

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
Thr31-Pro204, with an N-terminal Met
Accession # NP_757373

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Met

Predicted Molecular Mass 18.8 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 18.5 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cells. Shirafuji, N. *et al.* (1989) Exp. Hematol. 17:116.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 10-60 pg/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

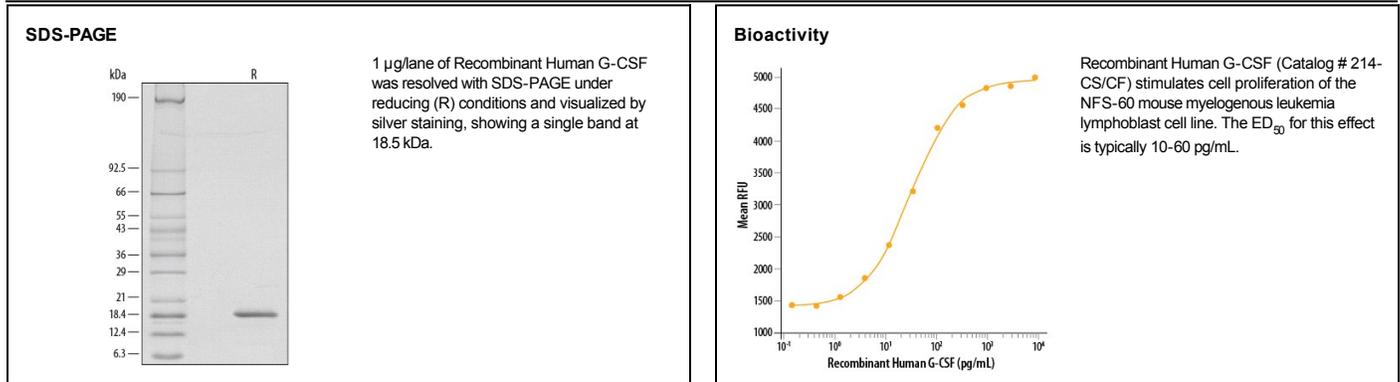
Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Acetic Acid. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage **Do not freeze.**
● 6 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

DATA



BACKGROUND

G-CSF is a pleiotropic cytokine best known for its specific effects on the proliferation, differentiation, and activation of hematopoietic cells of the neutrophilic granulocyte lineage. It is produced mainly by monocytes and macrophages upon activation by endotoxin, TNF-α and IFN-γ. Other cell types including fibroblasts, endothelial cells, astrocytes and bone marrow stromal cells can also secrete G-CSF after LPS, IL-1 or TNF-α activation. In addition, various carcinoma cell lines and myeloblastic leukemia cells can express G-CSF constitutively.

In humans, two distinct cDNA clones for G-CSF, encoding 207 and 204 amino acid precursor proteins, have been isolated. Both proteins have a 30 amino acid signal peptide and have identical amino acid sequences except for a three amino acid insertion (deletion) at the 35th amino acid residue from the N-terminus of the mature protein. Human G-CSF is 73% identical at the amino acid level to murine G-CSF and the two proteins show species cross-reactivity.

In vitro, G-CSF stimulates growth, differentiation and functions of cells from the neutrophil lineage. It also has blast cell growth factor activity and can synergize with IL-3 to shorten the G₀ period of early hematopoietic progenitors. Consistent with its *in vitro* functions, G-CSF has been found to play important roles in defense against infection, in inflammation and repair, and in the maintenance of steady state hematopoiesis.