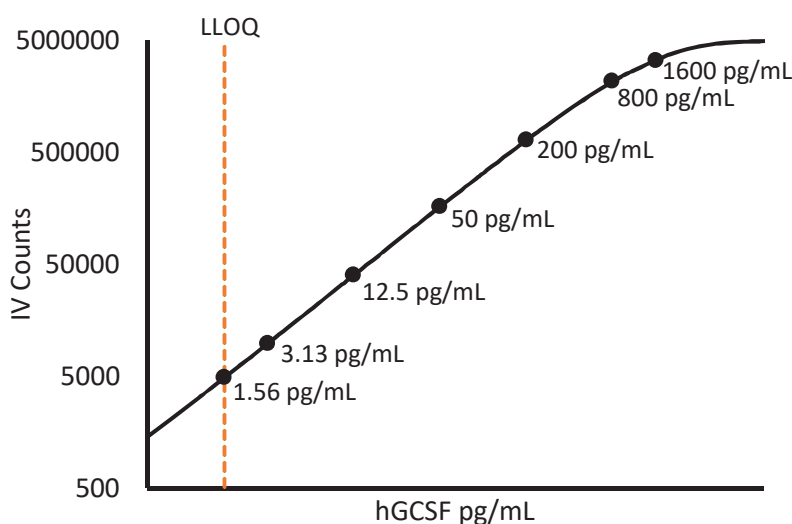


Description – Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF)

Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) is a 19.6 kDa glycoprotein which stimulates the growth of neutrophil granulocyte precursors at the myeloid progenitor cell level. Functionally, G-CSF is a cytokine and hormone produced by a number of different sources in the body which include monocytes, mesothelial cells, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells. An important clinical application of measuring G-CSF is in the treatment of transient phases of leukopenia following chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy. G-CSF can also act on neuronal cells as a neurotrophic factor. This property is currently under investigation for the development of treatment of neurological diseases such as cerebral ischemia.

Calibration Curve: Calibrator concentrations and Lower Limit of Quantification are depicted in the figure below. This standard curve is for demonstration purposes; end users should prepare a standard curve for each assay run.



Minimum Required Dilution (MRD)

Diluted Sample volume (1:2 Dilution)*	50 μ L per measurement
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*See Kit Instructions for details

Endogenous Serum and Plasma Readings: Healthy EDTA plasma (n=3) and serum (n=5) samples were measured.

% Above LOD	100%
% Above LLOQ	100%

Assay Range: The upper end of the dynamic range is equal to the top calibrator concentration multiplied by MRD.

Analytical LLOQ	1.56 pg/mL
Functional LLOQ (x MRD)	3.12 pg/mL
LOD	0.179 pg/mL
Assay Range	0 – 3200 pg/mL

Note: Data described were developed during assay development. Under different assay conditions, assay may perform differently than shown. For complex matrices such as serum or plasma, assay diluent optimization (for example by adding blocking agents) may improve performance of these matrices in this assay.