Human M-CSF Antibody

Polyclonal Goat IgG

Catalog Number: AB-216-NA

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human M-CSF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, this antibody shows less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse M-CSF.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human M-CSF Glu33-Ser190 Accession # NP_757350
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

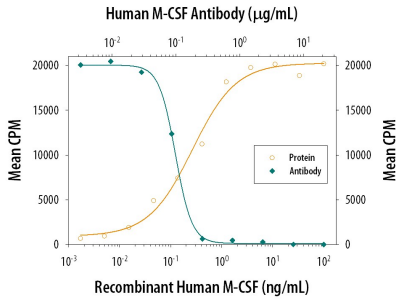
APPLICATIONS

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	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human M-CSF (Catalog # 216-MC)
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize M-CSF-induced proliferation in the M-NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cell line [Halenbeck, R. *et al.* (1989) Biotechnology **7**:710]. The Neutralization Dose (ND_{50}) is typically 0.05-0.15 µg/mL in the presence of 2.5 ng/mL Recombinant Human M-CSF.	

DATA

Neutralization



Cell Proliferation Induced by M-CSF and Neutralization by Human M-CSF Antibody. Recombinant Human M-CSF (Catalog # 216-MC) stimulates proliferation in the M-NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human M-CSF (2.5 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Human M-CSF Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AB-216-NA). The ND_{50} is typically 0.05-0.15 µg/mL.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 1 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.** ● 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.

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BACKGROUND

M-CSF, also known as CSF-1, is a four-α-helical-bundle cytokine that is the primary regulator of macrophage survival, proliferation and differentiation (1–3). M-CSF is also essential for the survival and proliferation of osteoclast progenitors (1, 4). M-CSF also primes and enhances macrophage killing of tumor cells and microorganisms, regulates the release of cytokines and other inflammatory modulators from macrophages, and stimulates pinocytosis (2, 3). M-CSF increases during pregnancy to support implantation and growth of the decidua and placenta (5). Sources of M-CSF include fibroblasts, activated macrophages, endometrial secretory epithelium, bone marrow stromal cells and activated endothelial cells (1–5). The M-CSF receptor (*c-fms*) transduces its pleotropic effects and mediates its endocytosis. M-CSF mRNAs of various sizes occur (3–9). Full length human M-CSF transcripts encode a 522 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane (TM) protein with a 464 aa extracellular region, a 21 aa TM domain, and a 37 aa cytoplasmic tail that forms a 140 kDa covalent dimer. Differential processing produces two proteolytically cleaved, secreted dimers. One is an N- and O- glycosylated 86 kDa dimer, while the other is modified by both glycosylation and chondroitin-sulfate proteoglycan (PG) to generate a 200 kDa subunit. Although PG-modified M-CSF can circulate, it may be immobilized by attachment to type V collagen (8). Shorter transcripts encode M–CSF that lacks cleavage and PG sites and produces an N-glycosylated 68 kDa TM dimer and a slowly produced 44 kDa secreted dimer (7). Although forms may vary in activity and half-life, all contain the N-terminal 150 aa portion that is necessary and sufficient for interaction with the M-CSF receptor (10, 11). The first 223 aa of mature human M-CSF shares 88%, 86%, 81% and 74% aa identity with corresponding regions of dog, cow, mouse and rat M-CSF, respectively (12, 13). Human M–CSF is active in the mouse, but mouse M-CSF is reported to be species-specific.

References:

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