

Recombinant Mouse M-CSF/CSF1 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSM041111

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

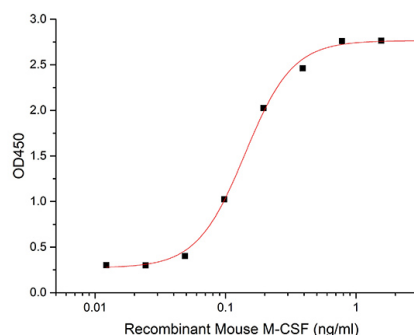
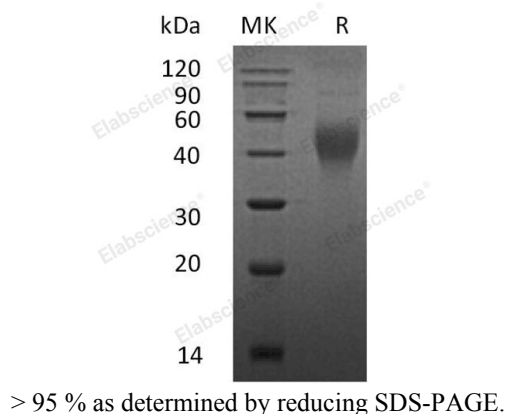
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse M-CSF/CSF1 protein Lys33-Glu262
Calculated MW	26.0 kDa
Observed MW	37-80 kDa
Accession	P07141
Bio-activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using M- NFS- 60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.04-0.2 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU per µg 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 of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Measured in a cell proliferation assay using M- NFS- 60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.04-0.2 ng/ml.

Background

Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 (M-CSF) is a single-pass type I membrane protein. It is a hematopoietic growth factor that is involved in the proliferation, differentiation, and survival of monocytes, macrophages, and bone marrow progenitor cells. M-CSF affects macrophages and monocytes in several ways, including stimulating increased phagocytic and chemotactic activity, and increased tumour cell cytotoxicity. The role of M-CSF is not only restricted to the monocyte/macrophage cell lineage. By interacting with its membrane receptor, M-CSF also modulates the proliferation of earlier hematopoietic progenitors and influence numerous physiological processes involved in immunology, metabolism, fertility and pregnancy.