

**APA042Po01 100µg**  
**Active Colony Stimulating Factor 3, Granulocyte (GCSF)**  
**Organism Species: *Sus scrofa*; *Porcine (Pig)***  
***Instruction manual***

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY  
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

## **[ PROPERTIES ]**

**Source:** Prokaryotic expression.

**Host:** *E. coli*

**Residues:** Phe34~Ala193

**Tags:** N-terminal His-tag

**Purity:** >95%

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

**Buffer Formulation:** PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5%Trehalose .

**Original Concentration:** 200µg/mL

**Applications:** Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

**Predicted isoelectric point:** 6.3

**Predicted Molecular Mass:** 18.9kDa

**Accurate Molecular Mass:** 18kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

## **[ USAGE ]**

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

## **[ STORAGE AND STABILITY ]**

**Storage:** Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

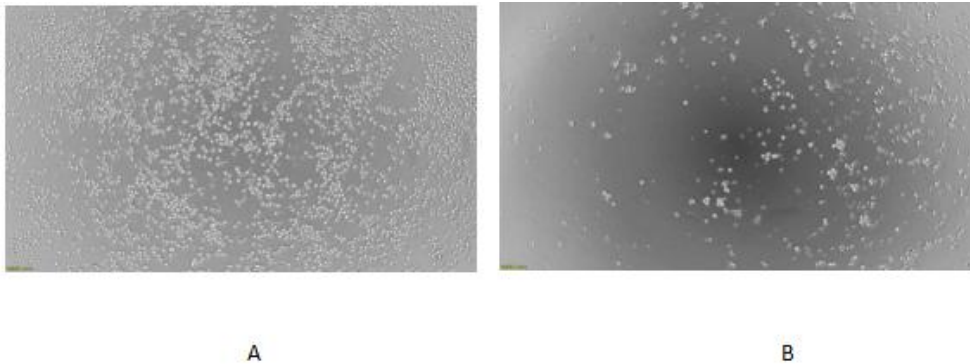
## **[ SEQUENCE ]**

FLLKCLE QVRKIQADGA  
ELQERLCATH KLCHPQELVL LGHSLGLPQA SLSSCSSQAL QLTGCLNQLH  
GGLVLYQGLL QALAGISPEL APALDILQLD VTDLATNIWL QMEDLRMAPA  
SLPTQGTVPT FTSAFQRRAG GVLVVSQSQS FLELAYRVLR YLA

## **[ ACTIVITY ]**

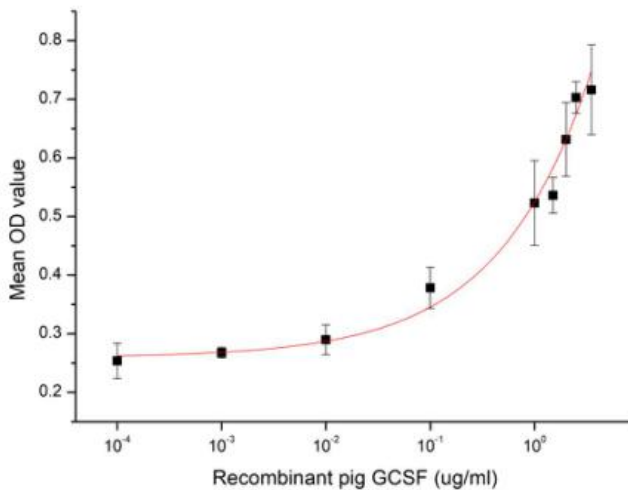
G-CSF is a pleiotropic cytokine best known for its specific effects on the proliferation, differentiation, and activation of hematopoietic cells of the neutrophilic granulocyte lineage. It is produced mainly by monocytes and macrophages upon activation by endotoxin, TNF-alpha and IFN-gamma. In addition, various carcinoma cell lines and myeloblastic leukemia cells can express G-CSF constitutively. In vitro, G-CSF stimulates growth, differentiation and functions of cells from the neutrophil lineage. Consistent with its in vitro functions, G-CSF has been found to play important roles in defense against infection, in inflammation and repair, and in the maintenance of steady state hematopoiesis. The activity of G-CSF is usually measured by a cell proliferation assay using M-NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cells. M-NFS-60 cells were seeded into triplicate wells of 96-well plates at a density of 8,000 cells/well with 2% serum standard 1640 which contains various concentrations of recombinant pig G-CSF. After incubated for 4 days, cells were observed by inverted microscope and cell proliferation was measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8). Briefly, 10 µl of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, then the absorbance at 450 nm was measured using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 2-4 hours at 37 °C.

H-Proliferation of M-NFS-60 cells after incubation with G-CSF for 4 days observed by inverted microscope was shown in Figure 1. Cell viability was assessed by CCK-8 (Cell Counting Kit-8 ) assay after incubation with recombinant pig G-CSF for 4 days. The result was shown in Figure 2. It was obvious that G-CSF significantly increased cell viability of M-NFS-60 cells. The EC<sub>50</sub> is 1 ug/ml



**Figure 1. Cell proliferation of M-NFS-60 cells after stimulated with G-CSF.**

(A) M-NFS-60 cells cultured in 1640, stimulated with 1 ug/ml G-CSF for 4 days;  
(B) Unstimulated M-NFS-60 cells cultured in 1640 for 4 days.



**Figure 2. Cell proliferation of M-NFS-60 cells after stimulated with G-CSF.**

