

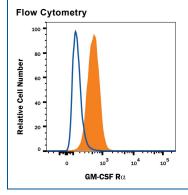
Mouse GM-CSF Rα Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 698423 Catalog Number: FAB6130N 100 μg

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Mouse		
Specificity	Detects mouse GM-CSF Rα in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) GM-CSF Rα or rhGM-CSF Rβ is observed.		
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 698423		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse GM-CSF Rα Leu30-Pro327 Accession # Q00941		
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.		
	*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	See Below	

DATA



Detection of GM-CSF R α in J774A.1 Mouse Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. J774A.1 mouse reticulum cell sarcoma macrophage cell line was stained with Rat Anti-Mouse GM-CSF R α Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB6130N, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC006N, open histogram). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

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.	

Rev. 1/13/2020 Page 1 of 2





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BACKGROUND

Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor receptor alpha (GM-CSF R α), also known as CD116, is a component of the receptor complex that mediates cellular responses to GM-CSF. GM-CSF promotes the differentiation and mobilization of granulocyte-macrophage, erythroid, megakaryocyte, and eosinophil progenitors. It enhances the activation of myeloid cell effector functions and plays a role in the development of Th1 biased immune responses, allergic inflammation, and autoimmunity (1-4). Mature mouse GM-CSF R α is an 80 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that consists of a 298 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two fibronectin type III domains and a juxtamembrane WSXWS motif, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 40 aa cytoplasmic domain (5). Within the ECD, mouse GM-CSF R α shares approximately 33% and 58% aa sequence identity with human and rat GM-CSF R α , respectively. Soluble forms of the human receptor retain the ability to bind GM-CSF (6, 7). GM-CSF R α is expressed on hematopoietic stem cells, progenitor and differentiated cells in the myeloid lineage, vascular endothelial cells, placenta, and non-hematopoietic solid tumor cells (8). GM-CSF R α associates with the common beta chain/CD131 (β _C), a 135 kDa transmembrane protein that is also the signal transducing component of the receptors for IL-3 and IL-5 (9, 10). Association with β _C converts GM-CSF R α from a low affinity to a high affinity receptor for GM-CSF (9-11). The shared usage of β _C underlies the synergism between GM-CSF, IL-3, and IL-5 in their effects on myeloid cell differentiation and activation (1, 2).

References:

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