Recombinant Human G-CSF

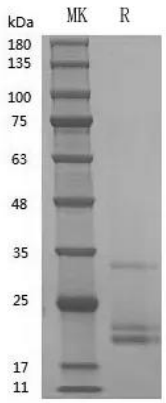
Catalog#:PCH2551

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor; G-CSF; Pluripoietin; Filgrastim; Lenograstim; CSF3; C17orf33; GCSF
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	≤10 EU/mg
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Thr31-Pro204】
Accession #	P09919
表达宿主（Host）	CHO
种属（Species）	Human
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	18.7 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS,5% mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80, pH7.4
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（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.
背景介绍（References）	Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF or GCSF) is also known as colony-stimulating factor 3, CSF3, C17orf33, CSF3OS, GCSF, MGC45931. It is a glycoprotein, growth factor and cytokine produced by a number of different tissues to stimulate the bone marrow to produce granulocytes and stem cells. G-CSF then stimulates the bone marrow to release them into the blood. G-CSF also stimulates the survival, proliferation, differentiation, and function of neutrophil

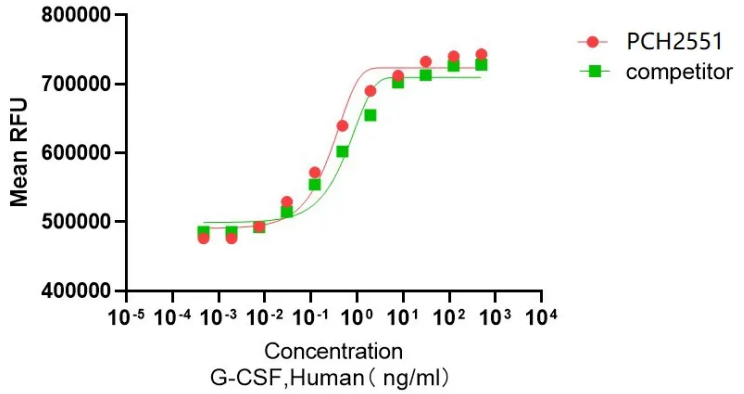
precursors and mature neutrophils. G-CSF regulates them using Janus kinase (JAK)/signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) and Ras /mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/protein kinase B (Akt) signal transduction pathway. G-CSF is produced by endothelium, macrophages, and a number of other immune cells. The natural human glycoprotein exists in two forms, a 174- and 180-amino-acid-long protein of molecular weight 19,600 grams per mole. G-CSF can effect on the hematopoietic system and neuronal cells as a neurotrophic factor. The action of G-CSF in the central nervous system is to induce neurogenesis, to increase the neuroplasticity and to counteract apoptosis. G-CSF stimulates the production of white blood cells (WBC). In oncology and hematology, a recombinant form of G-CSF is used with certain cancer patients to accelerate recovery from neutropenia after chemotherapy, allowing higher-intensity treatment regimens. Another form of recombinant human G-CSF called lenograstim is synthesised in Chinese Hamster Ovary cells (CHO cells). The recombinant human G-CSF synthesised in an E. coli expression system is called filgrastim.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

活性图（Bioactivity image）



The Bioactivity is determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of murine NFS-60 cells is ＜ 0.5 ng/ml, corresponding to a specificBioactivity of ≥ 1 x 107 units/mg.

注意事项（Note）

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