

M-CSF Polyclonal Antibody(Capture/Detector)

catalog number: AN000560P

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

Description

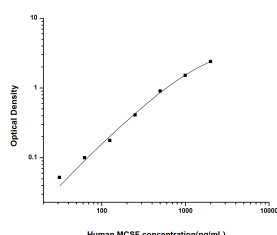
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human M-CSF protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% proclin 300.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL
ELISA Detector	0.1-0.4 µg/mL

Data



Sandwich ELISA-Recombinant Human M-CSF protein standard curve. Background subtracted standard curve using M-CSF antibody(AN000560P)(Capture), M-CSF antibody(AN000560P)(Detector) in sandwich ELISA. The reference range value for Recombinant Human M-CSF protein is 31.25-2000 pg/mL.

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

Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1, also known as CSF-1, M-CSF, Lanimostim and CSF1, is a single-pass membrane protein which is disulfide-linked as a homodimer or heterodimer. Granulocyte / macrophage colony-stimulating factors are cytokines that act in hematopoiesis by controlling the production, differentiation, and function of 2 related white cell populations of the blood, the granulocytes and the monocytes-macrophages. M-CSF/CSF-1 is known to facilitate monocyte survival, monocyte-to-macrophage conversion, and macrophage proliferation. M-CSF/CSF-1 is a secreted cytokine which influences hemopoietic stem cells to differentiate into macrophages or other related cell types. It binds to the Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor. M-CSF/CSF-1 may also be involved in development of the placenta. The active form of M-CSF/CSF-1 is found extracellularly as a disulfide-linked homodimer, and is thought to be produced by proteolytic cleavage of membrane-bound precursors. M-CSF/CSF-1 induces cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage. It also plays a role in immunological defenses, bone metabolism, lipoproteins clearance, fertility and pregnancy. Upregulation of M-CSF/CSF-1 in the infarcted myocardium may have an active role in healing not only through its effects on cells of monocyte/macrophage lineage, but also by regulating endothelial cell chemokine expression.