

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse G-CSF R/CD114 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) GM-CSF R alpha, rmM-CSF R, recombinant human (rh) G-CSF R alpha, or rhGM-CSF R beta is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 723806
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse G-CSF R/CD114 Cys26-Asp626 Accession # P40223
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Mouse splenocytes

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

Granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) is a pleiotropic cytokine best known for its specific effects on the proliferation, differentiation, and activation of hematopoietic cells of the neutrophilic and granulocyte lineage (1). G-CSF plays an important role in defense against infection, in inflammation and repair, and in the maintenance of steady state hematopoiesis. Cell activation by G-CSF is mediated by granulocyte colony stimulating factor receptor alpha (G-CSF R; also CD114), a 95-105 kDa type I transmembrane protein and member of the cytokine receptor superfamily, type I cytokine receptor family, and type 2 subfamily of receptor proteins. Mouse G-CSF R is synthesized as an 837 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 25 aa signal sequence, a 601 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 24 aa transmembrane region, and a 187 aa cytoplasmic tail. The ECD contains one Ig-like C2-type domain, five fibronectin type-III domains, and 11 potential sites for N-linked glycosylation. Within the ECD there is also a WSXWS motif (aa 319-323) that is necessary for proper protein folding and thereby efficient intracellular transport and cell-surface receptor binding (2). Also, within the cytoplasmic domain there is a Box 1 motif which is required for JAK interaction and/or activation (1). Mouse G-CSF R shares 63% aa sequence identity with human G-CSF R. G-CSF R is expressed in mature neutrophils, neutrophilic precursors, myeloid leukemia cells, and placenta (1). Mutations have been found in the gene encoding G-CSF R in some patients with severe congenital neutropenia (1). These mutations typically lead to a truncation in the cytoplasmic domain of the G-CSF R leading to maturation arrest of neutrophilic precursors in the bone marrow and neutropenia in peripheral blood (3). Binding of G-CSF to its receptor induces dimerization or oligomerization of the receptor activating cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases (2). Signal transduction from pathways that involve Janus tyrosine kinases/signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins (Jak1, Jak2, and Tyk2/STAT3 and STATG), src-related protein tyrosine kinases (Lyn and Syk), Ras/MAP kinase, and phosphatidylinositol have been reported to be activated upon G-CSF stimulation (4).

References:

1. Ward, A.C. (2007) *Front. Biosci.* **12**:608.
2. Layton, J.E. and N.E. Hall (2006) *Front. Biosci.* **11**:3181.
3. Mitsui, T. *et al.* (2003) *Blood* **101**:2990.
4. Nicola, N.A. in *Cytokine Reference*, 2001, Oppenheim, J.J. and M. Feldmann, eds. Academic Press p.1935.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.