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Human CellExp GCSFR /CD114, human recombinant protein

CSF3R, CD114, GCSFR
Catalog # PBV11101r

Specification

Human CellExp GCSFR /CD114, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	Q99062
Calculated MW	**This protein is fused with 6×his tag at the N-terminus, has a calculated MW of 69 kDa expressed. The predicted N-terminus is Glu 25. Protein migrates as 94 kDa in reduced SDS-PAGE resulting from glycosylation. KDa**

Human CellExp GCSFR /CD114, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	**1441**
Gene Symbol	**GCSFR**
Other Names	
CSF3R, CD114, GCSFR	
Gene Source	**Human**
Source	**HEK293 cells**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2	**N/A;**
Recombinant	**Yes**
Results	**Measured by its ability to inhibit the GCSF-induced proliferation of NFS-60 mouse myeloid cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.02-2 µg /ml in the presence of 0.125 ng /ml of recombinant human GCSF.**

Target/Specificity
GCSFR /CD114

Application Notes
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 µg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

Format
Lyophilized

Storage
-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally Mannitol or Trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.

Human CellExp GCSFR /CD114, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Human CellExp GCSFR /CD114, human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp GCSFR /CD114, human recombinant protein - Background

Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor Receptor (G-CSFR), also known as Cluster of Differentiation 114 (CD114), CSF3R and GCSF, is a cell-surface receptor for the granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), a cytokine that plays a critical role in the regulation of the activation, proliferation, differentiation, and survival of the neutrophilic granulocyte lineage. G-CSFR belongs to a family of cytokine receptors known as the hematopoietin receptor family. 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 I?II (FNIII) domains in the extracellular region. G-CSFR is present mainly on precursor cells in the bone marrow, and, in response to stimulation by G-CSF, initiates cell proliferation and differentiation into mature neutrophilic granulocytes and macrophages. G-CSFR mediates the specific effect of GCSF through activating a variety of intracellular signaling cascades, including the Jak/Stat, PI3/Akt, Ras-Raf-MAP kinase, and Src family kinase pathways, and thus functions in defense against infection, inflammation and repair, and in the maintenance of steady state hematopoiesis. Mutations in this gene are a cause of Kostmann syndrome, also known as severe congenital neutropenia. Mutations in the intracellular part of this receptor are also associated with certain types of leukemia.

Human CellExp GCSFR /CD114, human recombinant protein - References

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