Cytokines

Human Recombinant GM-CSF (CHO-expressed)

Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor

Catalog #	78190	10 µg
	78190.1	50 µg
	78190.2	1000 µg

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Product Description

Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) promotes the proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic progenitor cells and the generation of neutrophils, eosinophils, and macrophages. In synergy with other cytokines such as stem cell factor, IL-3, erythropoietin, and thrombopoietin, it also stimulates erythroid and megakaryocyte progenitor cells (Barreda et al.). GM-CSF is produced by multiple cell types, including stromal cells, Paneth cells, macrophages, dendritic cells (DCs), endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, chondrocytes, and Th1 and Th17 T cells (Francisco-Cruz et al.). The receptor for GM-CSF (GM-CSFR) is composed of two subunits: the cytokine-specific α subunit (GMRα; CD116) and the common subunit βc (CD131) shared with IL-3 and IL-5 receptors (Broughton et al.). GM-CSFR is expressed on hematopoietic cells, including progenitor cells and immune cells, as well as non-hematopoietic cells. Recombinant human GM-CSF (rhGM-CSF) promotes the production of myeloid cells of the granulocytic (neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils) and monocytic lineages in vivo. It has been tested for mobilization of hematopoietic progenitor cells and used to treat chemotherapy-induced neutropenia in patients. GM-CSF is able to stimulate the development of DCs that ingest, process, and present antigens to the immune system (Francisco-Cruz et al.).

Product Information

Alternative Names:	CF, Colony-stimulating factor, CSF, CSF2, Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, Molgramostin, Sargramostim
Accession Number:	CAA26822
Amino Acid Sequence:	APARSPSPS TQPWEHVNAI QEARRLLNLS RDTAAEMNET VEVISEMFDL QEPTCLQTRL ELYKQGLRGS LTKLKGPLTM MASHYKQHCP PTPETSCATQ IITFESFKEN LKDFLLVIPF DCWEPVQE
Predicted Molecular Mass:	14.5 kDa
Species:	Human
Cross Reactivity:	Reported to be species-specific
Formulation:	Lyophilized after dialysis against phosphate-buffered saline.
Source:	CHO

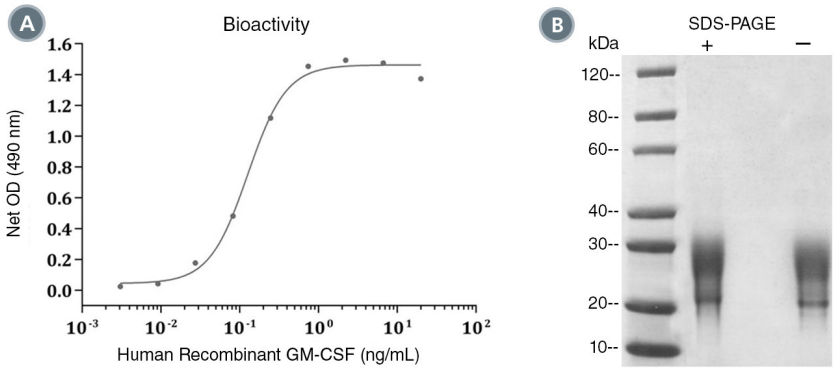
Specifications

Activity:	The specific activity is ≥ 5.0 x 10^6 units/mg (EC50 ≤ 0.2 ng/mL) as determined by a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 cells.
Purity:	≥ 95%
Endotoxin Level:	Measured by kinetic Limulus amebocyte lysate (LAL) analysis and is ≤ 0.2 EU/µg protein.

Preparation and Storage

Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable as supplied for 12 months from date of receipt.
Preparation:	Centrifuge vial before opening. Reconstitute the product in sterile water to at least 0.1 mg/mL by pipetting the solution down the sides of the vial. Do not vortex. As a general guide, do not store at 2 - 8°C for more than 1 week or at -20°C for more than 2 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Data



(A) The biological activity of Human Recombinant GM-CSF (CHO-expressed) was tested by its ability to promote the proliferation of TF-1 cells. Cell proliferation was measured using a fluorometric assay method. The EC50 is defined as the effective concentration of the growth factor at which cell proliferation is at 50% of maximum. The EC50 in the example above is less than 0.2 ng/mL.
(B) 2 µg of Human Recombinant GM-CSF (CHO-expressed) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (+) and non-reducing (-) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining. Human Recombinant GM-CSF (CHO-expressed) has a predicted molecular mass of 14.5 kDa.

Related Products

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

References

Barreda DR et al. (2004) Regulation of myeloid development and function by colony stimulating factors. Dev Comp Immunol 28(5): 509–54.
Broughton SE et al. (2012) The GM-CSF/IL-3/IL-5 cytokine receptor family: from ligand recognition to initiation of signaling. Immunol Rev 250(1): 277–302.
Francisco-Cruz A et al. (2014) Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor: not just another haematopoietic growth factor. Med Oncol 31(1): 774.