

Rabbit M-CSF Receptor Polyclonal Antibody | anti-M-CSF antibody

M-CSF Receptor Antibody

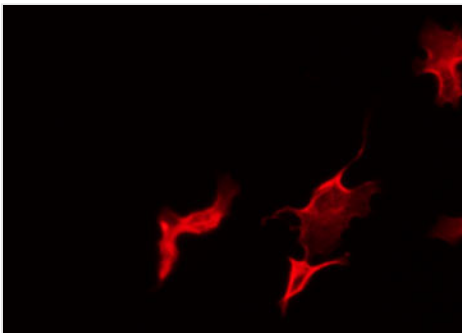
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA320748	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

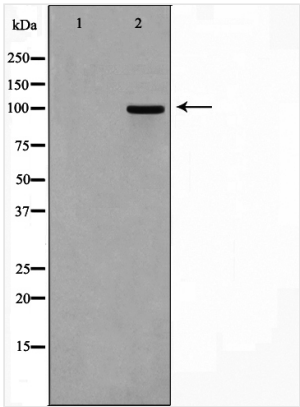
M-CSF Receptor; Polyclonal Antibody; M-CSF Receptor Antibody; C FMS; CD 115; CD115; CD115 antigen; CFMS; Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor; Colony stimulating factor I receptor; CSF 1 R; CSF 1R; CSF-1 receptor; CSF-1-R; CSF1 R; CSF1R; CSF1R_HUMAN; CSFR; EC 2.7.10.1; FIM 2; FIM2; FMS; FMS proto oncogene; FMS protooncogene; HDLS; M-CSF-R; Macrophage colony stimulating factor 1 receptor; Macrophage colony stimulating factor I receptor; Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor; McDonough feline sarcoma viral (v fms) oncogene homolog; MCSFR; Oncogen FMS; Proto-oncogene c-Fms; V-FMS McDonough feline sarcoma viral oncogen homolog; formerly; anti-M-CSF antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	M-CSF Receptor antibody detects endogenous levels of total M-CSF Receptor
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	972
Applicable Applications for anti-M-CSF antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human M-CSF Receptor
Subcellular Location	Membrane.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in bone marrow and in differentiated blood mononuclear cells.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
AAA320748 staining 293 by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis on 293 cell lysate using M-CSF Receptor Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-M-CSF antibody	Description: M-CSF Granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factors are cytokines that act in hematopoiesis by controlling the production, differentiation, and function of 2 related white cell populations of the blood, the granulocytes and the monocytes-macrophages. CSF-1 induces cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage. It plays a role in immunological defenses, bone metabolism, lipoproteins clearance, fertility and pregnancy. Homodimer or heterodimer; disulfide-linked. 3 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Function: Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for CSF1 and IL34 and plays an essential role in the regulation of survival, proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic precursor cells, especially mononuclear phagocytes, such as macrophages and monocytes. Promotes the release of proinflammatory chemokines in response to IL34 and CSF1, and thereby plays an important role in innate immunity and in inflammatory processes. Plays an important role in the regulation of osteoclast proliferation and differentiation, the regulation of bone resorption, and is required for normal bone and tooth development. Required for normal male and female fertility, and for normal development of milk ducts and acinar structures in the mammary gland during pregnancy. Promotes reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, regulates formation of membrane ruffles, cell adhesion and cell migration, and promotes cancer cell invasion. Activates several signaling pathways in response to ligand binding. Phosphorylates PIK3R1, PLCG2, GRB2, SLA2 and CBL. Activation of PLCG2 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1, 4, 5-trisphosphate, that then lead to the activation of protein kinase C family members, especially PRKCD. Phosphorylation of PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, leads to activation of the AKT1 signaling pathway. Activated CSF1R also mediates activation of the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1, and of the SRC family kinases SRC, FYN and YES1. Activated CSF1R transmits signals both via proteins that directly interact with phosphorylated tyrosine residues in its intracellular domain, or via adapter proteins, such as GRB2. Promotes activation of STAT family members STAT3, STAT5A and/or STAT5B. Promotes tyrosine phosphorylation of SHC1 and INPP5D/SHIP-1. Receptor signaling is down-regulated by protein phosphatases, such as INPP5D/SHIP-1, that dephosphorylate the receptor and its downstream effectors, and by rapid internalization of the activated receptor. Subunit Structure: Interacts with INPPL1/SHIP2 and THOC5 (By similarity). Monomer. Homodimer. Interacts with CSF1 and IL34. Interaction with dimeric CSF1 or IL34 leads to receptor homodimerization. Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with PLCG2 (via SH2 domain). Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with PIK3R1 (via SH2 domain). Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with FYN, YES1 and SRC (via SH2 domain). Interacts (tyrosine phosphorylated) with CBL, GRB2 and SLA2. Post-translational Modifications: Autophosphorylated in response to CSF1 or IL34 binding. Phosphorylation at Tyr-561 is important for normal down-regulation of signaling by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-561 and Tyr-809 is important for interaction with SRC family members, including FYN, YES1 and SRC, and for subsequent activation of these protein kinases. Phosphorylation at Tyr-699 and Tyr-923 is important for interaction with GRB2. Phosphorylation at Tyr-723 is important for interaction with PIK3R1. Phosphorylation at Tyr-708 is important for normal receptor degradation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-723 and Tyr-809 is important for interaction with PLCG2. Phosphorylation at Tyr-969 is important for interaction with CBL. Dephosphorylation by PTPN2 negatively regulates downstream signaling and macrophage differentiation. Ubiquitinated. Becomes rapidly polyubiquitinated after autophosphorylation, leading to its degradation. Similarity: The juxtamembrane domain functions as autoinhibitory region. Phosphorylation of tyrosine residues in this region leads to a conformation change and activation of the kinase. The activation loop plays an important role in the regulation of kinase activity. Phosphorylation of tyrosine residues in this region leads to a conformation change and activation of the kinase. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	569026720
NCBI GeneID	1436
NCBI Accession #	NP_001275634.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001288705.2
UniProt Accession #	P07333; Q6LDW5; Q6LDY4; Q86VW7; B5A955; D3DQG2
Molecular Weight	Observed: 108 kDa Predicted: 108 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	colony stimulating factor 1 receptor

NCBI Official Symbol	CSF1R
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FMS; CSFR; FIM2; HDLS; C-FMS; CD115; CSF-1R; M-CSF-R
NCBI Protein Information	macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor
UniProt Protein Name	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor
UniProt Gene Name	CSF1R
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	FMS; CSF-1-R; CSF-1R; M-CSF-R

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/m-csf-receptor-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/320748>