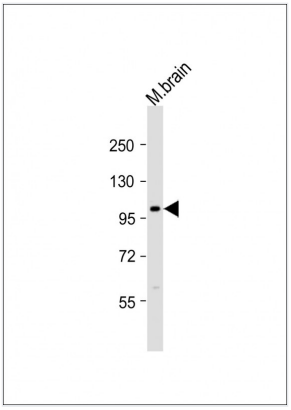
CSF1R Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Csf1r, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Mouse Csf1r Antibody (P909)
Product Gene Name	anti-Csf1r antibody
Product Synonym Names	Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab); Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor; CSF-1 receptor; CSF-1-R; CSF-1R; M-CSF-R; Proto-oncogene c-Fms; CD115; Csf1r; Csfmr; Fms
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Ig
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Form/Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Specificity	This mouse Csf1r antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 910-940 amino acids from mouse Csf1r.
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	Csf1r (P909) peptide (MBS9230215) is used for blocking the activity of Csf1r antibody (MBS9216305)
Molecular Weight	109179
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P09581
Antigen Source	Human
Product Categories/Family for anti-Csf1r antibody	Cardiovascular; Immunology; Signal transduction; Stem cells
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-Csf1r antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-Csf1r antibody	WB ~~ 1:2000

Related Product Information for anti-Csf1r antibody	Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for CSF1 and IL34 and plays an essential role in the regulation of survival, proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic precursor cells, especially mononuclear phagocytes, such as macrophages and monocytes. Promotes the release of proinflammatory chemokines in response to IL34 and CSF1, and thereby plays an important role in innate immunity and in inflammatory processes. Plays an important role in the regulation of osteoclast proliferation and differentiation, the regulation of bone resorption, and is required for normal bone and tooth development. Required for normal male and female fertility, and for normal development of milk ducts and acinar structures in the mammary gland during pregnancy. Promotes reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, regulates formation of membrane ruffles, cell adhesion and cell migration, and promotes cancer cell invasion. Activates several signaling pathways in response to ligand binding. Phosphorylates PIK3R1, PLCG2, GRB2, SLA2 and CBL. Activation of PLCG2 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5- trisphosphate, that then lead to the activation of protein kinase C family members, especially PRKCD. Phosphorylation of PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, leads to activation of the AKT1 signaling pathway. Activated CSF1R also mediates activation of the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1, and of the SRC family kinases SRC, FYN and YES1. Activated CSF1R transmits signals both via proteins that directly interact with phosphorylated tyrosine residues in its intracellular domain, or via adapter proteins, such as GRB2. Promotes activation of STAT family members STAT3, STAT5A and/or STAT5B. Promotes tyrosine phosphorylation of SHC1 and INPP5D/SHIP- 1. Receptor signaling is down-regulated by protein phosphatases, such as INPP5D/SHIP-1, that dephosphorylate the receptor and its downstream effectors, and by rapid internalization of the activated receptor.
Product References and Citations for anti-Csf1r antibody	Rothwell V.M.,et al.Oncogene Res. 1:311-324(1987). Rothwell V.M.,et al.Submitted (SEP-1988) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. de Parseval N.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 21:750-750(1993). Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005). Yue X.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 13:3191-3201(1993).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-Csf1r antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for Csf1r purchase	MBS9216305 is an antibody targeting Csf1r. Also known as Mouse Csf1r Antibody (P909). Reactive in Mouse. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-Csf1r antibody
Anti- Csf1r Antibody (P909)at 1:2000 dilution + mouse brain lysatesLysates/proteins at 20 ug per lane.SecondaryGoat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution.Predicted band size : 109 kDaBlocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for Csf1r. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	126723423
NCBI GeneID	12978
NCBI Accession #	NP_001032948.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P09581
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q3U3P1; Q9DBH9
UniProt Related Accession #	P09581

GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001037859.2
NCBI Official Full Name	macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	colony stimulating factor 1 receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	Csf1r
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Fms; CD115; Csfmr; Fim-2; CSF-1R; M-CSFR; M-CSF-R; AI323359
UniProt Protein Name	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	CSF-1 receptor (EC:2.7.10.1); CSF-1-R; CSF-1R; M-CSF-R; Proto-oncogene c-Fms; CD_antigen: CD115
Protein Family	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor
UniProt Gene Name	Csf1r
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Csfmr; Fms; CSF-1-R; CSF-1R; M-CSF-R
UniProt Entry Name	CSF1R_MOUSE
NCBI Protein Information	macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor
NCBI Summary for Csf1r	CSFR: an oncogenic tyrosine kinase receptor for CSF-1 (M-CSF). Drives growth and development of monocytes. Binding of CSF-1 induces receptor dimerization, activation and autophosphorylation of cytoplasmic tyrosine residues used as docking sites for SH2-containing signaling proteins. There are at least five major tyrosine autophosphorylation sites. Two point mutations seen in 10-20% of patients with acute myeloid leukemia, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia or myelodysplasia. One mutation appears to be both somatic and germline, and disrupts Cbl binding and receptor turnover. v-fms lacks the Cbl binding site and causes feline leukemia. Mutations may also develop after chemotherapy for lymphoma. A distinct point mutation was found in some cases of hepatocellular carcinoma and related to increased expression, and another mutation was found in 2 of 40 patients with idiopathic myelofibrosis. Expression is elevated in breast tumors and cell lines, and expression in xenografts and transgenic mice has been correlated with xenograft growth and breast cancer development. Inhibitors: Ki-20227 and other Kit/PDGFR inhibitors. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral; Protein kinase, TK; Oncoprotein; EC 2.7.10.1; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Kinase, protein; TK group; PDGFR family Cellular Component: cell surface; membrane; integral to membrane; plasma membrane Molecular Function: transferase activity; macrophage colony stimulating factor receptor activity; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; cytokine binding; nucleotide binding; kinase activity; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity; protein phosphatase binding; ATP binding; protein kinase activity Biological Process: axon guidance; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; positive regulation of osteoclast differentiation; protein amino acid autophosphorylation; osteoclast differentiation; forebrain neuron differentiation; protein amino acid phosphorylation; positive regulation of tyrosine phosphorylation of Stat3 protein; regulation of cell shape; negative regulation of cell proliferation; positive regulation of cell proliferation; hemopoiesis; phosphatidylinositol metabolic process; inflammatory response; regulation of bone resorption; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; immune system process; cytokine and chemokine mediated signaling pathway; olfactory bulb development; cell proliferation; ruffle organization and biogenesis; innate immune response; positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation; intercellular junction maintenance; phosphorylation; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway; positive regulation of cell migration; negative regulation of apoptosis

UniProt Comments for Csf1r	CSFR: an oncogenic tyrosine kinase receptor for CSF-1 (M-CSF). Drives growth and development of monocytes. Binding of CSF-1 induces receptor dimerization, activation and autophosphorylation of cytoplasmic tyrosine residues used as docking sites for SH2-containing signaling proteins. There are at least five major tyrosine autophosphorylation sites. Two point mutations seen in 10-20% of patients with acute myeloid leukemia, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia or myelodysplasia. One mutation appears to be both somatic and germline, and disrupts Cbl binding and receptor turnover. v-fms lacks the Cbl binding site and causes feline leukemia. Mutations may also develop after chemotherapy for lymphoma. A distinct point mutation was found in some cases of hepatocellular carcinoma and related to increased expression, and another mutation was found in 2 of 40 patients with idiopathic myelofibrosis. Expression is elevated in breast tumors and cell lines, and expression in xenografts and transgenic mice has been correlated with xenograft growth and breast cancer development. Inhibitors: Ki-20227 and other Kit/PDGFR inhibitors. Protein type: Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Protein kinase, TK; EC 2.7.10.1; Oncoprotein; Kinase, protein; Membrane protein, integral; TK group; PDGFR family Cellular Component: cell surface; integral to membrane; membrane; plasma membrane Molecular Function: ATP binding; cytokine binding; kinase activity; macrophage colony stimulating factor receptor activity; nucleotide binding; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; protein kinase activity; protein phosphatase binding; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; transferase activity; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity Biological Process: axon guidance; cell proliferation; cytokine and chemokine mediated signaling pathway; forebrain neuron differentiation; hemopoiesis; immune system process; inflammatory response; innate immune response; intercellular junction maintenance; negative regulation of apoptosis; negative regulation of cell proliferation; olfactory bulb development; osteoclast differentiation; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; phosphatidylinositol metabolic process; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; phosphorylation; positive regulation of cell migration; positive regulation of cell proliferation; positive regulation of osteoclast differentiation; positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation; positive regulation of tyrosine phosphorylation of Stat3 protein; protein amino acid autophosphorylation; protein amino acid phosphorylation; regulation of bone resorption; regulation of cell shape; ruffle organization and biogenesis; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway
Research Articles on Csf1r	**1.** Macropinosomes might be a central mechanism coupling CSF-1R signaling and macrophage growth.
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