

Product datasheet for **AP26027PU-N**

Csf2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western Blot: 2-5 µg/ml (Less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant Human GM-CSF under non-reducing conditions is observed).
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>95%) recombinant mouse GM-CSF (Ala18-Lys141) derived from E. coli
Specificity:	This antibody detects Mouse GM-CSF. Other species not tested.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Lyophilized Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	colony stimulating factor 2 (granulocyte-macrophage)
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 12981 Mouse P01587



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Background:

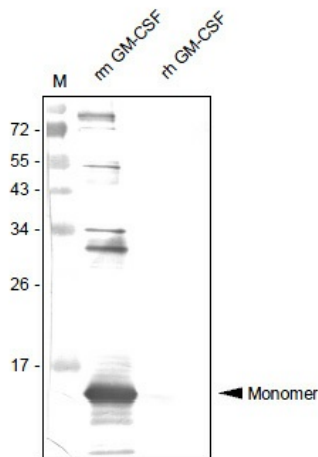
GM-CSF was initially characterized as a factor that can support the in vitro colony formation of granulocyte-macrophage progenitors. It is also a growth factor for erythroid, megakaryocyte, and eosinophil progenitors. GM-CSF is produced by a number of different cell types (including T cells, B cells, 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. GM-CSF promotes a Th1 biased immune response, angiogenesis, allergic inflammation, and the development of autoimmunity. It shows clinical effectiveness in ameliorating chemotherapy-induced neutropenia, and GM-CSF transfected tumor cells are utilized as cancer vaccines.

The 22 kDa glycosylated GM-CSF, similar to IL3 and IL5, is a cytokine with a core of four bundled α -helices. Mature mouse GM-CSF shares 49-54% amino acid sequence identity with canine, feline, human, and porcine GM-CSF and 69% with rat GM-CSF.

GM-CSF exerts its biological effects through a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of GM-CSF R α /CD116 and the signal transducing common β chain (CD131) which is also a component of the high affinity receptors for IL3 and IL5. In addition, GM-CSF binds a naturally occurring soluble form of GM-CSF R α . The activity of GM-CSF is species specific between human and mouse. Mouse GM-CSF is only weakly active on rat cells, although rat GM-CSF is fully active on mouse cells.

Synonyms:

CSF2, GMCSF, Sargramostim, Molgramostin

Product images:

Western Analysis of anti-Mouse GM-CSF Antibody. Samples were loaded in 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel under reducing conditions. Lane 1: MWM (kDa); lane 2: rm GM-CSF; lane 3: rh GM-CSF.