

DESCRIPTION

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| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects mouse GM-CSF R α in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) GM-CSF R alpha or rhGM-CSF R beta 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 R α Leu30-Pro327 Accession # Q00941 |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 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 μ g/10 ⁶ cells | J774A.1 mouse reticulum cell sarcoma macrophage cell line |

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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| 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied. |

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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