



Mouse anti Canine CSF2 monoclonal antibody, clone 350312 (CABT-L119)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Detects canine GM-CSF in ELISAs. In ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human GM-CSF, recombinant mouse GM-CSF, recombinant rat GM-CSF, recombinant feline GM-CSF, recombinant porcine GM-CSF, or recombinant canine IL-5.
Target	GM-CSF
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant canine GM-CSF, Ala18-Lys144, Accession #P48749.1
Isotype	IgG2A
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Canine
Clone	350312
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(Cap)
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Format	Lyophilized; Small package size(SP): Liquid
Size	25 µg, 500 µg
Buffer	PBS with Trehalose
Preservative	None

Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 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.
Ship	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.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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. GM-CSF promotes a Th1 biased immune response, angiogenesis, allergic inflammation, and the development of autoimmunity. It shows clinical effectiveness in ameliorating chemotherapy-induced neutropenia, and GM-CSF transfected tumor cells are utilized as cancer vaccines. The 22 kDa glycosylated GM-CSF, similar to IL-3 and IL-5, is a cytokine with a core of four bundled alpha-helices. Mature canine GM-CSF shares 49%-57% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat GM-CSF and 69%-72% with feline, human, and porcine GM-CSF. GM-CSF exerts its biological effects through a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of GM-CSF R alpha /CD116 and the signal transducing common beta chain (CD131) which is also a component of the high-affinity receptors for IL-3 and IL-5. In addition, GM-CSF binds a naturally occurring soluble form of GM-CSF R alpha. The activity of GM-CSF is species specific between human and mouse, although human GM-CSF is active on canine cells.
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Keywords	colony stimulating factor 2 (granulocyte-macrophage); Colony-stimulating factor; CSF; CSF2; GMCSF; GM-CSF; GMCSF; granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor; MGC131935; MGC138897; molgramostin; sargramostim
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GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID	403923
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