ARG21454
anti-G-CSF antibody [BVD11-37G10]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rat Monoclonal antibody [BVD11-37G10] recognizes G-CSF
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr
Specificity	Human G-CSF.
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	BVD11-37G10
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Target Name	G-CSF
Species	Human
Immunogen	E. coli-expressed human G-CSF
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; Lenograstim; C17orf33; GCSF; G-CSF; Filgrastim; Pluripoietin; CSF3OS

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	Assay-dependent
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.5 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. 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: 1440 Human Swiss-port # P09919 Human
Gene Symbol	CSF3
Gene Full Name	colony stimulating factor 3 (granulocyte)
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine that controls the production, differentiation, and function of granulocytes. The active protein is found extracellularly. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010]
Function	Granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factors are cytokines that act in hematopoiesis by controlling the production, differentiation, and function of 2 related white cell populations of the blood, the granulocytes and the monocytes-macrophages. This CSF induces granulocytes. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	22 kDa
PTM	O-glycan consists of Gal-GalNAc disaccharide which can be modified with up to two sialic acid residues (done in recombinantly expressed G-CSF from CHO cells).