Purified Anti-Mouse CD115/CSF-1R Antibody[AFS98], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F11070**

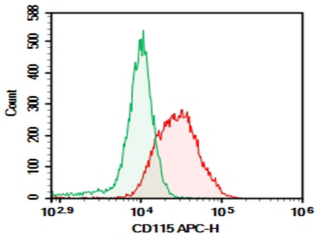
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

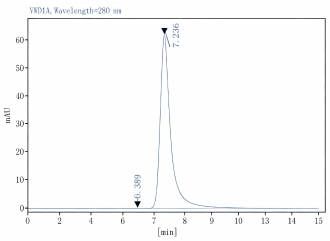
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD115 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone	AFS98
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	2 μg/mL(0.5×10^6-1×10^6 cells)
Depletion	Reported in the literature
Neut	Reported in the literature

Data



Mouse peritoneal macrophages were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD115 Antibody[AFS98], Functional Grade(Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control(Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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CSF-1R, also known as CD115 and M-CSFR, is a single-pass type I membrane protein and member of the platelet-derived growth factor receptor family. This c-fms (Fms proto-oncogene) gene product's natural ligands include M-CSF and IL-34. Structural studies of CD115 have described an Ig-like extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, an intracellular juxtamembrane domain, a split tyrosine kinase domain, and a C-terminal tail receptor. Receptor activation induces homodimerization in addition to phosphorylation and ubiquitination of intracellular residues. CD115 directly influences tissue macrophage and osteoclast differentiation and proliferation. It is expressed on monocytes/macrophages, peritoneal exudate cells, plasmacytoid and conventional dendritic cells, and osteoclasts.

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Sydney R Gordon, et al. Nature. 2017 May 25;545(7655):495-499.Kuo-Ching Sheng, et al. PLoS One. 2014 Apr 17;9(4):e95208.