

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GM-CSF in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1064818
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human GM-CSF Ralpha Met1-Gly320 Accession # P15509
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

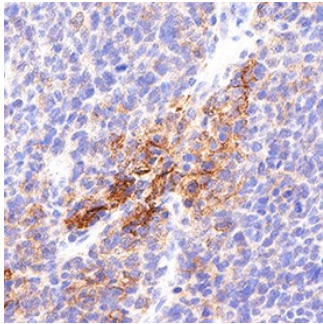
APPLICATIONS

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	2 μ g/mL	JAR human choriocarcinoma cells
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of Melanoma

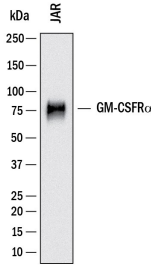
DATA

Immunohistochemistry



Detection of GM-CSF R α in Melanoma. GM-CSF R α was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of Melanoma using Mouse Anti-Human GM-CSF R α Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7062) at 5 μ g/mL for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Mouse IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC001). Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using VisUCyte Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # VCTS021). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to cell surface in cancer cells. View our protocol for [IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents](#).

Western Blot



Detection of Human GM-CSF R α by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of JAR human choriocarcinoma cells. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 μ g/mL of Mouse Anti-Human GM-CSF R α Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7062) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). A specific band was detected for GM-CSF R α at approximately 80 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using [Western Blot Buffer Group 1](#).

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.
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

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 human 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 26 aa transmembrane segment, and a 54 aa cytoplasmic domain (5). Within the ECD, human GM-CSF R α shares approximately 33% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat GM-CSF R α . Alternative splicing of human GM-CSF R α generates several additional isoforms that lack the cytoplasmic and/or transmembrane regions. Soluble forms of the 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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