

FITC Anti-Mouse CD115 (c-fms) (AFS98) Antibody
Catalog # ATB10120**Specification****FITC Anti-Mouse CD115 (c-fms) (AFS98) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	FC
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, kappa
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Reactivity	Mouse
Formulation	10 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ , 150 mM NaCl, 0.09% Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ , 0.1% gelatin, pH7.2
Host	Rat

FITC Anti-Mouse CD115 (c-fms) (AFS98) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	12978
Gene Name	Csf1r
Alternative Name(s)	
CSF-1-R, FMS, Colony-Stimulating Factor 1 Receptor, M-CSF Receptor, CSF1R	

Format
FITC**Preparation**

This monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant via affinity chromatography. The purified antibody was conjugated under optimal conditions, with unreacted dye removed from the preparation. It is recommended to store the product undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Application Notes

This antibody preparation has been quality-tested for flow cytometry using mouse spleen cells, or an appropriate cell type (where indicated). The amount of antibody required for optimal staining of a cell sample should be determined empirically in your system.

Storage Conditions

2-8°C protected from light

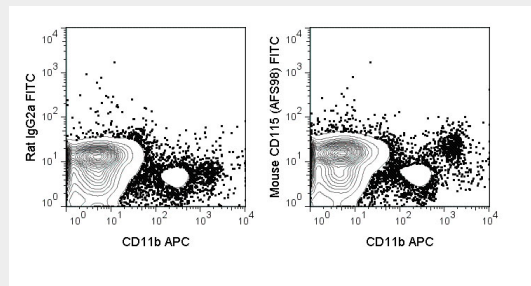
FITC Anti-Mouse CD115 (c-fms) (AFS98) Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

FITC Anti-Mouse CD115 (c-fms) (AFS98) Antibody - Images



C57Bl/6 peripheral blood cells were stained with APC Anti-Mouse CD11b (20-0112) and 0.5 ug FITC Anti-Mouse CD115 (ATB10120) (right panel) or 0.5 ug FITC Rat IgG2a (left panel).

FITC Anti-Mouse CD115 (c-fms) (AFS98) Antibody - Background

The AFS98 antibody is specific for mouse CD115, also known as Colony-Stimulating Factor-1 Receptor (CSF-1R), a 145 kDa receptor from the PDGF receptor family. Receptor activation by the ligands IL-34 or CSF-1 (M-CSF) occurs via homodimerization of CD115 and subsequent tyrosine phosphorylation and ubiquitination of intracellular domains. CD115 signaling promotes differentiation of myeloid precursors, as well as the continued regulation of proliferation, survival and function of mononuclear phagocytes, dendritic cells and osteoclasts. While IL-34 and CSF-1 may induce similar cellular responses, they are differentially expressed and as such exert complimentary actions via CD115. The AFS98 antibody may be used for identification of myeloid lineage cells by flow cytometry, and is commonly used for in vivo or in vitro neutralization of CSF-1 Receptor.