

Recombinant Human G-CSFR/CD114 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031748

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

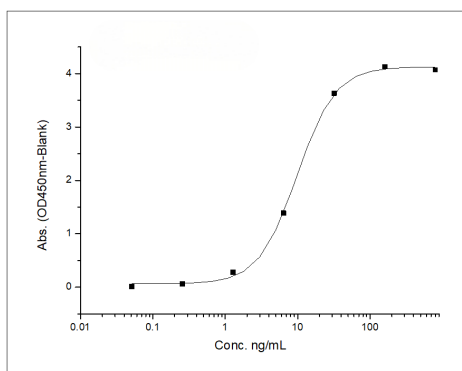
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human G-CSFR/CD114 protein Met 1-Pro 621, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	68.0 kDa
Observed MW	92 kDa
Accession	NP_000751.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit the GCSF-induced proliferation of NFS60 mouse myeloid cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 50-250 ng/mL in the presence of 0.125ng/mL of recombinant human GCSF.

Properties

Purity	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 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 sterile 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



Immobilized Recombinant Human G-CSF / CSF3 Protein (Fc Tag) (Cat: PKSH031938) at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Recombinant Human G-CSFR / CD114 Protein (His Tag) (Cat: PKSH031748), the EC₅₀ is 5-16 ng/mL.

Background

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Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor Receptor (G-CSFR), also known as CD114, which belongs to the cytokine receptor superfamily, is a cell surface receptor for colony stimulating factor 3 (CSF3). It is a critical regulator of granulopoiesis. This type I membrane protein has a composite structure consisting of an immunoglobulin(Ig)-like domain, a cytokine receptor-homologous (CRH) domain and three fibronectin type III (FNIII) domains in the extracellular region. 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.

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