



# Rabbit Anti-Mouse GM-CSF/CSF2 monoclonal antibody, clone S128 (CABT-ZB824)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	It reacts with Mouse GM-CSF/CSF2
<b>Target</b>	CSF2
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse GM-CSF/CSF2 Protein
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Clone</b>	S128
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, ELISA(cap) This antibody will detect GM-CSF/CSF2 in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB405]
<b>Preparation</b>	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Mouse GM-CSF/CSF2.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS

<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is one of an array of cytokines with pivotal roles in embryo implantation and subsequent development. Several cell lineages in the reproductive tract and gestational tissues synthesise GM-CSF under direction by ovarian steroid hormones and signalling agents originating in male seminal fluid and the conceptus. The pre-implantation embryo, invading placental trophoblast cells and the abundant populations of leukocytes controlling maternal immune tolerance are all subject to GM-CSF regulation. GM-CSF stimulates the differentiation of hematopoietic progenitors to monocytes and neutrophils, and reduces the risk for febrile neutropenia in cancer patients. GM-CSF also has been shown to induce the differentiation of myeloid dendritic cells (DCs) that promote the development of T-helper type 1 (cellular) immune responses in cognate T cells. The active form of the protein is found extracellularly as a homodimer, and the encoding gene is localized to a related gene cluster at chromosome region 5q31 which is known to be associated with 5q-syndrome and acute myelogenous leukemia. As a part of the immune/inflammatory cascade, GM-CSF promotes Th1 biased immune response, angiogenesis, allergic inflammation, and the development of autoimmunity, and thus worthy of consideration for therapeutic target. GM-CSF has been utilized in the clinical management of multiple disease processes. Most recently, GM-CSF has been incorporated into the treatment of malignancies as a sole therapy, as well as a vaccine adjuvant. While the benefits of GM-CSF in this arena have been promising, recent reports have suggested the potential for GM-CSF to induce immune suppression and, thus, negatively impact outcomes in the management of cancer patients. GM-CSF deficiency in pregnancy adversely impacts fetal and placental development, as well as progeny viability and growth after birth, highlighting this cytokine as a central maternal determinant of pregnancy outcome with clinical relevance in human fertility.
<b>Keywords</b>	CSF2; colony stimulating factor 2 (granulocyte-macrophage); Csfgm; GMCSF

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Synonyms</b>	CSF2; colony stimulating factor 2 (granulocyte-macrophage); Csfgm; GMCSF; Gm-CSF; MGI-IGM; granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; CSF; put. GM-CSF; colony-stimulating factor; granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor 2
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">12981</a>

