

**DESCRIPTION**

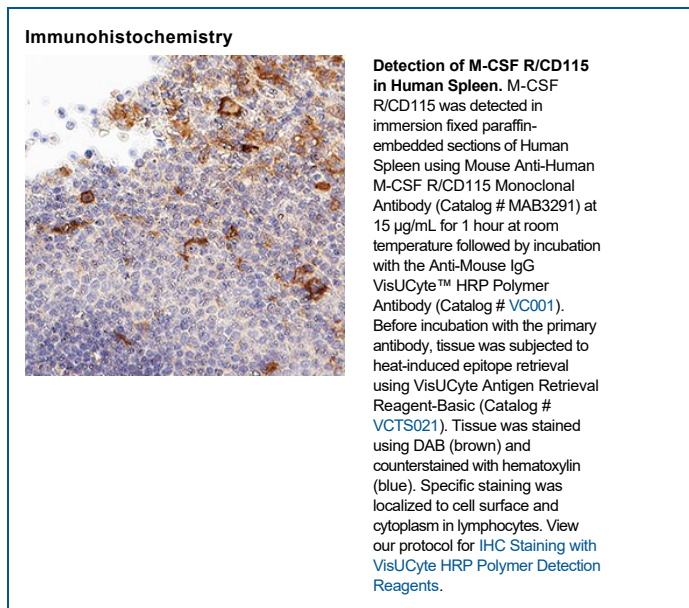
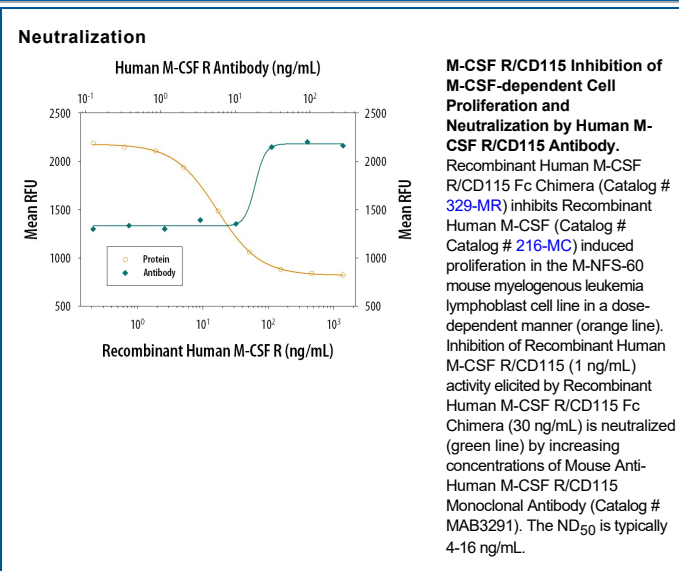
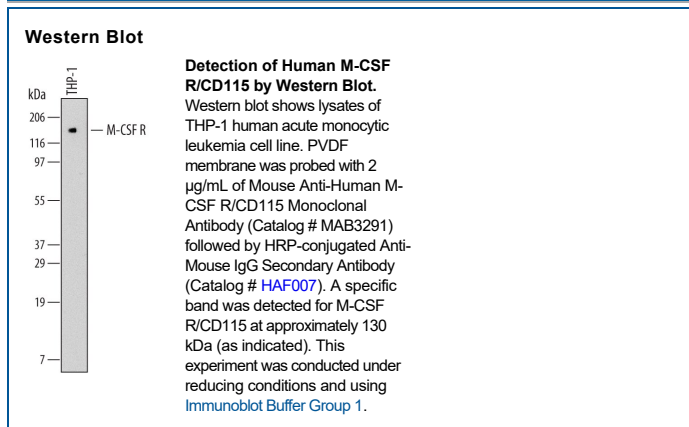
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human M-CSF R/CD115 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) GM-CSF R $\alpha$ or rhGM-CSF R $\beta$ is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 61701
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human M-CSF R/CD115 Ile20-Glu512 (Pro54Ala) Accession # P07333.2
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

**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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	2 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 $\mu$ g/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of Human Spleen
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize M-CSF R/CD115-mediated inhibition of proliferation in the M-NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 4-16 ng/mL in the presence of 30 ng/mL Recombinant Human M-CSF R/CD115 Fc Chimera and 1 ng/mL Recombinant Human M-CSF.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

**BACKGROUND**

M-CSF receptor, the product of the *c-fms* proto-oncogene, is a member of the type III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases that also includes receptors for SCF and PDGF. These receptors each contain five immunoglobulin-like domains in their extracellular domain (ECD) and a split kinase domain in their intracellular region (1-4). M-CSF receptor is expressed primarily on cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage, dendritic cells, stem cells and in the developing placenta (1). Human M-CSF receptor cDNA encodes a 972 amino acid (aa) type I membrane protein with a 19 aa signal peptide, a 493 aa extracellular region containing the ligand-binding domain, a 25 aa transmembrane domain, and a 435 aa cytoplasmic domain. The human M-CSF R ECD shares 60%, 64%, 72%, 75%, and 76% aa identity with mouse, rat, bovine, canine, feline, and equine M-CSF R, respectively. Activators of protein kinase C induce TACE/ADAM17 cleavage of the M-CSF receptor, releasing the functional ligand-binding extracellular domain (5). M-CSF binding induces receptor homodimerization, resulting in transphosphorylation of specific cytoplasmic tyrosine residues and signal transduction (6). The intracellular domain of activated M-CSF R binds more than 150 proteins that affect cell proliferation, survival, differentiation and cytoskeletal reorganization. Among these, PI3Kinase, P42/44 ERK, and c-Cbl are key transducers of M-CSF R signals (3, 4). M-CSF R engagement is continuously required for macrophage survival and regulates lineage decisions and maturation of monocytes, macrophages, osteoclasts, and DC (3, 4). M-CSF R and integrin  $\alpha_v\beta_3$  share signaling pathways during osteoclastogenesis and deletion of either causes osteopetrosis (7, 8). In the brain, microglia expressing increased M-CSF R are concentrated with Alzheimers  $\alpha\beta$  peptide, but their role in pathogenesis is unclear (9, 10).

**References:**

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