Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-04358)

TargetMol

CSF1R Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	MCSF Receptor;FMS;colony stimulating factor 1 receptor;FIM2;C-FMS;CD115;HDLS;CSFR;M-CSF-R;CSF-1R
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human CSF1R (NP_005202.2) cytoplasmic domain (Lys 543-Cys 972) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P07333-1
Molecular Weight:	76 kDa (predicted); 75 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Kinase activity untested
Purity:	> 82 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 20% glycerol, 0.3 mM DTT.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store the product under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. Samples are stable for up to 12 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

M-CSFR encoded by the proto-oncogene c-fms is the receptor for colony stimulating factor 1 (CSF1R), a cytokine involved in the proliferation, differentiation, and activation of macrophages. This cell surface glycoprotein is consisted by an extracellular ligand-binding domain, a single membrane-spanning segment, and an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. Binding of CSF1 activates the receptor kinase, leading to "autophosphorylation" of receptor subunits and the concomitant phosphorylation of a series of cellular proteins on tyrosine residues. CSF1R is a tyrosine kinase receptor that is absolutely required for macrophage differentiation and thus occupies a central role in hematopoiesis. CSF1 and its receptor (CSF1R, product of c-fms proto-oncogene) were initially implicated as

essential for normal monocyte development as well as for trophoblastic implantation. This apparent role for CSF1/CSF1R in normal mammary gland development is very intriguing because this receptor/ligand pair has also been found to be important in the biology of breast cancer in which abnormal expression of CSF1 and its receptor correlates with tumor cell invasiveness and adverse clinical prognosis. Tumor cell expression of CSF1R is under the control of several steroid hormones (glucocorticoids and progestins) and the binding of several bHLH transcription factors, while tumor cell expression of CSF-1 appears to be regulated by other hormones, some of which are involved in normal lactogenic differentiation. However, studies have demonstrated that CSF1 and CSF1R have additional roles in mammary gland development during pregnancy and lactation. The role of CSF1 and CSF1R in normal and neoplastic mammary development that may elucidate potential relationships of growth factor-induced biological changes in the breast during pregnancy and tumor progression.

Reference

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Bonifer C,et al.(2008) The transcriptional regulation of the Colony-Stimulating Factor 1 Receptor (csf1r) gene during hematopoiesis. Front Biosci. 13: 549-60.

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