Product Name: Recombinant Human G-CSF
Catalog #: PEH0720

Summary

Name	G-CSF/CSF1/Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Thr31-Pro204 is expressed.
Accession #	P09919-2
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	18.8 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 10mM HAc-NaAc, 150mM NaCl, 0.004% Tween 80, 5% Mannitol, pH 4.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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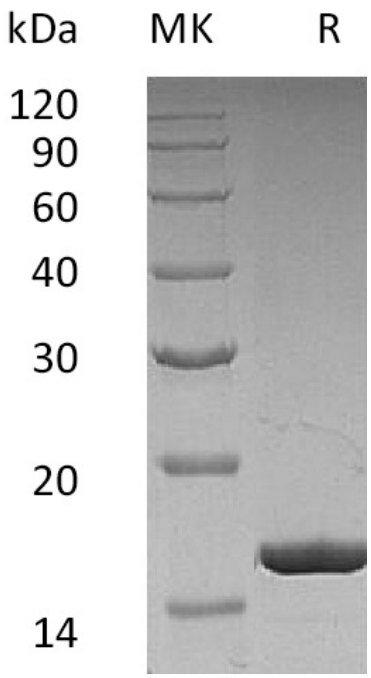

Alternative Names

Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor; G-CSF; Pluripoietin; Filgrastim; Lenograstim; CSF3; C17orf33; GCSF

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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.