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Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM468]
Catalog # AH11133

Specification

Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,2,3,4,**
Primary Accession	P09919
Other Accession	1440, 2233
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG1**
Calculated MW	**19kDa KDa**

Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1440

Other Names
Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, G-CSF, Pluripoietin, Filgrastim, Lenograstim, CSF3, C17orf33, GCSF

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name CSF3

Synonyms C17orf33, GCSF

Function
Granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factors are cytokines that act in hematopoiesis by controlling the production, differentiation, and function of 2 related white cell populations of the blood, the granulocytes and the monocytes-macrophages. This CSF induces granulocytes.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

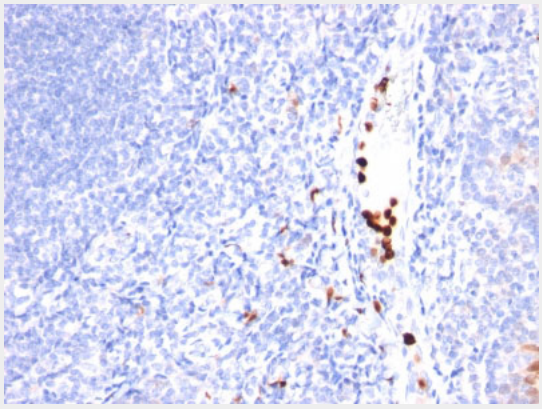
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Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with G-CSF Monoclonal Antibody (SPM468).

Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This MAb recognizes granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) in the cytoplasm of mature granulocytes. It shows no reactivity with any other cell types. Markers of myeloid cells are useful in the identification of different levels of cellular differentiation. It reacts with early precursor and mature forms of myeloid cells. It is useful for the detection of myeloid leukemias and granulocytic sarcomas. It can be used as a marker of granulocytes in normal tissues or inflammatory processes.G-CSF is a pleiotropic cytokine that influences differentiation, proliferation and activation of the neutrophilic granulocyte lineage. The human G-CSF cDNA encodes a 207 amino acid precursor containing a 29 amino acid signal peptide that is proteolytically cleaved to form a 178 amino acid residue mature protein. Two G-CSF s, which are identical except for a three amino acid deletion in the amino-terminus of one form of the protein have been isolated from human cells. Murine and human G-CSF s share 73% sequence identity at the amino acid level.

Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Nagata, S., et al. 1986. Molecular cloning and expression of cDNA for human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. Nature 319: 415-418