## Recombinant Human CSF2RA/GM-CSFR Protein (His Tag)

## Catalog Number: PKSH033281

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

Description		
Species		Human
Source		HEK293 Cells-derived Human CSF2RA/GM-CSFR protein Glu23-Gly320, with an C-
		terminal His
Calculated MW		35.5 kDa
Observed MW		60 kDa
Accession		P15509
<b>Bio-activity</b>		Measured by its ability to inhibit GM-CSF-dependent proliferation of TF- 1 human
		erythroleukemic cells. The $ED_{50}$ for this effect is 0.5-2 µg/ml.
Properties		
Purity		> 95 % 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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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 20mM PB,150mM NaCl,pH7.4.
		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		
	kDa MK 120 90 60 40 30	R

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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## Background

Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor Receptor Subunit  $\alpha$  (CSF2RA) is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family of Type 5 subfamily. The CSF2RA gene is found in the pseudoautosomal region (PAR) of the X and Y chromosomes with some of the isoforms being membrane-bound and others being soluble. CSF2RA is a low affinity receptor for granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor. CSF2RA transduces a signal that results in the proliferation, differentiation, and functional activation of hematopoietic cells. Defects in CSF2RA are the cause of pulmonary surfactant metabolism dysfunction type 4 (SMDP4).

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