CHASELECTION

Recombinant Human M-CSF/CSF1,Tag Free

货号(Catalog Number)：CY096FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym)：

Colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage); CSF1; CSF-1; macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1; MCSF

来源(Source)：Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human M-CSF/CSF1 protein

蛋白结构（Structure):

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID：P09603

氨基酸序列：

Glu33-Ser190

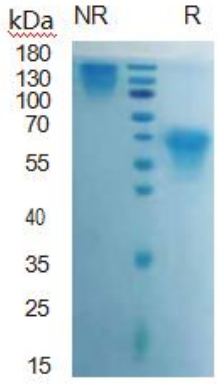
分子量大小(MW):

22.0 kDa(Monomer)

纯度（Purity）：

> 95%，determined by SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE



4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

内毒素含量（Endotoxin）：

<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

制剂(Formulation)：

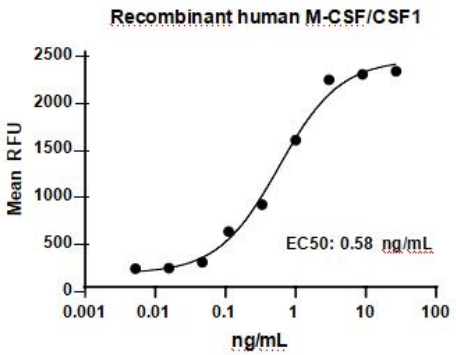
Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

活性检测（Biological Activity）：



Recombinant human M-CSF/CSF1 stimulates cell proliferation of the M-NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cells.

储存与运输(Storage)：

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

产品背景介绍（Production）

Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor(M-CSF), also known as CSF-1, is a four-alpha -helical-bundle cytokine that is the primary regulator of macrophage survival, proliferation and differentiation. M-CSF is also essential for the survival and proliferation of osteoclast progenitors.M-CSF also primes and enhances macrophage killing of tumor cells and microorganisms, regulates the release of cytokines and other inflammatory modulators from macrophages, and stimulates pinocytosis. M-CSF increases during pregnancy to support implantation and growth of the decidua and placenta. Sources of M-CSF include fibroblasts, activated macrophages,

endometrial secretory epithelium, bone marrow stromal cells and activated endothelial cells. The M-CSF receptor (c-fms) transduces its pleotropic effects and mediates its endocytosis. M-CSF mRNAs of various sizes occur. Full length human M-CSF transcripts encode a 522 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane (TM) protein with a 464 aa extracellular region, a 21 aa TM domain, and a 37 aa cytoplasmic tail that forms a 140 kDa covalent dimer. Differential processing produces two proteolytically cleaved, secreted dimers. One is an N- and O-glycosylated 86 kDa dimer, while the other is modified by both glycosylation and chondroitin-sulfate proteoglycan (PG) to generate a 200 kDa subunit. Although PG-modified M-CSF can circulate, it may be immobilized by attachment to type V collagen. Shorter transcripts encode M-CSF that lacks cleavage and PG sites and produces an N-glycosylated 68 kDa TM dimer and a slowly produced 44kDa secreted dimer. Although forms may vary inactivity and half-life, all contain the N-terminal 150 aa portion.