Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00048)

TargetMol

Anti-G-CSF Antibody (3B809)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3B809
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Anti-G-CSF mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: NCI-H460 Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane A: 293T Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the ECL technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:22 kDa. -Observed band size:25 kDa
Application:	ELISA,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000; ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human G-CSF Protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	colony stimulating factor 3 (granulocyte);MGI-IG;G-CSF;Csfg

Research Background

Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) is a growth factor and an essential cytokine belonging to the CSF family of hormone-like glycoproteins. It is produced by numerous cell types including immune and endothelial cells. G-CSF binding to its receptor G-CSF-R which belongs to the cytokine receptor type I family depends on the interaction of alpha-helical motifs of the former and two fibronectin type III as well as an immunoglobulin-like domain of the latter. Recent animal studies have also revealed that G-CSF activates multiple signaling pathways, such as Akt and also the Janus family kinase-2 and signal transducer and activation of transcription-3 (Jak2-STAT3) pathway, thereby promoting survival, proliferation, differentiation and mobilisation of haematopoietic stem and progenitor cells. G-CSF is a cytokine that have been demonstrated to improve cardiac function and perfusion in myocardial infarction. And it was initially evaluated as a stem cell mobilizer and erythropoietin as a cytoprotective

agent. G-CSF prevents left ventricular remodeling after myocardial infarction by decreasing cardiomyocyte death and by increasing the number of blood vessels, suggesting the importance of direct actions of G-CSF on the myocardium rather than through mobilization and differentiation of stem cells. Accordingly, recombinant human (rh)G-CSF has been extensively used in clinical haematology and oncology to enable bone marrow transplantation or to treat chemotherapy-associated neutropenia. In preclinical study, G-CSF improved cardiac function and perfusion by angiomyogenesis and protection of cardiomyocytes in myocardial infarction.Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481