

## G-CSF

Catalog # PVGS1234

## **Product Information**

Primary Accession Q8N4W3
Species Human

**Sequence** Thr27-Pro200, expressed with an N-terminal Met

**Purity** > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE

> 95% as analyzed by HPLC

**Endotoxin Level** 

**Expression System** E. coli

**Formulation** Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 25 mM Tris, pH 8.0.

**Reconstitution** It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to

bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in

ddH<sub>2</sub>O up to 100 ☐g/ml.

**Storage & Stability** Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than

-70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw

cycles.

## **Additional Information**

**Target Background** Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) contains internal disulfide

bonds. Among the family of colony-stimulating factors, Granulocyte Colony

Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) is the most potent inducer of terminal

differentiation to granulocytes and macrophages of leukemic myeloid cell lines. The synthesis of Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) can be

induced by bacterial endotoxins, TNF, Interleukin-1 and GM-CSF.

Prostaglandin E2 inhibits the synthesis of Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF). In epithelial, endothelial, and fibroblastic cells secretion of Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) is induced by Interleukin-17.

## **Protein Information**

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.