MCSF Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN006860L

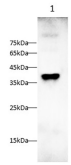
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse MCSF protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
buffer	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000

Data



Western blot with Anti MCSF Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Rat colon tissue lysate.

Observed-MV:43 kDa

Calculated-MV:61 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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M-CSF, also known as CSF-1, is a four-alpha -helical-bundle cytokine that is the primary regulator of macrophage survival, proliferation and differentiation. M-CSF protein is also essential for the survival and proliferation of osteoclast progenitors. M-CSF also primes and enhances macrophage killing of tumor cells and microorganisms, regulates the release of cytokines and other inflammatory modulators from macrophages, and stimulates pinocytosis. M-CSF increases during pregnancy to support implantation and growth of the decidua and placenta. Sources of M-CSF include fibroblasts, activated macrophages, endometrial secretory epithelium, bone marrow stromal cells and activated endothelial cells. The M-CSF receptor (c-fms) transduces its pleotropic effects and mediates its endocytosis. M-CSF mRNAs of various sizes occur. Full length mouse M-CSF transcripts encode a 520 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane (TM) protein with a 462 aa extracellular region, a 21 aa TM domain, and a 37 aa cytoplasmic tail that forms a 140 kDa covalent dimer. Differential processing produces two proteolytically cleaved, secreted dimers. One is an N- and O-glycosylated 86 kDa dimer, while the other is modified by both glycosylation and chondroitin-sulfate proteoglycan (PG) to generate a 200 kDa subunit. Although PG-modified M-CSF protein can circulate, it may be immobilized by attachment to type V collagen. Shorter transcripts encode M-CSF that lacks cleavage and PG sites and produces an N-glycosylated 68 kDa TM dimer and a slowly produced 44 kDa secreted dimer. Although forms may vary in activity and half-life, all contain the N-terminal 150 aa portion that is necessary and sufficient for interaction with the M-CSF recepto r. The first 229 aa of mature mouse M-CSF shares 87%, 83%, 82% and 81% aa identity with corresponding regions of rat, dog, cow and human M-CSF, respectively. Human M-CSF is active in the mouse, but mouse M-CSF is reported to be species-specific.

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