

DESCRIPTION

Source Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human GM-CSF protein
Ala18-Glu144
Accession # P04141

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ala18

Predicted Molecular Mass 14.5 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 20-35 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. Kitamura, T. *et al.* (1989) J. Cell Physiol. **140**:323. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 6-30 pg/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

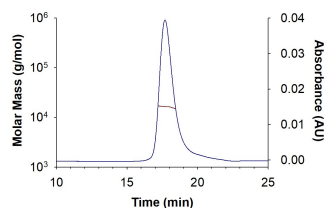
Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA

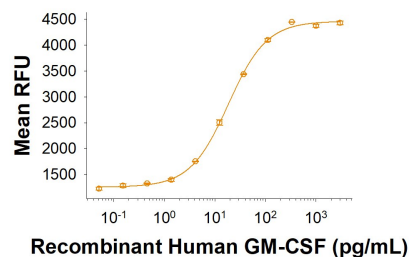
SEC-MALS



SEC-MALS Data		Result
Retention Time	17.2 - 18.5	
MW - Predicted (Monomer)	14.5 kDa	
MW - MALS	16.3 kDa	
Polydispersity	1.001	
System Suitability:		Pass
BSA Monomer	66.4 ± 3.32 kDa	

Recombinant Human GM-CSF Protein SEC-MALS. Recombinant Human GM-CSF (Catalog # 7954-GM) has a molecular weight (MW) of 16.3 kDa as analyzed by SEC-MALS, suggesting that this protein is a monomer. MW may differ from predicted MW due to post-translational modifications (PTMs) present (i.e. Glycosylation).

Bioactivity



Recombinant Human GM-CSF (CHO-expressed) Protein Bioactivity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 6-30 pg/mL.

BACKGROUND

GM-CSF was initially characterized as a factor that can support the *in vitro* colony formation of granulocyte-macrophage progenitors. It is also a growth factor for erythroid, megakaryocyte, and eosinophil progenitors. GM-CSF is produced by a number of different cell types (including T cells, B cells, macrophages, mast cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and adipocytes) in response to cytokine or inflammatory stimuli. On mature hematopoietic cells, GM-CSF is a survival factor for and activates the effector functions of granulocytes, monocytes/macrophages, and eosinophils (1, 2). GM-CSF promotes a Th1 biased immune response, angiogenesis, allergic inflammation, and the development of autoimmunity (3-5). It shows clinical effectiveness in ameliorating chemotherapy-induced neutropenia, and GM-CSF transfected tumor cells are utilized as cancer vaccines (6, 7). The 22 kDa glycosylated GM-CSF, similar to IL-3 and IL-5, is a cytokine with a core of four bundled α -helices (8-12). Mature human GM-CSF shares 63%-70% amino acid sequence identity with canine, feline, porcine, and rat GM-CSF and 54% with mouse GM-CSF. GM-CSF exerts its biological effects through a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of GM-CSF R α /CD116 and the signal transducing common β chain (CD131) which is also a component of the high-affinity receptors for IL-3 and IL-5 (13, 14). In addition, GM-CSF binds a naturally occurring soluble form of GM-CSF R α (15). Human GM-CSF is active on canine and feline cells but not on murine cells (16-18).

References:

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