

# Recombinant Mouse CSF-2/GM-CSF Protein

Catalog No.: RP01206    Recombinant    8 Publications

## Sequence Information

**Species**    **Gene ID**    **Swiss Prot**  
 Mouse        12981        P01587

**Tags**  
 N-His

**Synonyms**  
 GMCSF;CSF2

## Product Information

**Source**    **Purification**  
 HEK293 cells     $\geq 95\%$  as  
                   determined by SDS-  
                   PAGE; $\geq 90\%$  as  
                   determined by  
                   HPLC.

**Calculated MW**    **Observed MW**  
 14.95 kDa        20-35 kDa

**Endotoxin**  
 < 0.1 EU/ $\mu$ g of the protein by LAL  
 method.

**Formulation**  
 Lyophilized from a 0.22  $\mu$ m filtered  
 solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Contact us for  
 customized product form or formulation.

**Reconstitution**  
 Centrifuge the vial before opening.  
 Reconstitute to a concentration of  
 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water.  
 Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the  
 protein. For long term storage, it is  
 recommended to add a carrier protein or  
 stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10%  
 FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the  
 reconstituted protein solution to  
 minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## Background

Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is also known as Colony stimulating factor 2 (granulocyte-macrophage), is a cytokine initially characterized by its ability to induce colonies of granulocytes and macrophages from myeloid progenitor cells, and is secreted by macrophages, T cells, mast cells, endothelial cells and fibroblasts. GM-CSF is a cytokine that functions as a white blood cell growth factor. GM-CSF stimulates stem cells to produce granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils) and monocytes. Monocytes exit the circulation and migrate into tissue, whereupon they mature into macrophages and dendritic cells. Thus, it is part of the immune/inflammatory cascade, by which activation of a small number of macrophages can rapidly lead to an increase in their numbers, a process crucial for fighting infection. The active form of the protein is found extracellularly as a homodimer. Human GM-CSF glycosylated in its mature form. As a part of the immune/inflammatory cascade, GM-CSF promotes Th1 biased immune response, angiogenesis, allergic inflammation, and the development of autoimmunity, and thus worthy of consideration for therapeutic target. GM-CSF has also recently been evaluated in clinical trials for its potential as a vaccine adjuvant in HIV-infected patients. The preliminary results have been promising. GM-CSF is also used as a medication to stimulate the production of white blood cells following chemotherapy.

## Basic Information

### Description

Recombinant Mouse CSF-2/GM-CSF Protein is produced by HEK293 cells expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence (Ala18-Lys141) of mouse GM-CSF/CSF2 (Accession #NP\_034099.2) fused with a 6 $\times$ His tag at the N-terminus.

### Bio-Activity

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using FDC-P1 cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.04-0.17 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity of  $5.88 \times 10^6 \sim 2.5 \times 10^7$  units/mg.

### Shipping

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

### Storage

Store at -20°C. Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C up to 1 year from the date of receipt.  
 After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.  
 Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

### Operational Notes

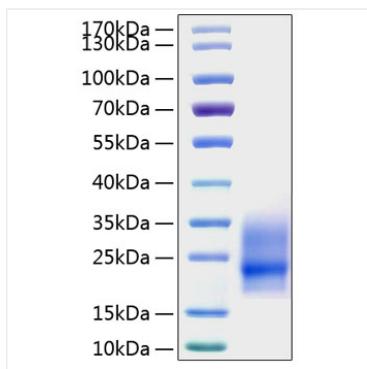
For your safety and health, please wear a lab coat and disposable gloves for handling.

## Contact

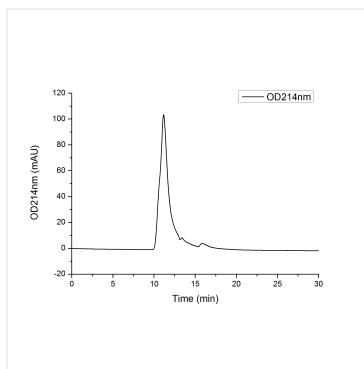
400-999-6126  
 cn.market@abclonal.com.cn



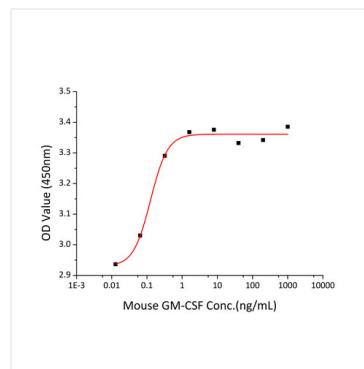
## Validation Data



Recombinant Mouse CSF-2/GM-CSF Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions with Coomassie Blue.



The purity of Mouse GM-CSF/CSF2 Protein (Cat.RP01206) was greater than 90% as determined by SEC-HPLC.



Recombinant Mouse GM-CSF promotes the proliferation of FDC-P1 cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.04-0.17 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity of  $5.88 \times 10^6 \sim 2.5 \times 10^7$  units/mg.