



Technical Data Sheet

Recombinant Canine Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (rCaGM-CSF)

Canine Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor

Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF) was initially characterized as a growth factor that can support the in vitro colony formation of granulocyte-macrophage progenitors. It is produced by a number of different cell types (including activated T cells, B cells, macrophages, mast cells, endothelial cells and fibroblasts) in response to cytokine or immune and inflammatory stimuli. Besides granulocyte-macrophage progenitors, GM-CSF is also a growth factor for erythroid, megakaryocyte and eosinophil progenitors. On mature hematopoietic cells, GM-CSF is a survival factor for and activates the effector functions of granulocytes, monocytes/macrophages and eosinophils.

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| Catalog Number: | RC243-14 |
| Source: | <i>Escherichia coli</i> . |
| Molecular Weight: | Approximately 14.2 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 127 amino acids. |
| Quantity: | 5µg/20µg/1000µg |
| Purity: | >95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses. |
| Biological Activity: | Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED50 determined by a cell proliferation assay using human TF-1 cells is less than 4 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $>2.5 \times 10^5$ IU/mg. |
| Physical Appearance: | Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder. |
| Formulation: | Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4. |
| AA Sequence: | APTRSPTLVT RPSQHVDAIQ EALLLNNSN DVTAVMNKAV KVVSEVFDPE GPTCLETRLQ LYKEGLQGS L TSLKNPLTMM ANHYKQHCPP TPESPCATQN NFKSFKENL KDFLFNIPFD CWKPVKK |
| Endotoxin: | Less than 1EU/µg of rCaGM-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 $<-20^{\circ}\text{C}$. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions. |



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Storage:

This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8°C, but should be kept at -20°C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8°C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Usage:

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