

# Anti-CSF1, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Human antibody

#### Summary

Code.	300-586-001
Immunogen	Recombinant human CSF1
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	Human IgG1
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Specificity	Human CSF1
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300, 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at –20 °C, (Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

#### Description

Anti-CSF1, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Human antibody is designed for detecting human CSF1 specifically. Based on ELISA and/or FCM, Anti-CSF1, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Human antibody reacts with human CSF1 specifically.

## Description

M-CSF (Macrophage colony-stimulating factor, CSF-1) is a survival factor essential for the proliferation and development of monocytes, macrophages, and osteoclast progenitor cells. M-CSF also induces VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) secretion by macrophages, thereby mediating mobilization of endothelial progenitor cells and neovascularization. M-CSF is present as several bioactive isoforms that differ in potency and stability. The full-length protein is synthesized as a membrane-spanning protein that can be expressed on the cell surface or further cleaved and modified in the secretory vesicle. Further, M-CSF is a disulfide-bonded homodimer which is processed into one of two isoforms, a glycoprotein or a proteoglycan that has been modified by the addition of chondroitin sulfate to each subunit. Binding of M-CSF to its receptor, c-Fms (CSF-1R or CD115) induces dimerization of the receptor followed by internalization and degradation of the complex. Functionally, M-CSF is known to stimulate differentiation of hematopoietic stem cells to monocyte-macrophage cell populations in culture. M-CSF acts through the CSF receptor 1. Although human M-CSF shows activity on mouse cells, mouse CSF shows no activity on human cells.

## **Benefits**

High lot-to-lot consistency Increased sensitivity and higher affinity Animal-free production

#### Application notes

ELISA 1:4, Flow Cytometry 1:2

1:4,000-1:10000 1:200-1:1000

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical