

Recombinant Mouse M-CSF, Tag Free

General Information

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|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Synonym | C87615 Protein, Mouse; Csfm Protein, Mouse; MCSF Protein, Mouse; op Protein, Mouse. | | |
| Gene ID | 12977 | | |
| Accession # | P07141-1 | | |
| Molecular Characterization | Met1-Glu262 | | |
| M.Wt | 26 kDa | | |
| Source | 293T cells | | |
| Bio Activity | Determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of murine CTLL-2 cells: ED50: < 0.1 ng/mL Specific activity: > 1x10 ⁷ units/mg. | | |

Components and Storage

| Formulation | The protein is dissolved in PBS buffer. | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Storage | This product is stable after storage at: • 4°C for 1 week; • -20°C for 3 months. • Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. | |
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Quality Control

| Purity | ≥ 95%, by SDS-PAGE and HPLC. | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Endotoxin Level | < 0.1 ng/µg | |
| For detail QC information | on, please see the CoA. | |
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Background

Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1, also known as CSF-1, M-CSF, Lanimostim and CSF1, is a single-pass membrane protein which is disulfide-linked as a homodimer or heterodimer. Granulocyte / macrophage colony-stimulating factors are cytokines that act in hematopoiesis by controlling the production, differentiation, and function of 2 related white cell populations of the blood, the granulocytes and the monocytes-macrophages.

M-CSF/CSF-1 is known to facilitate monocyte survival, monocyte-to-macrophage conversion, and macrophage proliferation. M-CSF/CSF-1 is a secreted cytokine which influences hemopoietic stem cells to differentiate into macrophages or other related cell types. It binds to the Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor. M- CSF/CSF-1 may also be involved in development of the placenta. The active form of M-CSF/CSF-1 is found extracellularly as a disulfide-linked homodimer, and is thought to be produced by proteolytic cleavage of membrane-bound precursors. M-CSF/CSF-1 induces cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage. It also plays a role in immunological defenses, bone metabolism, lipoproteins clearance, fertility and pregnancy. Upregulation of M-CSF/CSF-1 in the infarcted myocardium may have an active role in healing not only through its effects on cells of monocyte/macrophage lineage, but also by regulating endothelial cell chemokine expression.

Reference

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- Tokai M, Kawasaki H, Kikuchi Y, Ouchi K. Cloning and characterization of the CSF1 gene of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, which is required for nutrient uptake at low temperature. J Bacteriol. 2000 May;182(10):2865-8. doi: 10.1128/jb.182.10.2865-2868.2000. PMID: 10781556; PMCID: PMC101996.
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