Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CSF2RA/GM-CSFR Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)

RPES3300

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3300

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_006131.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 61.2 kDa

AP Molecular Mass:

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to inhibit GM-CSF dependent proliferation of TF human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 105 µg/ml.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor Receptor Subunit Alpha; GM-CSF-R-Alpha; GMCSFR-Alpha; GMR-Alpha; CDw116; CD116; CSF2RA; CSF2R; CSF2RY

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Gly 320

Background:

CD116/GM-CSFR has been preferentially associated with M4, M5 subtype of AML but is not specific. The cluster of differentiation (cluster of designation) (often abbreviated as CD) is a protocol used for the identification and investigation of cell surface molecules present on white blood cells initially but found in almost any kind of cell of the body, providing targets for immunophenotyping of cells. Physiologically, CD molecules can act in numerous ways, often acting as receptors or ligands (the molecule that activates a receptor) important to the cell. A signal cascade is usually initiated, altering the behavior of the cell (see cell signaling). Some CD proteins do not play a role in cell signaling, but have other functions, such as cell adhesion. CD116/GM-CSFR is the alpha subunit of the heterodimeric receptor for colony stimulating factor 2, a cytokine which controls the production, differentiation, and function of granulocytes and macrophages. The encoded protein is a member of the cytokine family of receptors. CD116/GM-CSFR is found in the pseudoautosomal region (PAR) of the X and Y chromosomes.