

c-Fms (phospho Tyr699) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb767716 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	c-Fms (phospho Tyr699) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human c-Fms (phospho Tyr699)
Specificity	Phospho-c-Fms (Y699) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Fms protein only when phosphorylated at Y699.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor
Gene Name	CSF1R
Cellular localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	175kD
Human Gene ID	1436
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P07333
Alternative Names	CSF1R; FMS; Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor; CSF-1 receptor; CSF-1-R; CSF-1R; M-CSF-R; Proto-oncogene c-Fms; CD antigen CD115
Background	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is the receptor for colony stimulating factor 1, a cytokine which controls the production, differentiation, and function of macrophages. This receptor mediates most if not all of the biological effects of this cytokine. Ligand binding activates the receptor kinase through a process of oligomerization and transphosphorylation. The encoded protein is a tyrosine kinase transmembrane receptor and member of the CSF1/PDGF receptor family of tyrosine-protein kinases. Mutations in this gene have been associated with a predisposition to myeloid malignancy. The first intron of this gene contains a transcriptionally inactive ribosomal protein L7 processed pseudogene oriented in the opposite direction. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2013],</p>