

**G-CSF**  
**Catalog # PVGS1258****Specification**

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**G-CSF - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P97712](#)  
**Species**  
Rat

**Sequence**  
Ile22-Ile214

**Purity**  
> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE  
> 95% as analyzed by HPLC

**Endotoxin Level**  
< 0.2 EU/ µg of protein by gel clotting method

**Biological Activity**  
ED<sub>50</sub> < 5.0 pg/ml, measured in a cell proliferation assay using NFS-60 cells.

**Expression System**  
HEK 293

Formulation **Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.**

**Reconstitution**  
It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH<sub>2</sub>O or PBS up to 100 µg/ml.

**Storage & Stability**  
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**G-CSF - Additional Information**

**Target Background**  
Among the family of colony-stimulating factors, Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) is the most potent inducer of terminal differentiation of leukemic myeloid cell lines into granulocytes and macrophages. G-CSF synthesis can be induced by bacterial endotoxins, TNF, Interleukin-1 and GM-CSF. Prostaglandin E2 inhibits G-CSF synthesis. In epithelial, endothelial, and fibroblastic cells, secretion of G-CSF is induced by Interleukin-17.

**G-CSF - Protein Information**

## **G-CSF - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## **G-CSF - Images**