

Recombinant Murine Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (rMuM-CSF)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	122-09
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 52.0 kDa, a disulfide-linked homodimer consisting of two 230 amino acid polypeptide chains.
Quantity:	2μg/10μg/1000μg
AA Sequence:	KEVSEHC SHM IGNGHLKVLQ QLIDSQMETS CQIAFEFVDQ EQLDDPVCYL KKAFFLVQDI IDETMRFKDN TPNANATERL QELSNLNSC FTKDYEEQNK ACVRTFHETP LQLEKIKNF FNETKNLLEK DWNIFTKNCN NSFACSSRD VVTKPDCNCL YPKATPSSDP ASASPHQPPA PSMAPLAGLA WDDSQRTEGS SLLPSELPLR IEDPGSAKQR PPRSTCQTLE
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ as determined by a cell proliferation assay using murine M-NFS-60 cells is less than 2 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 5.0 × 10 ⁵ IU/mg.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU/μg of rMuM-CSF as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Murine Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor

Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (M-CSF), also named CSF-1, is a hematopoietic growth factor that is involved in the proliferation, differentiation, and survival of monocytes, macrophages, and bone marrow progenitor cells. It is produced by osteoblasts (as a result of endocrine stimulation by parathyroid hormone) exerts paracrine effects on osteoclasts and can interact with CSF1R. M-CSF is a four α-helical bundle cytokine and its active form is found extracellularly as a disulfide-linked homodimer. Four transcript variants encoding three different isoforms have been reported for M-CSF gene. Although forms may vary, all of them contain the N-terminal 150 a.a. portion that is necessary and sufficient for interaction with the receptor. The first 229 a.a. of mature mouse M-CSF shares 87 %, 83 %, 82 % and 81 % sequence identity with corresponding regions of rat, dog, cow and human M-CSF, respectively. Human M-CSF is active in the mouse, but mouse M-CSF is reported to be species-specific.