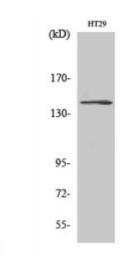


Anti-c-Fms antibody



Description Rabbit polyclonal to c-Fms.

Model STJ92246

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human

Applications ELISA, IF, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human c-Fms around the non-

phosphorylation site of Y809.

Immunogen Region 750-830 aa

 Gene ID
 1436

 Gene Symbol
 CSF1R

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000

Specificity c-Fms Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Fms protein.

Tissue Specificity Expressed in bone marrow and in differentiated blood mononuclear cells.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor CSF-1 receptor CSF-1-R

CSF-1R M-CSF-R Proto-oncogene c-Fms CD antigen CD115

Molecular Weight 130 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:2433OMIM:164770</u>

Alternative Names Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor CSF-1 receptor CSF-1-R

CSF-1R M-CSF-R Proto-oncogene c-Fms CD antigen CD115

Function 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 downregulated by protein phosphatases, such as INPP5D/SHIP-1, that dephosphorylate the receptor and its downstream effectors, and by rapid internalization of the activated receptor.

Sequence and Domain Family

The juxtamembrane domain functions as autoinhibitory region. Phosphorylation of tyrosine residues in this region leads to a conformation change and activation of the kinase.; The activation loop plays an important role in the regulation of kinase activity. Phosphorylation of tyrosine residues in this region leads to a conformation change and activation of the kinase.

Cellular Localization

Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Post-translational Modifications Autophosphorylated in response to CSF1 or IL34 binding. Phosphorylation at Tyr-561 is important for normal down-regulation of signaling by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-561 and Tyr-809 is important for interaction with SRC family members, including

FYN, YES1 and SRC, and for subsequent activation of these protein kinases. Phosphorylation at Tyr-699 and Tyr-923 is important for interaction with GRB2. Phosphorylation at Tyr-723 is important for interaction with PIK3R1. Phosphorylation at Tyr-708 is important for normal receptor degradation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-723 and Tyr-809 is important for interaction with PLCG2. Phosphorylation at Tyr-969 is important for interaction with CBL. Dephosphorylation by PTPN2 negatively regulates downstream signaling and macrophage differentiation. Ubiquitinated. Becomes rapidly polyubiquitinated after autophosphorylation, leading to its degradation.

St John's Laboratory Ltd

F +44 (0)207 681 2580

T +44 (0)208 223 3081

W http://www.stjohnslabs.com/ E info@stjohnslabs.com