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

Catalog Number:PKSH031749

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

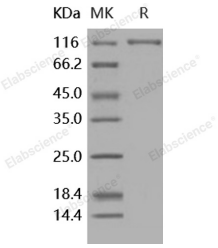
Description

Synonyms	CD114;CSF3R;G-CSF R;GCSFR
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Pro 621
Accession	NP_000751.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	93.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	120-130 kDa
Tag	C-hFc
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to inhibit GCSF-induced proliferation of NFS60 mouse myeloid cells. The ED50 for this ettect is typically 2-20 ng/ml in the presence of 0.125ng/ml of recombinant human GCSF.

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℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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% Tween80 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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,

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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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