

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse M-CSF in ELISAs. In sandwich immunoassays, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human M-CSF, recombinant mouse (rm) SCF, rmFlt-3 Ligand, rmG-CSF, and rmGM-CSF is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 131621
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse M-CSF Lys33-Glu262 (predicted) Accession # P07141
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide

*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

ELISA Capture (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA Detection (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

M-CSF, also known as CSF-1, is a four- α -helical-bundle cytokine that is the primary regulator of macrophage survival, proliferation and differentiation (1-3). M-CSF is also essential for the survival and proliferation of osteoclast progenitors (1, 4). 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 (2, 3). M-CSF increases during pregnancy to support implantation and growth of the decidua and placenta (5). Sources of M-CSF include fibroblasts, activated macrophages, endometrial secretory epithelium, bone marrow stromal cells, and activated endothelial cells (1-5). The M-CSF receptor (*c-fms*) transduces its pleiotropic effects and mediates its endocytosis. M-CSF mRNAs of various sizes occur (3-9). 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 can circulate, it may be immobilized by attachment to type V collagen (8). 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 (7). 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 (10, 11). 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 (12, 13). Human M-CSF is active in the mouse, but mouse M-CSF is reported to be species-specific.

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