

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

Catalog No. PKSH033281

Description

Synonyms	Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor Receptor Subunit Alpha; GM-CSF-R-Alpha; GMCSFR-Alpha; GMR-Alpha; CDw116; CD116; CSF2RA; CSF2R; CSF2RY
Species	Human
Expression_host	Human Cells
Sequence	Glu23-Gly320
Accession	P15509
Mol_Mass	35.5 kDa
AP_Mol_Mass	60 kDa
Tag	C-6His
Bio_activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit GM-CSF-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.5-2 µg/ml.

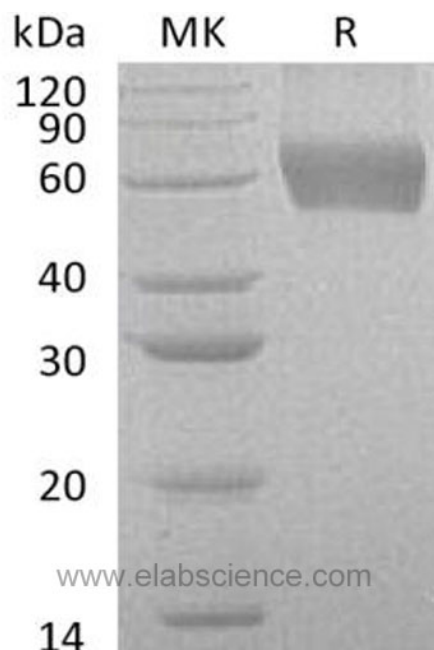
Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, 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°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB,150mM NaCl,pH7.4.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Background

Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor Receptor Subunit α (CSF2RA) is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family of Type 5 subfamily. The CSF2RA gene is found in the pseudoautosomal region (PAR) of the X and Y chromosomes with some of the isoforms being membrane-bound and others being soluble. CSF2RA is a low affinity receptor for granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor. CSF2RA transduces a signal that results in the proliferation, differentiation, and functional activation of hematopoietic cells. Defects in CSF2RA are the cause of pulmonary surfactant metabolism dysfunction type 4 (SMDP4).

SDS-PAGE



Bioactivity

