

## Recombinant Human G-CSFR/CD114 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031749

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

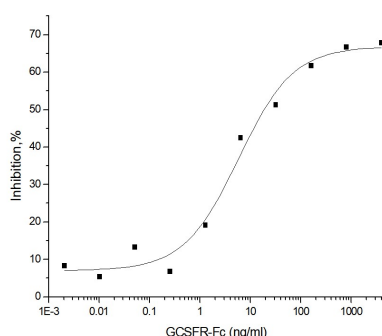
### Description

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Species</b>       | Human   |
| <b>Source</b>        | HEK293 Cells-derived Human G-CSFR/CD114 protein Met 1-Pro 621, with an C-terminal hFc   |
| <b>Calculated MW</b> | 93.3 kDa  |
| <b>Observed MW</b>   | 120-130 kDa   |
| <b>Accession</b>     | NP_000751.1   |
| <b>Bio-activity</b>  | Measured by its ability to inhibit GCSF-induced proliferation of NFS60 mouse myeloid cells. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 2-20 ng/ml in the presence of 0.125ng/ml of recombinant human GCSF. |

### Properties

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | 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. |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4<br>Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.             |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.  |

### Data



Measured by its ability to inhibit GCSF-induced proliferation of NFS60 mouse myeloid cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 2-20 ng/ml in the presence of 0.125ng/ml of recombinant human GCSF.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

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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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