

Product datasheet for **TP728321L**

Recombinant G-CSF (Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor), Mouse

Product data:

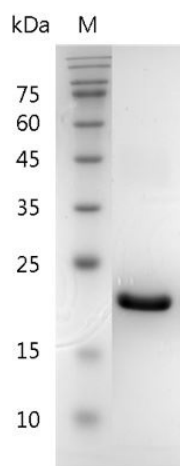
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant G-CSF (Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor), Mouse
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	VPLVTVSALPPSLPLPRSFLKLSLEQVRKIQASGSVLLQLCATYKLCHPPEELVLLGHSLGIPKASLSGCSSQA LQQTQCLSQLHSGLCCLYQGLLQALSGISPALPTDLLQLDVANFATTIWQQMENLGVAPTQPTQSAM PAFTSAFQRRAGGVLAISYLQGFLETARLALHHLA with polyhistidine tag at the N- terminus.
Tag:	His Tag (N-term)
Predicted MW:	The protein has a calculated MW of 19.76 kDa. The protein migrates as 17-25 kDa under reducing condition (SDS-PAGE analysis).
Purity:	>98% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution containing 1X PBS, pH 7.4.
Bioactivity:	Measure by its ability to induce proliferation in NFS-60 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <50 pg/mL. The specific activity of recombinant mouse G-CSF is > 2 x 10 ⁷ IU/mg.
Endotoxin:	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 mins before opening. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H ₂ O to a concentration not less than 100 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution at room temperature for at least 20 mins to ensure sufficient re-dissolved. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.
Applications:	Cell culture
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2°C to 8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10%FBS, 5%HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
UniProt ID:	P09920
Synonyms:	CSF-3, MGI-1G, GM-CSF beta, pluripoietin



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Summary:

Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) is a 18.67 kDa protein containing 207 amino acid which secreted by monocytes, macrophages, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells, regulates cell growth, maturation, and development of myeloid cells. G-CSF is a member of the CSF family of glycoproteins, and makes the bone marrow produce more white blood cells so it can reduce the risk of infection after some types of cancer treatment. G-CSF is also an established useful clinical agent for increasing neutrophilic granulocytes levels. Mouse G-CSF shares 73% sequence homology with human G-CSF.

Product images:

SDS- PAGE analysis of recombinant mouse G-CSF