF), and Interleukin-3 (IL-3, Multi CSF). Both GMCSF and IL-3 are multipotential growth factors, stimulating proliferation of progenitor cells from more than one hematopoietic lineage. In contrast, GCSF and MCSF are lineage restricted hematopoietic growth factors, stimulating final mitotic divisions and the terminal cellular maturation of the partially differentiated hematopoietic progenitors.

Macrophage CSF, also known as CSF1, is produced by monocytes, fibroblasts and endothelial cells. It stimulates the formation of macrophage colonies, enhances antibody-dependent, cell-mediated cytotoxicity by monocytes and macrophages, and inhibits bone resorption by osteoclasts. Natural human MCSF is a dimeric glycoprotein of 70-90 kD molecular weight, existing in multiple glycosylation forms. It binds to a 165 kD glycoprotein of the receptor tyrosine kinase subclass III, a family that includes the receptors for platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) and stem cell factor (SCF).

VALIDATION IMAGES



Measured by the dose-dependent proliferation
of murine NFS-60 cells is