## **Product Name: Recombinant Mouse G-CSF (C-6His)**

Catalog #: PHM0758



### **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 Mouse Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor is produced by

our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val31-

Ala208 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # P09920

Host **Human Cells** 

**Species** Mouse

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 19.8 KDa

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 10mM Sodium Citrate, 0.1% Tween **Formulation** 

20, pH 3.5.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Lyophilized protein should be stored at  $\leq$  -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Stability&Storage

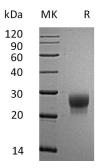
Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at  $\leq$  -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



## **Background**

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Alternative Names Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; Csf3; G-CSF

**Background** Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) is a growth factor and an essential

cytokine which belongs to the IL-6 superfamily. Granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factors are cytokines that act in hematopoiesis by controlling the production, differentiation, and function of 2 related white cell populations of the blood, the granulocytes and the monocytes-macrophages. G-CSF binding to its receptor G-CSF-R which belongs to the cytokine receptor type I family depends on the interaction of alpha-helical motifs of the former and two fibronectin type III as well as an immunoglobulin-like domain of the latter. G-CSF is a cytokine that have been demonstrated to improve cardiac function and perfusion in myocardial infarction. And it was initially evaluated as a stem cell mobilizer and erythropoietin

as a cytoprotective agent.

#### Note

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