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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_2O 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