

ARG10023
anti-M-CSF antibody [116]Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [116] recognizes M-CSF
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	Does not cross react with BSA or other human cytokines tested such as IL-1β, IL-8, IL-16, EGF, G-CSFR, GM-CSF, MCP-1, MCP-3, TGF-β and TNF-α.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	116
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	M-CSF
Antigen Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human M-CSF (rhM-CSF)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1; CSF-1; Lanimostim; M-CSF; MCSF

Application Instructions

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Calculated Mw	60 kDa

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity purified
Buffer	0.01M PBS (pH 7.2)
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 1435 Human Swiss-port # P09603 Human
Gene Symbol	CSF1
Gene Full Name	colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage)
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine that controls the production, differentiation, and function of macrophages. The active form of the protein is found extracellularly as a disulfide-linked homodimer, and is thought to be produced by proteolytic cleavage of membrane-bound precursors. The encoded protein may be involved in development of the placenta. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]
Function	Cytokine that plays an essential role in the regulation of survival, proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic precursor cells, especially mononuclear phagocytes, such as macrophages and monocytes. Promotes the release of proinflammatory chemokines, and thereby plays an important role in innate immunity and in inflammatory processes. Plays an important role in the regulation of osteoclast proliferation and differentiation, the regulation of bone resorption, and is required for normal bone development. Required for normal male and female fertility. Promotes reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, regulates formation of membrane ruffles, cell adhesion and cell migration. Plays a role in lipoprotein clearance. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Immune System antibody