Human GM-CSF Rα Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 31916

Catalog Number: MAB706

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GM-CSF Rα in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) M-CSF R or rhGM-CSF Rβ (β_c) is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 31916
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	*S. frugiperda* insect ovarian cell line *Sf* 21-derived recombinant human GM-CSF Rα Extracellular domain
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	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human GM-CSF Rα (Catalog # 706-GR)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10^6 cells	Human peripheral blood monocytes

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
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
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.

BACKGROUND

Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor receptor alpha (GM-CSF Rα), also known as CD116, is a component of the receptor complex that mediates cellular responses to GM-CSF. GM-CSF promotes the differentiation and mobilization of granulocyte-macrophage, erythroid, megakaryocyte, and eosinophil progenitors. It enhances the activation of myeloid cell effector functions and plays a role in the development of Th1 biased immune responses, allergic inflammation, and autoimmunity (1-4). Mature human GM-CSF Rα is an 80 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that consists of a 298 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two fibronectin type III domains and a juxtamembrane WSxWS motif, a 26 aa transmembrane segment, and a 54 aa cytoplasmic domain (5). Within the ECD, human GM-CSF Rα shares approximately 33% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat GM-CSF Rα. Alternative splicing of human GM-CSF Rα generates several additional isoforms that lack the cytoplasmic and/or transmembrane regions. Soluble forms of the receptor retain the ability to bind GM-CSF (6, 7). GM-CSF Rα is expressed on hematopoietic stem cells, progenitor and differentiated cells in the myeloid lineage, vascular endothelial cells, placenta, and non-hematopoietic solid tumor cells (8). GM-CSF Rα associates with the common beta chain/CD131 (β_c), a 135 kDa transmembrane protein that is also the signal transducing component of the receptors for IL-3 and IL-5 (9, 10). Association with β_c converts GM-CSF Rα from a low affinity to a high affinity receptor for GM-CSF (9-11). The shared usage of β_c underlies the synergism between GM-CSF, IL-3, and IL-5 in their effects on myeloid cell differentiation and activation (1, 2).

References:

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