

DESCRIPTION

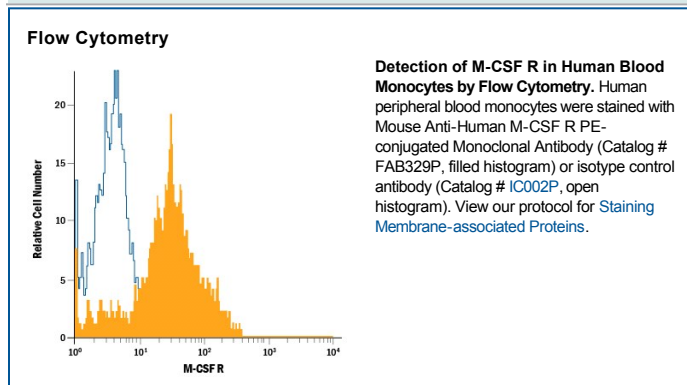
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human M-CSF R in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) GM-CSF R α or rhGM-CSF R β .
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 61708
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human M-CSF R Ile20-Glu512 (Pro54Ala) Accession # P07333.2
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

M-CSF Receptor (M-CSF R), the product of the *c-fms* proto-oncogene, is a member of the type III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases that also includes receptors for SCF and PDGF. These receptors each contain five immunoglobulin-like domains in their extracellular domain (ECD) and a split kinase domain in their intracellular region (1-4). M-CSF Receptor is expressed primarily on cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage, dendritic cells, stem cells and in the developing placenta (1). Human M-CSF Receptor cDNA encodes a 972 amino acid (aa) type I membrane protein with a 19 aa signal peptide, a 493 aa extracellular region containing the ligand-binding domain, a 25 aa transmembrane domain, and a 435 aa cytoplasmic domain. The human M-CSF R ECD shares 60%, 64%, 72%, 75%, 75%, and 76% aa identity with mouse, rat, bovine, canine, feline, and equine M-CSF R, respectively. Activators of protein kinase C induce TACE/ADAM17 cleavage of the M-CSF Receptor, releasing the functional ligand-binding extracellular domain (5). M-CSF binding induces receptor homodimerization, resulting in transphosphorylation of specific cytoplasmic tyrosine residues and signal transduction (6). The intracellular domain of activated M-CSF R binds more than 150 proteins that affect cell proliferation, survival, differentiation and cytoskeletal reorganization. Among these, PI3Kinase, P42/44 ERK, and c-Cbl are key transducers of M-CSF R signals (3, 4). M-CSF R engagement is continuously required for macrophage survival and regulates lineage decisions and maturation of monocytes, macrophages, osteoclasts and DC (3, 4). M-CSF R and Integrin $\alpha\beta_3$ share signaling pathways during osteoclastogenesis and deletion of either causes osteopetrosis (7, 8). In the brain, microglia expressing increased M-CSF R are concentrated with Alzheimers $\alpha\beta$ peptide, but their role in pathogenesis is unclear (9, 10).

References:

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