

Product Datasheet

CSF3 Antibody / Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (orb1825167)

Description

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.

Species/Host Mouse

Reactivity Human

Conjugation Unconjugated

Tested Applications IHC-P

Immunogen A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 1-200) from the

human protein was used as the immunogen for the Granulocyte-Colony

Stimulating Factor antibody.

Storage Aliquot the Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor antibody and store frozen at -

20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Note For research use only

Formula 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide

Isotype Mouse IgG2a, kappa

Phone: +1 (415) 906-5211 | Fax: +1 (415) 651-8558





Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number CSF3/4597

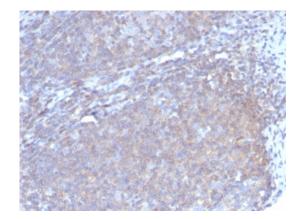
Uniprot ID P09919

Hazard Information This Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor antibody is available for research

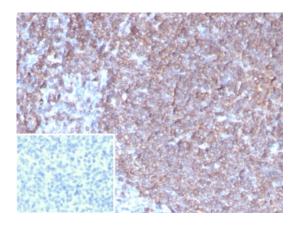
use only.

Dilution Range Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT

Expiration Date 12 months from date of receipt.



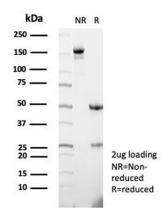
IHC staining of FFPE human lymph node tissue with G-CSF antibody (clone CSF3/4597). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



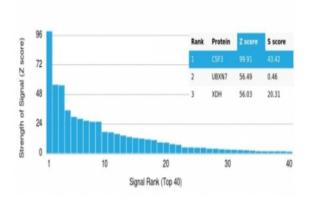
IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue with G-CSF antibody (clone CSF3/4597). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.







SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free G-CSF antibody (clone CSF3/4597) as confirmation of integrity and purity.



Analysis of a HuProt (TM) microarray containing more than 19000 full-length human proteins using G-CSF antibody (clone CSF3/4597). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt (TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt (TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.