

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Canine
Specificity	Detects canine GM-CSF in ELISAs. In ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human GM-CSF, recombinant mouse GM-CSF, recombinant rat GM-CSF, recombinant feline GM-CSF, recombinant porcine GM-CSF, or recombinant canine IL-5.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 249201
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant canine GM-CSF Ala18-Lys144 Accession # P48749.1
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

Canine GM-CSF Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL	Canine GM-CSF Antibody (Catalog # MAB1546)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Canine GM-CSF Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF1546)
Standard		Recombinant Canine GM-CSF (Catalog # 1546-GM)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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 (1, 2). GM-CSF promotes a Th1 biased immune response, angiogenesis, allergic inflammation, and the development of autoimmunity (3-5). It shows clinical effectiveness in ameliorating chemotherapy-induced neutropenia, and GM-CSF transfected tumor cells are utilized as cancer vaccines (6, 7). The 22 kDa glycosylated GM-CSF, similar to IL-3 and IL-5, is a cytokine with a core of four bundled α-helices (8-10). Mature canine GM-CSF shares 49% - 57% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat GM-CSF and 69% - 72% with feline, human, and porcine 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 (11, 12). In addition, GM-CSF binds a naturally occurring soluble form of GM-CSF Rα (13). The activity of GM-CSF is species specific between human and mouse, although human GM-CSF is active on canine cells (14, 15).

References:

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