

Mouse G-CSF ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5148

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Description

Product Name	Mouse G-CSF ELISA Kit
Specificity	Mouse
Crossing Reactivity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.
Immunogen Type	E.coli,V31-A208
Other Names	Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; G-CSF; Csf3; Csfg;
Accession No.	P09920
Uniprot	P09920
GeneID	12985;
Cell Localization	Secreted.

Application Details

sensitivity:4pg mlDetect Range:31.2pg ml-2000pg mlsample_type:cell culture supernates cell lysates tissue homogenates serum and plasma (heparin EDTA).capture_antibody:monoclonal antibody from ratdetection_antibody:polyclonal antibody from goatgene_name:CSF3protein_name:Granulocyte colony-stimulating factorgene_full_name:Granulocyte colony-stimulating factortissue_specificity:sequence_similarities:tmb_incubation:25-30minresearch_category:immunology|innate immunity|cytokines|csfs|cancer|invasion/microenvironment|angiogenesis|angiogenic growth factors|kits/ lysates/ other|kits|elisa kits|oncoprotein elisa kits|cytokines and cytokine receptors elisa kits

Product Description

Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Mouse G-CSF

Background

protein_function: Granulocyte,macrophage colony-stimulating factors arecytokines that act in hematopoiesis by controlling the production,differentiation, and function of 2 related white cell populationsof the blood, the granulocytes and the monocytes-macrophages. ThisCSF induces granulocytes.Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor(G-CSF) is a member of the CSF family of hormone-like glycoprotein that regulates hematopoietic cell proliferation and differentiation, and it almost exclusively stimulates the colony formation of granulocytes from committed precursor cells in semi-solid agar culture. G-CSF is also termed colony stimulating factor-3, and a single gene of which codes for a 177 or 180 amino acid mature protein of molecular weight 19,600. Functionally, it specifically stimulates the proliferation and differentiation of the progenitor cells for granulocytes. The effect of G-CSF on myeloid leukemias is unique among colony stimulating factors in driving the leukemic cells from a self-renewing malignant state to a mature differentiated phenotype with the concomitant loss of tumorigenicity. Besides, it also prevents cardiac remodeling after myocardial infarction by activating the Jak-Stat pathway in cardiomyocytes. The recombinant form of hG-CSF is capable of supporting neutrophil proliferation in a CFU-GM assay as well as early erythroid colonies and mixed colony formation. Human gene coding for G-CSF is assigned to the q21-q22 region of chromosome 17.3 The standard product used in this kit is recombinant Mouse G-csf, consisting of 179 amino acids with the molecular mass of 19KDa.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only