

## c-Fms (phospho Tyr699) rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES4841

For research use only

## Overview

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.

ClonalityPolyclonalConcentration1 mg/mlObserved band175kDHuman Gene ID1436Human Swiss-Prot NumberP07333

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
The protein encoded by this gene is the receptor for

Background The protein encoded by this gene is the receptor f

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],



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