

**DESCRIPTION**

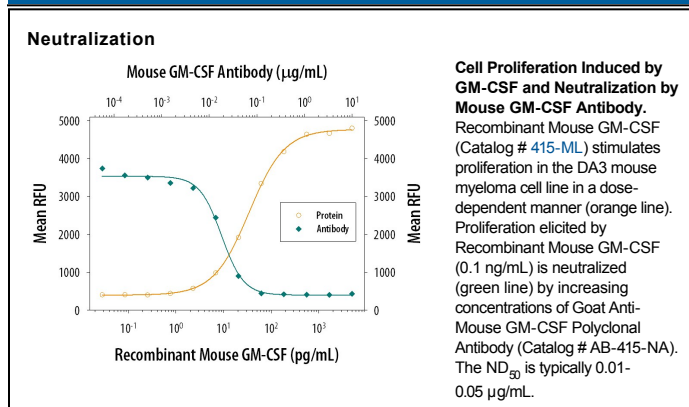
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse GM-CSF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human GM-CSF and recombinant rat GM-CSF is observed, and less than 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant feline GM-CSF, recombinant porcine GM-CSF, and recombinant canine GM-CSF is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse GM-CSF Ala18-Lys141 Accession # Q14AD9
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**APPLICATIONS**

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse GM-CSF (Catalog # 415-ML)
<b>Neutralization</b>		Measured by its ability to neutralize GM-CSF-induced proliferation in the DA3 mouse myeloma cell line. Ihle, J. N. <i>et al.</i> (1984) <i>Advances in Viral Oncology</i> . In G. Klein (eds): Raven Press, New York, NY. 4:95. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.01-0.05 µg/mL in the presence of 0.1 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse GM-CSF.

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

GM-CSF was initially characterized as a factor that can support the *in vitro* colony formation of granulocyte-macrophage progenitors. It is also a growth factor for erythroid, megakaryocyte, and eosinophil progenitors. GM-CSF is produced by a number of different cell types (including T cells, B cells, macrophages, mast cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and adipocytes) in response to cytokine or inflammatory stimuli. On mature hematopoietic cells, GM-CSF is a survival factor for and activates the effector functions of granulocytes, monocytes/macrophages, and eosinophils. GM-CSF promotes a Th1 biased immune response, angiogenesis, allergic inflammation, and the development of autoimmunity. It shows clinical effectiveness in ameliorating chemotherapy-induced neutropenia, and GM-CSF transfected tumor cells are utilized as cancer vaccines. The 22 kDa glycosylated GM-CSF, similar to IL-3 and IL-5, is a cytokine with a core of four bundled α-helices. Mature mouse GM-CSF shares 49-54% amino acid sequence identity with canine, feline, human, and porcine GM-CSF and 69% with rat GM-CSF. GM-CSF exerts its biological effects through a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of GM-CSF Rα/CD116 and the signal transducing common β chain (CD131) which is also a component of the high-affinity receptors for IL-3 and IL-5. In addition, GM-CSF binds a naturally occurring soluble form of GM-CSF Rα. The activity of GM-CSF is species specific between human and mouse. Mouse GM-CSF is only weakly active on rat cells, although rat GM-CSF is fully active on mouse cells.