

G CSF Mouse

Description: Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor Mouse Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 179 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 19 KD. G-CSF is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-417

For research use only.

Synonyms: CSF3, MGI-1G, GM-CSF beta, Pluripoietin, G-CSF, GCSF.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Met-Val-Pro-Leu-Val.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by Analysis by RP-HPLC. Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

GCSF was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution GCSF should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor is a growth factor and/or cytokine produced by the endothelium, macrophages and a number of other immune cells. GCSF stimulates the bone marrow to produce granulocytes and also to stimulate the survival, proliferation, differentiation and function of neutrophil granulocyte progenitor cells and mature neutrophils.

Biological Activity:

The ED₅₀ range=0.01-0.03 ng/ml corresponding to a Specific Activity of 33,4000,000-100,000,000IU/mg, determined by the dose-dependant proliferation of mouse NFS-60 cells. The optimal concentration for each specific application should be determined by an initial dose-response assay.

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