

## Product Information

# Monoclonal Anti-Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor, clone 3316

Produced in mouse, Purified immunoglobulin

**G1029**

## Product Description

Monoclonal Anti-Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (mouse IgG1 isotype) is produced from a mouse hybridoma elicited from a mouse immunized with purified recombinant human granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), expressed in *E.coli* (Gene ID: 1440). The antibody is purified from tissue culture supernatant using Protein G.

Monoclonal Anti-Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor recognizes recombinant human G-CSF by various immunochemical techniques including neutralization and capture ELISA.

Four distinct colony-stimulating factors (CSFs) promoting survival, proliferation, and differentiation of bone marrow precursor cells have been well characterized: granulocyte/macrophage-CSF (GM-CSF), granulocyte-CSF (G-CSF), macrophage-CSF (M-CSF), and interleukin-3 (IL-3, Multi-CSF).<sup>1,2</sup> G-CSF and M-CSF are lineage-restricted hematopoietic growth factors, stimulating final mitotic divisions and terminal cellular maturation of partially differentiated hematopoietic progenitors.

In humans, two distinct cDNA clones for G-CSF, encoding 207 and 204 amino acid precursor proteins, have been isolated.<sup>3,4</sup> Both proteins have a 30 amino acid signal peptide and identical amino acid sequences except for a three amino acid insertion (deletion) at the 35<sup>th</sup> amino acid residue from the N-terminus of the mature protein. Natural G-CSF is a glycoprotein of 177 amino acids and a molecular mass of ~18.8 kDa. Human and mouse G-CSF share ~73 % amino acid sequence homology and show biological cross-reactivity.

Granulocyte colony stimulating factor is produced by: macrophages activated by endotoxin (LPS), monocytes activated by TNF $\alpha$  with INF $\gamma$ , fibroblasts and endothelial cells activated by IL-1 or TNF- $\alpha$ , and bone marrow stromal cells activated by IL-1 or LPS.<sup>3,4</sup> In addition, various carcinoma cell lines and myeloblastic leukemia cells can express G-CSF constitutively. G-CSF stimulates granulocyte colony formation, activates neutrophils and other mature granulocytes, and promotes differentiation of certain myeloid leukemia cells. G-CSF acts on mature neutrophils to enhance their survival and to stimulate their tumoricidal activity. It will also synergize with IL-3 and shorten the G<sub>0</sub> period of early hematopoietic progenitors. G-CSF has important roles in defense against infection, in inflammation and repair processes, and in maintenance of steady state hematopoiesis.

## Reagent

Lyophilized from 0.2  $\mu$ m-filtered solution in phosphate buffered saline containing carbohydrates.

## Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

## Preparation Instructions

To one vial of lyophilized powder, add 1 mL of sterile phosphate buffered saline to produce a 0.5 mg/mL stock solution of antibody.

## Storage/Stability

Prior to reconstitution, store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Reconstituted product may be stored at  $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  for up to one month. For prolonged storage, freeze in working aliquots at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Do not store in frost-free freezer.

## Product Profile

### Neutralization of Bioactivity

To measure the ability of this antibody to neutralize the bioactivity of human G-CSF, recombinant human G-CSF is incubated with various concentrations of the antibody for 1 hour at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a 96 well plate. Following this preincubation period, NFS-60 (mouse myeloblastic) cells are added. The assay mixture in a total volume of  $200\text{ }\mu\text{L}$  per well, containing antibody at concentrations of  $0.001-10\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ , recombinant human G-CSF at  $0.125\text{ ng/mL}$ , and cells at  $\sim 5 \times 10^4$  cells/mL are incubated at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24-hours in a humidified  $\text{CO}_2$  incubator. Tritiated-thymidine is added during the final four hours. Cells are harvested and  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine incorporation is measured.<sup>6</sup>

The  $\text{ND}_{50}$  is the concentration of antibody required to yield one-half maximal inhibition of the cytokine activity on a responsive cell line, when the cytokine is present at a concentration just high enough to elicit a maximum response.

The exact concentration of antibody required to neutralize human G-CSF activity is dependent on the cytokine concentration, cell type, growth conditions, and the type of activity studied.

### Capture ELISA

Use  $1\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$  of this antibody as the capture antibody. In the ELISA capture assay, plates are coated with  $100\text{ }\mu\text{L/well}$  of the capture antibody at  $1\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$  in combination with  $100\text{ }\mu\text{L/well}$  of a detection antibody (affinity-purified biotinylated polyclonal anti-human G-CSF antibody) at  $100-200\text{ ng/mL}$ . An ELISA range of  $15.6-1,000\text{ pg/mL}$  can be obtained.

**Note:** In order to obtain the best results in various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

Endotoxin level is  $<0.1\text{ EU}$  per  $1\text{ }\mu\text{g}$  of the antibody as determined by the LAL (Limulus amebocyte lysate) method.

## References

1. Nagata, S., Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), in Guidebook to Cytokines and Their Receptors, Nicola, N., ed., Oxford Press (New York, NY: 1994), pp. 158-160.
2. Murakami, H., and Nagata, S., Granulocyte colony stimulating factor, in The Cytokine Handbook, 3rd Edition, Thomson, A.W., ed., Academic Press (San Diego, CA: 1998), pp. 671-688.
3. Nagata, S. et al., Molecular cloning and expression of cDNA for human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Nature*, 319, 415 (1986).
4. Souza, L. et al., Recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor: effects on normal and leukemic myeloid cells. *Science*, 232, 61 (1986).
5. Shirafuji, N. et al., A new bioassay for human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (hG-CSF) using murine myeloblastic NFS-60 cells as targets and estimation of its levels in sera from normal healthy persons and patients with infectious and hematological disorders. *Exp. Hematol.*, 17, 116-119 (1989).

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