M-CSF Polyclonal Antibody(Capture/Detector)

catalog number: AN003880P

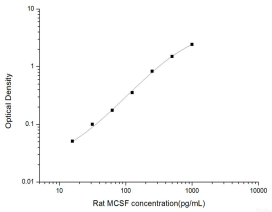
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat M-CSF Protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ELISA Capture	2-8 μg/mL
ELISA Detector	0.1-0.4 μg/mL

Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Rat M-CSF Protein standard curve.Background subtracted standard curve using Anti-M-CSF antibody(AN003880P)(Capture),Anti-M-CSF antibody(AN003880P)(Detector).The reference range value is 15.63~1000 pg/mL for rat.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, 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. 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 receptor.

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