

G CSF Human

Description: Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 175 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 18.8 KD. GCSF is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: CSF-3, MGI-1G, GM-CSF beta, Pluripoietin, Filgrastim, Lenograstim, G-CSF, MGC45931, 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 of GCSF was determined and was found to be Met-Thr-Pro-Leu-Gly.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

GCSF was lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 10mM sodium acetate buffer pH= 4.

Stability:

Lyophilized GCSF 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 GCSF in sterile 20mM AcOH not less than 100

Introduction:

GCSF is a cytokine that controls the production, differentiation, and function of granulocytes. The active protein is found extracellularly. Three transcript variants encoding three different isoforms have been found for the GCSF gene. 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. This csf induces granulocytes.

Biological Activity:

The ED50, calculated by the dose-dependant proliferation of murine NFS-60 indicator cells (measured by 3H-thymidine uptake) is < 0.1 ng/ml, corresponding to a Specific Activity of 100,000,000 IU/mg.

References:

Title: Contribution of an Aged Microenvironment to Aging-Associated Myeloproliferative

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