

Human M-CSF R Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 61701

Catalog Number: MAB3291

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human M-CSF R in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) GM-CSF Rα or rhGM-CSF Rβ.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 61701		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human M-CSF R lle20-Glu512 (Pro54Ala) Accession # P07333.2		
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. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.		

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	2 μg/mL	See Below
Neutralization	myelogenous leukemia	to neutralize M-CSF R-mediated inhibition of proliferation in the M-NFS-60 mouse a lymphoblast cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 4-16 ng/mL in the Recombinant Human M-CSF R Fc Chimera and 1 ng/mL Recombinant Human M-CSF.

DATA

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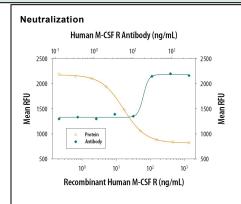
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Western Blot

M-CSF R

Detection of Human M-CSF R by Western Blot.

Western blot shows lysates of THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Human M-CSF R Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB3291) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF007). A specific band was detected for M-CSF R at approximately 130 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.



M-CSF R Inhibition of M-CSF-dependent Cell Proliferation and Neutralization by Human M-CSF R Antibody. Recombinant Human M-CSF R Fc Chimera (Catalog # 329-MR) inhibits Recombinant Human M-CSF (Catalog # 216-MC) induced proliferation in the M-NFS-60 mouse myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast cell line in a dosedependent manner (orange line). Inhibition of Recombinant Human M-CSF (1 ng/mL) activity elicited by Recombinant Human M-CSF R Fc Chimera (30 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Human M-CSF R Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB3291). The ND₅₀ is typically 4-16 ng/mL.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in steme PBS.			
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Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

- 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 receptor, 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, Pl3Kinase, P42/44 ERK, and c-CbI 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 α , β 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 a β peptide, but their role in pathogenesis is unclear (9, 10).

References:

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