

DESCRIPTION

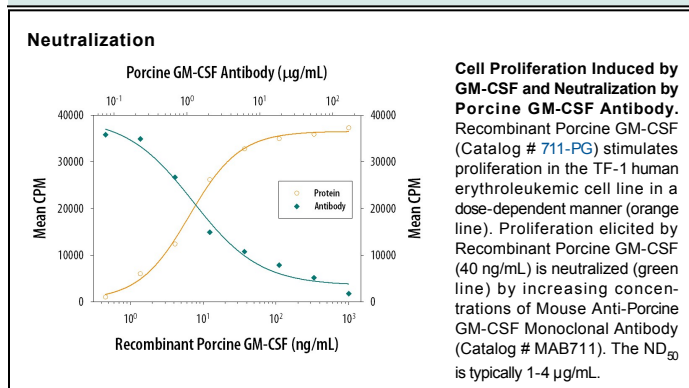
Species Reactivity	Porcine
Specificity	Detects porcine GM-CSF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots (reducing conditions), approximately 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat GM-CSF is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human GM-CSF and recombinant mouse GM-CSF is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 111802
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant porcine GM-CSF Ala18-Lys144 Accession # Q29118
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	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Porcine GM-CSF (Catalog # 711-PG)
Neutralization		Measured by its ability to neutralize GM-CSF-induced proliferation in the TF-1 human erythroleukemic cell line. Kitamura, T. <i>et al.</i> (1989) <i>J. Cell Physiol.</i> 140 :323. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 1-4 µg/mL in the presence of 40 ng/mL Recombinant Porcine GM-CSF.

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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 (1, 2). GM-CSF promotes a Th1 biased immune response, angiogenesis, allergic inflammation, and the development of autoimmunity (3-5). It shows clinical effectiveness in ameliorating chemotherapy-induced neutropenia, and GM-CSF transfected tumor cells are utilized as cancer vaccines (6, 7). The 22 kDa glycosylated GM-CSF, similar to IL-3 and IL-5, is a cytokine with a core of four bundled α -helices (8-10). Mature porcine GM-CSF shares 61%-72% amino acid sequence identity with canine, feline, human, and rat GM-CSF and 53% with mouse 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 IL-3 and IL-5 (11, 12). In addition, GM-CSF binds a naturally occurring soluble form of GM-CSF R α (13). The activity of GM-CSF is species specific between human and mouse (14).

References:

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