

Recombinant Human G-CSF

Catalog Number	Size
AG112-10	10µg
AG112-50	50µg

Specifications and Use

Description	Recombinant human G-CSF is a 175-aa single polypeptide from <i>E. coli</i> . It contains two pairs of disulfide bonds and the molecular mass is approximately 18.8kDa.
Source	<i>E. coli</i> .
Molecular Mass	Approximately 18.8kDa.
Purity	≥97%, as determined by SDS-PAGE and HPLC method.
Endotoxin Level	≤1EU/µg, determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity	The specific activity shall be not less than 0.8×10^8 IU/mg, measured in a cell proliferation assay using NFS-60 cell line.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered solution of 10mM Acetate Buffer.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile ddH ₂ O containing at least 0.1% human serum albumin or bovine serum albumin be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of not less than 1µg/ml of the cytokine.
Storage	Lyophilized samples are stable for greater than six months from date of receipt at -20°C to -70°C. The reconstituted samples can be stored under sterile conditions at 2-4°C for one month or at -20°C to -70°C for three months without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Human Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor

Human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) is produced by recombinant DNA technology. In comparison with natural products, its bioactivity is similar in vivo & in vitro. rHuG-CSF is one of the main cytokines modulating the granulocytic hematopoiesis in bone marrow. It acts on the hematologic progenitor cells of granulocyte selectively, promoting its proliferation and differentiation. It enhances the function and counts of granulocyte in peripheral blood as well. In vitro, G-CSF stimulates growth, differentiation and functions of cells from the neutrophil lineage. It also has blast cell growth factor activity and can synergize with IL-3 to shorten the G₀ period of early hematopoietic progenitors. Consistent with its in vitro functions, G-CSF has been found to play important roles in defense against infection, in inflammation and repair, and in the maintenance of steady state hematopoiesis.

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