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Recombinant Human G-CSF R/CD114 Protein(Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: GPMH0333

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Species Human

Source Mammalian-derived Human G-CSF R/CD114 proteins Glu25-Pro621, with an C-terminal

Fc

 Calculated MW
 90.6 kDa

 Observed MW
 90-100 kDa

 Accession
 O99062

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

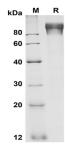
Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Mannitol.

Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of

0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human G-CSF R/CD114 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human G-CSF R/CD114 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 90-100 KD

Background



Elabscience Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

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Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor Receptor (G-CSFR), also known as CD114, the protein encoded by this gene is the receptor for colony stimulating factor 3, a cytokine that controls the production, differentiation, and function of granulocytes. The encoded protein, which is a member of the family of cytokine receptors, may also function in some cell surface adhesion or recognition processes. Mutations in the G-CSF receptor leading to carboxy-terminal truncation transduce hyperproliferative growth responses, and are implicated in the pathological progression of severe congenital neutropenia (SCN) to acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). Additionally, autocrine/paracrine stimulation of G-CSFR may be important in the biology of solid tumors, including metastasis.