

M-CSF Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6754c**Specification**

M-CSF Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, FC,E
Primary Accession	P09603
Other Accession	Q8JZQ0 , P07141
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	60179
Antigen Region	230-257

M-CSF Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1435**Other Names**

Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1, CSF-1, M-CSF, MCSF, Lanimostim, Processed macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1, CSF1

Target/Specificity

This M-CSF antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 230-257 amino acids from the Central region of human M-CSF.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50
IF~~1:10~50
FC~~1:10~50
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

M-CSF Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

M-CSF Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name CSF1

Function Cytokine that 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 pro-inflammatory chemokines, 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 development. Required for normal male and female fertility. Promotes reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, regulates formation of membrane ruffles, cell adhesion and cell migration. Plays a role in lipoprotein clearance.

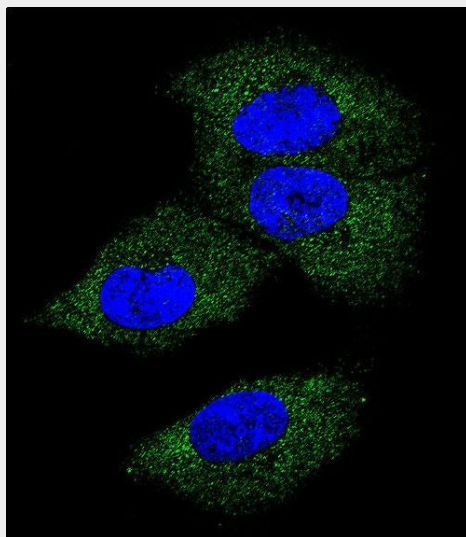
Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

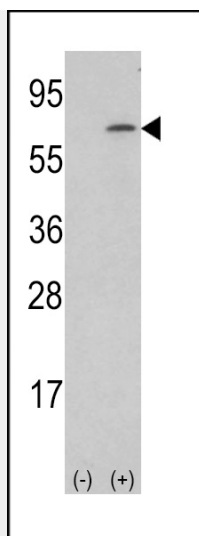
M-CSF Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

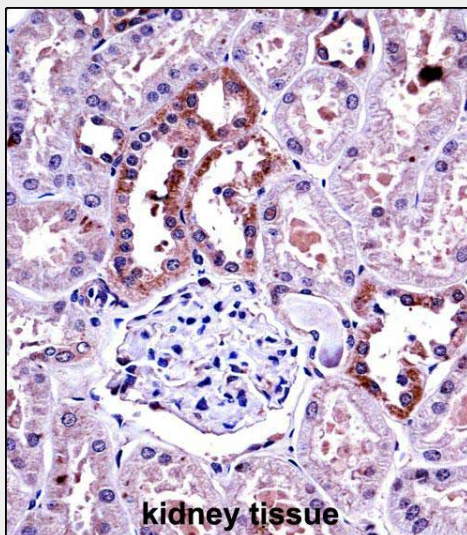
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

M-CSF Antibody (Center) - Images

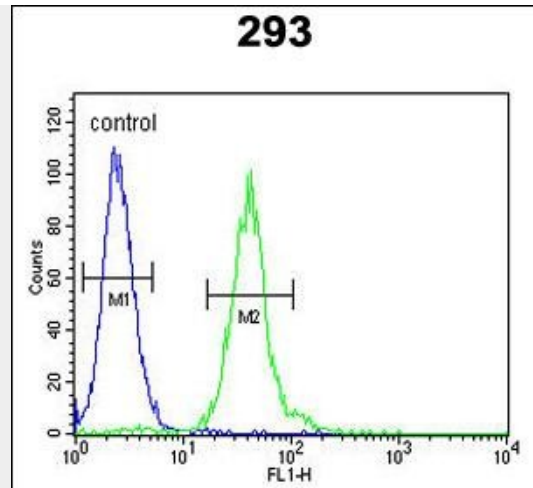
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of M-CSF Antibody (Center)(Cat#AP6754c) with MDA-MB231 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of lysate from human placenta tissue lysate, using M-CSF Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP6754c). AP6754c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.



M-CSF Antibody (Center) (AP6754c)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human kidney tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of M-CSF Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



M-CSF Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP6754c) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

M-CSF Antibody (Center) - Background

CSF1 is a cytokine that controls the production, differentiation, and function of macrophages. The active form of the protein is found extracellularly as a disulfide-linked homodimer, and is thought to be produced by proteolytic cleavage of membrane-bound precursors. This protein may be involved in development of the placenta.

M-CSF Antibody (Center) - References

Lee, M.S., et al., J. Immunol. 183 (5), 3390-3399 (2009)