Cytokines

Human Recombinant G-CSF, ACF

Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, animal component-free

Catalog #	78138	10 µg
	78138.1	100 µg
	78138.2	1000 µg

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Product Description

Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) is a member of the CSF family of glycoproteins that regulate hematopoietic cell proliferation, differentiation, and function. It is a key cytokine involved in the production of neutrophils and the stimulation of granulocyte colony formation from hematopoietic progenitor cells (Metcalf & Nicola). G-CSF causes a range of effects including a transient reduction of SDF-1 expression (Petit et al.), the activation of metalloproteases that cleave VCAM-1 (Levesque et al.), and the release of norepinephrine from the sympathetic nervous system (Katayama et al.), leading to the release or mobilization of hematopoietic stem cells from the bone marrow into the periphery. The G-CSF receptor is expressed on a variety of hematopoietic cells, including myeloid-committed progenitor cells, neutrophils, granulocytes, and monocytes. In addition to hematopoietic cells, G-CSF is also expressed in cardiomyocytes, neuronal cells, mesothelial cells, and endothelial cells. Binding of G-CSF to its receptor leads to activation of the JAK/STAT, MAPK, PI3K, and AKT signal transduction pathways. This product is animal component-free.

Product Information

Alternative Names:	Colony-stimulating factor 3, CSF-3, MGI-1G, Pluripoietin
Accession Number:	P09919
Amino Acid Sequence:	MTPLGPASSL PQSFLLKCLE QVRKIQGDGA ALQEKLCATY KLCHPEELVL LGHSLGIPWA PLSSCPSQAL QLAGCLSQLH SGLFLYQGLL QALEGISPEL GPTLDTLQLD VADFATTIWQ QMEELGMAPA LQPTQGAMPA FASAFQRRAG GVLVASHLQS FLEVSYRVLR HLAQP
Predicted Molecular Mass:	18.8 kDa
Species:	Human
Cross Reactivity:	Mouse
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a sterile-filtered aqueous solution containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid
Source:	E. coli

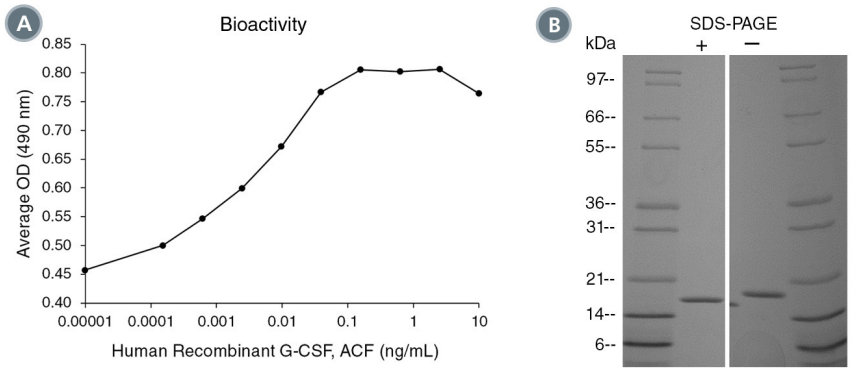
Specifications

Activity:	The specific activity is ≥ 2.0 x 10^7 units/mg (EC50 ≤ 0.05 ng/mL) as determined by proliferation of NFS-60 cells.
Purity:	≥ 95%
Endotoxin Level:	Measured by kinetic Limulus amebocyte lysate (LAL) analysis and is ≤ 1 EU/µg protein.

Preparation and Storage

Storage:	Store at -20°C to -80°C.
Stability:	Stable as supplied for 12 months from date of receipt.
Preparation:	Centrifuge vial before opening. Resuspend the product in sterile water containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) to at least 0.1 mg/mL by pipetting the solution down the sides of the vial. Do not vortex. Store at 2 - 8°C for up to 1 month or at -20°C to -80°C for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. NOTE: If reconstituted product will be used immediately, BSA is not required.

Data



(A) The biological activity of Human Recombinant G-CSF, ACF was tested by its ability to promote the proliferation of NFS-60 cells. Cell proliferation was measured after 62 hours of culture using a fluorometric assay method. The EC50 is defined as the effective concentration of the cytokine at which cell proliferation is at 50% of maximum. The EC50 in the example above is 0.003 ng/mL.
(B) 1 µg of Human Recombinant G-CSF, ACF was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (+) and non-reducing (-) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

Related Products

For a complete list of cytokines, as well as related products available from STEMCELL Technologies, please visit our website at www.stemcell.com/cytokines or contact us at techsupport@stemcell.com.

References

Katayama Y et al. (2006) Signals from the sympathetic nervous system regulate hematopoietic stem cell egress from bone marrow. Cell 124(2): 407–21.
Lévesque JP et al. (2001) Vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (CD106) is cleaved by neutrophil proteases in the bone marrow following hematopoietic progenitor cell mobilization by granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. Blood 98(5): 1289–97.
Metcalf D & Nicola NA. (1983) Proliferative effects of purified granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) on normal mouse hemopoietic cells. J Cell Physiol 116(2): 198–206.
Petit I et al. (2002) G-CSF induces stem cell mobilization by decreasing bone marrow SDF-1 and up-regulating CXCR4. Nat Immunol 3(7): 687–94.