

MCSF Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48850

Package Size: #48850-1 50ul #48850-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

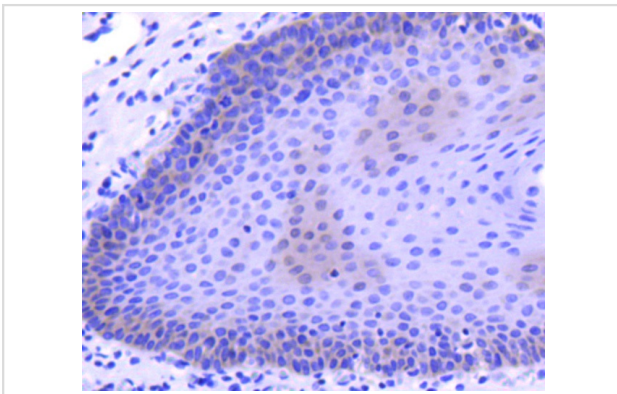
Description

Product Name	MCSF Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SU0413
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, ICC, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage) antibody Colony stimulating factor 1 antibody Colony stimulating factor macrophage specific antibody CSF 1 antibody CSF-1 antibody CSF1 antibody CSF1_HUMAN antibody Csfm antibody Lanimostim antibody M-CSF antibody M-CSF antibody Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor 1 antibody Macrophage colony stimulating factor antibody MCSF antibody MGC31930 antibody Processed macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P09603
Uniprot	P09603
GeneID	1435;
Calculated MW	60 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

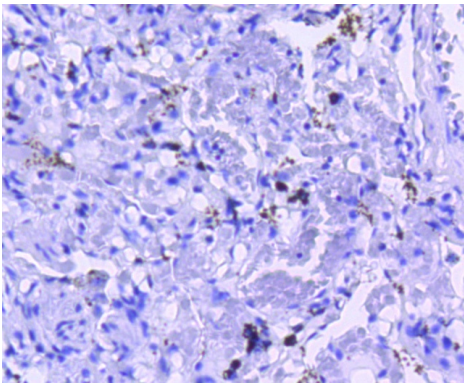
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000IHC: 1:50-1:100ICC: 1:50-1:200

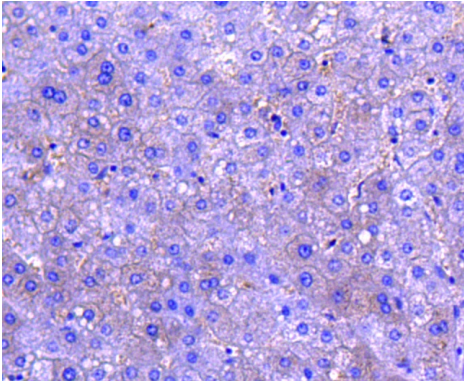
Images



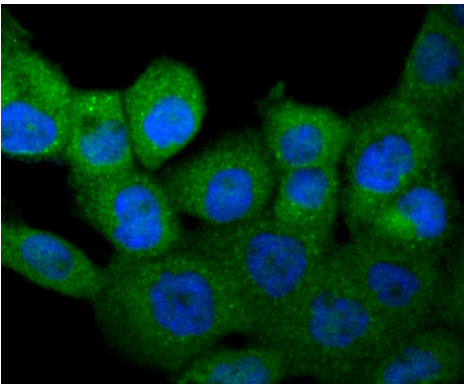
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-MCSF antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



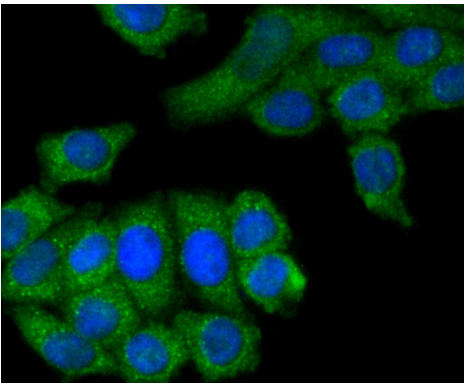
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue using anti-MCSF antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



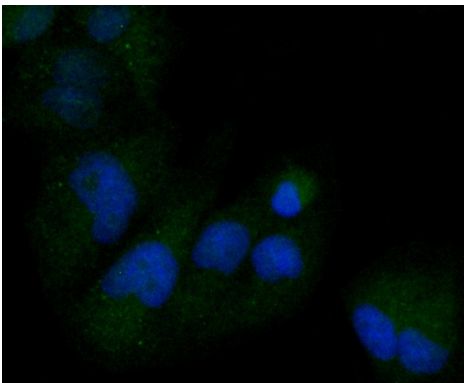
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-MCSF antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining MCSF in A431 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining MCSF in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining MCSF in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

The macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF), also designated CSF-1, was originally discovered in serum, urine and other biological fluids as a factor that can stimulate the formation of macrophage colonies from bone marrow hematopoietic progenitor cells. M-CSF is a homodimeric cytokine that is produced by fibroblasts, epithelial cells, bone marrow stromal cells, osteoblasts, keratinocytes, macrophages, T cells and B cells. M-CSF is a glycoprotein required for the proliferation and differentiation of mononuclear phagocytes, including osteoclasts. M-CSF has also been identified as an important mediator of the inflammatory response and can regulate the release of proinflammatory cytokines from macrophages. M-CSF exerts its pleiotropic effects by binding to a single type of high affinity cell surface receptor that is encoded by the c-Fms proto-oncogene.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only